Administration Report

Palanpur State

1893-94 to 1900-01

00134917

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
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Palanpur, 21st May 1894.

To,

134917

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI DEWAN MAHA-

KHAN SIR SHER MAHOMMAD KHANJI

SAHEB BAHADUR K. C. I. E.

PALANPUR.

May it please Your Highness,

I beg most respectfully to herewith submit for Your Highness' kind information the accompanying Annual Report of the administration of the State for 1893-94. I hope Your Highness will find, on a perusal thereof, that the several Departments have worked well, and satisfactorily during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' Most Obedient Servant,

Dullabhji D. Ved,

Chief Minister, Palanpur.

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Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year 1893-94.

I INTRODUCTION.

(Area of the State, about 3177 square miles; population 274864 souls according to the last census, number of villages 505, average revenue about Rs. 600,000.)

This is the third annual report of its kind. The preceding report has been very favourably reviewed by Government and the Political Superintendent. The joint appreciation of both of them prompts us to submit with cheerfulness and pleasure this summary of the past year's events.

2. The year 1893-94 has been a most eventful and conspicuous one in the history of Palanpur. The most important and unique event was the investiture of His Highness Shermohammad Khanji, the Diwan Sahib, with the honourable Insignia of the Most Eminent Order of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 28th November last. His Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, held a special Durbar at Shahibagh in Ahmedabad, and performed this interesting ceremony with great *eclat*. The principal Chiefs and Sardars of Gujrat were present at this Durbar, as they were on the previous day's general Durbar. The speech delivered by His Excellency Lord Harris was full of valuable suggestions and felicitous references to His Highness personally, of whom His Excellency spoke as under:—

> "Your Highness of Palanpur, it has, I assure you, given me the greatest satisfaction to be the instrument of conveying to you the high compliment paid you by Her Majesty. That compliment must be recognized by those who know what efforts you have made to improve the administration of your State, and the condition of your people as one well deserved. Amongst those improvements I may well select for special reference the determined step you recently took to abolish the system of *Veth* or forced labour which had existed in your State from time immemorial - a system which admitted of labour being exacted by most officials was indefensible in those times; but it did not follow that it was, therefore, an easy matter to abolish it. Efforts to modify it, and even to exterminate it had failed; the abolition of an ancient custom of considerable advantage

to those entitled to exercise the privilege is no easy matter, unfair though that custom may be. A ruler of your Highness' intelligence must have felt the unseemliness of its retention, but it required something more than intelligence to dispose of the question. It required strong moral courage to resist the pressure for retention, and to face the unpopularity of abolition which I have no doubt have been brought to bear upon you. I congratulate your Highness on having displayed the attributes of a determined as well as of a sympathetic ruler. Another reform, and a most proper one which deserves special mention, is the abolition of the system of recovering diet charges from the prisoners in the jails of the State. Your Highness, these unfortunate persons have warred against society, have cared little perhaps for the convenience of their neighbours; but they are not, therefore, to be regarded as beyond the pale of our sympathy; and I am glad to hear that you have introduced a reform which must be of advantage to these persons. I have the pleasure also of referring to the public spirit your Highness has displayed in Railway enterprise. The very handsome contribution which enabled the Palanpur - Deesa line to be undertaken indicated a broadminded perception of the ulterior advantages which accrue to the people of a country well served with Railways, and will, I hope, be repaid to you at least by the benefits which should result to the people in whose neighbourhood this Railway runs. Your Highness, I am aware, charges your revenues to the fullest extent possible with the cost of useful public works, and it is satisfactory to find that, without interfering with your normal expenditure on such works, you have been also able to set the example of assisting Railway extension in India by moneys contributed in India."

3. The above complimentary words from the august representative of Her Imperial Majesty, detailing the good deeds of His Highness, had their desired effect in stimulating His Highness to take to heart one very useful and public spirited suggestion of Lord Harris. Acting upon it in right earnest and with due and praiseworthy promptitude, His Highness has established a Travelling Dispensary for affording medical relief to his subjects in the districts at their very doors. Mr. Manilal Bapalal, a passed Hospital Assistant, has been employed for the purpose and he has already entered upon his work, which will be detailed in this report under the head of the

Medical Department.

4. The Ahmedabad people had through the liberality of His Highness afforded to them the rare opportunity of witnessing most exquisite illuminations at Sheth Hathising's Wady, where His Highness had made his temporary residence. To commemorate His Highness' investiture, he has been pleased to make the following donations for various public purposes:—

Rs.	6000-0-0	A donation made through Government to enable a native medical gentleman to study Bacteriology in England.
,,	651-0-0	A donation to the Gujerat Vernacular Society.
,,	250-0-0	A donation to Anjuman Islam, Ahmedabad.
,,	250-0-0	To the Private High School, Ahmedabad.
,,	50-0-0	For prizes to the Government High School boys.
,,	500-0-0	To the Fergusson College, Poona.
,,	100-0-0	Towards the erection of a Dharmshala attached to a Hindu Temple in Surat.
,,	40-0-0	To children's feast-fund in Ahmedabad.
,,	100-0-0	To another Aujuman Islam in Ahmedabad.
,,	800-0-0	On account of charities.
,,	30-0-0	Dinner to the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, Ahmedabad.
,,	151-0-0	To the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, Ahmedabad.
,,	830-0-0	Donations and gifts to different poets and authors.
	9752-0-0	Total Rupees.

5. The above figures speak for themselves, and after giving them it is superfluous to add that His Highness gained unbounded popularity and made a very good name in Ahmedabad by his benevolent and public spirited charities, and well-directed donations. These gifts, calculated to give aid and encouragement to the various institutions, were of course most thankfully received. Some of them were kind enough to present laudatory and complimentary addresses to His Highness. On his return to Palanpur His Highness received quite an ovation from his subjects. The people welcomed him enthusiastically and the city was splendidly illuminated. Ten prisoners were releasd from the Darbar's Jail and three from the Agency one. Sweet-

meats were distributed to the School children. In fine, general rejoicings were observed in commemoration of the happy event.

6. Another noteworthy event in the course of the year of report is the appointment of Darbar's own separate Chief Medical Officer. The growing popularity of the New Goodfellow Hospital necessitated this step, though it was a matter of extra expenditure. Mr. Dhondu Appaji Patwardhan L. M. & S. a graduate and practitioner of fourteen year's standing has been employed on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, and it is a matter of gratification that he spares no pains in thoroughly and satisfactorily discharging his heavy duties. His appointment has been a real and great blessing to the people, regarding which and his work further details will be found in the chapter of Medical Department.

7. Mr. Odhavji Ghelabhai, a gentleman of long judicial experience, was in May last, appointed to fill the post of the Appeal Judge, vacated by the lamented death of Mr. Vamanrao Balkrishna Barve. He is a rare acquisition to our Judicial Department, which has greatly improved under his strict supervision. Another change in the personnel of the administrative machinery is the appointment of Mr. Hemubhai Hathibhai as Tehsildar and First Class Magistrate of our most important Talooka of Deesa. He has done very well in his new office, and proved popular with the Military Officers of the Cantonment.

8. The Palanpur - Deesa Railway Branch was opened for traffic in the middle of November last when His Highness, accompanied by Colonel Salmon, Political Superintendent, travelled to, and back from Deesa in the first train. At the Deesa Railway Station there was an unusually large gathering of ladies and Officers and the militaries turned out *en masse* to witness the opening ceremony of the Railway - an event for which they had been earnestly and anxiously looking forward, as also to do honour to, and welcome the illustrious visitors. Major F. Stevenson, Assistant Adjutant General, was the foremost and indefatigable in rendering every sort of assistance with urbanity of manners exclusively his own.

9. The Deesa Railway is commanding by far the greater amount of traffic, both passenger and goods, than was anticipated. From the middle of November upto the end of December 1893, that is, for about a month and a half, the earnings have yielded this State a net profit of Rs. 1335-4-4. Since then the busy season has set in, and the earnings have gone higher on account of large quantities of especially rapeseeds being exported to Bom-

bay from Deesa, and the surrounding district. Then will follow the slack season on account of the rains, when the traffic will be reduced to a minimum. But taking all the fluctuations into consideration, interest at 6 per cent per annum is sure of being realized on the outlay of Rs. 185,000, contributed by this State.

10. The Investiture ceremony of His Highness at Ahmedabad, his trip and residence there, as also the preliminary preparations on these accounts, occupied a great deal of his time and entailed an inordinate amount of expenses. These have necessarily been instrumental in putting off the undertaking of his intended travels to North India. The idea has not been abandoned, and His Highness hopes to go on his tour next cold weather should the financial circumstances make it convenient for him to do so.

11. The establishment of a Small Cause Court for a speedy disposal of small civil suits, and to relieve other courts from heavy work, is one more event deserving of notice. Its working will be detailed under the head of the Judicial Department.

12. In February last the circumcision of Prince Talemohammad Khanji Sahib, Heir-apparent, was performed with becoming ceremonials. The Prince's Soonat Sadi which merely consisted of pomp and feastings was celebrated in February 1891.

13. There is a long-standing boundary dispute between Baroda village Chansol and this Durbar's village Kodram. A large number of fields are under dispute, which stands a good chance of being settled by a Punch, if it is not amicably compromised.

14. The Gudhwara disputes are neither entrusted to an arbitration nor to a Punch. Its Thakardas are shewing total indifference and unless and until Government think it fit to saddle them with a Commissioner's expenses, there is not the slightest likelihood of their ever coming to terms.

15. The final decisions *anent* the disputed villages with Danta are expected every day. It is a matter of great injustice to this State that till then the Danta authorities do not permit the levying of our rightful shares, and Huks in the joint villages under its jurisdiction.

II. GENERAL CONDITION, RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY.

16. The amount of rainfall during the year under report was the greatest we ever had during the previous five years, the respective quantities for which

are given below:—

Years.	Inches.
1888-89	19-89.
1889-90	33-11.
1890-91	20-18.
1891-92	16-34.
1892-93	40-50.

The above figures give an average of 26.04 inches, while during the past year we had not less than 54.13 inches. Thus the amount exceeds the average as also the individual quantity of each of the five preceding years.

17. Out of the above 23.94 inches fell in September last in three consecutive days, that is, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th. The downpour of rain in torrents was accompanied by high winds, peals of thunder and flashes of lightning. Many a house, not to speak of hundreds of trees, in Palanpur and the surrounding villages were levelled to the ground, rendering the tenants homeless and helpless. Fortunately no fatality to human life occurred. His Highness, on th occasion of such a disastrous visitation of Providence, rendered all help he could to the people. The poor were given timbers, grain and money for their immediate relief.

18. In the districts the havoc, caused by the floods, was equally great. The Banas and the Sarasvaty were inundated for several days, and the surrounding country was under water all the while. The latter river carried away some portions of some of the villages on its banks These were afforded timely relief.

19. When the floods had disappeared many fields had their crops destroyed and several fields were left covered with sand The damage done was indeed huge, but His Highness has been mercifully pleased to make revenue remissions to the cultivators who had suffered.

20. Kharif crops did not prosper so well on account of these heavy rains, and failed to yield an average amount of crops, but the Ravi crops have partially made up for the loss. The excessive rains proved beneficial to their outturn. Here is an instance of Nature's compensating influence.

21. In the eastern district numbers of fields are still under water rendering cultivation in them impossible. Means are, however, being devised to divert this water to a safe direction by digging canals till they join the river Saraswaty.

22. Water has been abundant not only for drinking purposes, but also for the irrigation of paddy, which is grown in a large quantity in the Dhanali district. Sugarcane is also grown in this part of our territory to some extent. Its outturn would have been better had not the extraordinary rains damaged several fields in which it was sown.

23. Grass of course turned out abundant and has been cheap throughout the year. The cattle have been free from disease during the whole of the year generally.

24. The general health of the people was not very good throughout the year, particularly on account of the late heavy rains of September last, owing to which, malarial fever broke out in the shape of a serious epidemic, and raged from September to December with unabated force. Quinine was largely distributed gratis through the village officials, as the travelling dispensary, recently opened by the Darbar, did not then exist. The fevers did not cause proportionately large mortality. Whooping cough and measles among children have been prevalent since some two months. The cases of the latter now and then unfortunately prove fatal.

25. The commodities that are exported from Palanpur are leather-works, hides, skins, bones, Avul barks used for dyeing, knives of various sorts, swords, spear heads, horns, Ottos of Kevada and Champa &c. and from the districts, grain and oilseeds, particularly rapeseeds and Seesamum, superior kind of rice and ghee are also exported. Our town of Deesa is famous for its fancy-works, such as curtains, table-cloths, and various other tiny little drapery. They are certainly admirable articles, and are largely purchased by Europeans and are sent to many Arts' Exhibitions. Last year they were sent as presents to the Rajkote Exhibition by His Highness.

26. The marble quarries in the Sarotri Jungles near the Gombhoo hills, detailed in para 13 of the last annual report, have failed to yield a good and sufficiently hard sort of marble. The diggings are worth nothing better than being burnt into chunam. The present contractor is, therefore, not likely to make any profits and will most probably give up his contract at the expiration of the present lease.

27. The subjoined table contains the average prices of cereals that ruled during the year under report, and their corresponding rates during

the preceding year.

Year.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Mutt.	Gram.	Moong.	Superior Rice.	Inferior Rice.	Remarks.
				Pounds per Rupee.				
1892-93.	28	23	33	28	23	12	14	
1893-94.	30	27	46	37	33	11½	18	

Except rice of the superior order all other cereals have been cheaper in the year than they were last year. The Ravi crops improved by the late heavy rains and imports from the outlying countries being great the prices have remained steadily moderate.

28. Tharad, Dhanera, and Deodar have now a great facility to export their surplus grains to our territory through the Palanpur - Deesa Railway, which is working a large amount of traffic in goods.

III. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

29. At present three kinds of different systems of collecting revenues obtain in this State. One of them is by assessing the crops while they are standing in the fields or after they are harvested. It is called the "Kultar" system. The second is by levying ~~Rs~~ 12-8-0 per plough; it is current in the Talukas of Deesa, Dhanera and partly in Panthawada. The third system, to which the former two are now giving way, is the "Vighoti" system.

30. The cultivators are persistently averse to the introduction of Vighoti. The difficulty begins with the survey of a particular village. When it is complete the peasants and Patels have to be persuaded in different ways to accept the Vighoti figures. It is a task, as arduous as it is hard, to make these ignorant people put aside their ancient prejudices, and see the advantages of a principle that is ultimately to their benefit. With all his pains the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Girdhurlal Vithuldas Patwary, has been able to introduce this system in 13 of the villages in the year under report against 42 in the preceding year. Appendix A. shews that adding these 13 villages to 67, assessed in all the previous

years, we arrive at a total of 80 villages, wherein Vighoti is an established fact.

31. It is also apparent from Appendix A. that two more villages have been populated in the year under report, viz, one in the Palanpur Tehsil, and one in the Deesa Taluka. The total number of villages under the State, thus made up, is now 505 instead of 503.

32. The number of villages, the survey of which has been completed in the year 1893-94 is 18 against 13 in the preceding year. Adding to these 18, 136 villages, surveyed in all the previous years, we come to the total number 154. Further particulars on this subject will be detailed under the head of Surveys.

33. The number of coshared villages, as also that of Jahagirdars' villages, continues to be 100 and 145 respectively (vide Appendix A.)

34. The said Appendix also points out that 74 villages yet remain to be assessed out of those that have been already surveyed, while the number of villages remaining to be surveyed is 206.

35. A comparative statement, embodying the amounts of the revenues derived from the Khalsa, (Darbar's) Patta, and Pasaita lands for the last two years, viz, Sumwat 1948 and 1949, is attached to this as Appendix B. It is manifest therefrom that the land revenues for Sumwat 1949 of the Khalsa villages have amounted to Rs 245325-8-9 against Rs 239145-9-4 in Sumwat 1948. The increase of Rs 6179-15-5, thus resulting makes no appreciable difference requiring explanation of its causes further than those mentioned in paras 23 and 24 of the last annual report.

36. The decrease of Rs 2249-9-4 in the income of the Patta villages is owing to the fact of the village of Khodla's whole year's revenues having been credited to the Khalsha on account of its having lapsed to the State as mentioned in para 24 of the last year's annual report. In Sumwat 1948 only the produce of the Ravi crops was credited to the State.

37. The amount of Rs 46680-0-0, the income of the Pasaita (service-tenure) lands, remains unchanged.

38. During the year 1893-94, 29 pucca wells have been newly sunk and built against 117 in the preceding year. As an encouragement to this sort of agricultural improvement a sum varying from Rs. 12 to 10 is paid to each cultivator for one pucca well. During Sumwat 1949 a total amount of Rs. 584 was thus paid.

39. The Takavi system of lending money to the cultivating classes

continues to exist. A total sum of Rs. 1174 has been lent to the different cultivators during the year 1893-94 against Rs. 4251-8-0 in the preceding year. This mode of borrowing is resorted to only when pucca wells have to be built. But there having been a copious fall of rain, the agriculturists did not much take to this measure. Besides 29 pucca wells, 108 Kucha wells were sunk in 1893-94 against 231 in the previous year. 71 Bighas of fallow land has been newly brought under cultivation.

40. The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Girdherlal, made two tours in the district, one in the northern direction up to Sarotri aud Roh, and the other in the eastern direction, visitng the villages, the fields of which were damaged by the last year's extraordinary rains. Several cultivators have been remitted the Darbar's share of their produce and induced to improve their damaged fields.

41. To encourage sowing of cotton seeds were ordered out from Kattiawar and given gratis to those of the cultivators whose fields were considered fit for trial. But excepting a few cases they all went for nothing. Superfluous moisture is assigned as the chief cause of the failure. The trial will be repeated this year. A reduction in Durbars' share of cotton produce is made as an inducement. This experiment is worth being tried only where the soil is not sandy and porous, which is seldom the case.

42. A new plantation of sugarcane has been tried at Jethi on lands reclaimed from jungles. It remains to be seen how this experiment terminates.

43 In the Deesa Taluka most of the caltivators are Rabaries(herdsmen.) Rules have been framed with the consent of their Patels to restrict the marriage expenses among them, which were otherwise improvident and burdensome.

44. Free timbers from the jungles have been allowed to the cultivators whose houses were destroyed during the rains.

45. For arrears of their land revenue payments several villages had large amounts for interests due to the Darbar. The principal sums have been recovered without interest, which has been wholly remitted in many cases. This is no small relief to the indebted agriculturist.

IV. FINANCES.

46. In this State the financial year is reckoned according to the native year, commencing from Ashad Sood 2nd. Accordingly the Sumwat 1949, which is dealt with in this summary in all account matters, embraces the the period between the 26th June 1892 and 15th June 1893.

47. The Statement, marked C., and attached to this report, shews receipts and disbursements for the year Sumwat 1949. It can be seen therefrom that the balance at the end of Sumwat 1948 was Rs 5246-4-1 and that in Sumwat 1949 the grand total of incomes from all the sources amounts to Rs 693396-15-10, making a grand total of Rs 698643-3-10. Deducting therefrom Rs 716928-3-7, the total of the expenditures under all heads, there is a deficit of Rs. 18284-15-9 at the end of Sumwat 1949, due to the State banker.

48. In Sumwat 1948 the income was Rs. 589798-14-11, while in Sumwat 1949 it is Rs. 693396-15-10. The increase of Rs. 103598-0-11 is mainly due to the partial arrears of opium compensation for from 1st October 1878 to 31st March 1893, and two years full opium compensation, in all amounting to Rs. 111246-4-6 having been received in Sumwat 1949 from the British Government. There is hardly any other remark pertinent to this requiring a special mention.

49. The aggregate expenditures in Sumwat 1949 amount to Rs. 716928-3-7 against Rs. 606296-8-5 in the preceding year. This shews an increased expenditure to the tune of Rs. 110631-11-2, which is accounted for by the fact of Rs. 78638-0-2 having had to be supplemented to the reserve Railway funds for a full payment of Rs. 185,000 towards the construction of the Palanpur-Deesa Railway and increased expenses for Public Works, including the deepening of the Gobri Tank, Hospital and Durbar buildings.

50. The Sumwat year 1950, in spite of heavy and unseasonable rainfall, is yielding the usual amounts of income, although the ruling prices for all sorts of cereals are low. What the State will gain in quantity will be counterbalanced by cheap rates of the produce of land.

51. The "Siccai" Rupee is still allowed to exist. Monetary embarrassments in case of its sudden abolition having been seriously apprehended, this old currency is considered for the present a safe and beneficial one. As long as His Highness the Gaickwar's Government do not do away with the "Siccai" Rupee from its districts that border on our territory, it will be a losing concern for us and our subjects to take the initiative in the matter.

V. POLICE.

52. The strength of the Regular Police, Foot, and Mounted, as also of the village police continues to be the same as given in para 34 of the

preceding year's annual report, viz, 441 Regular Foot Police, 159 Mounted Police and 2334 village police. These include one Police Kamdar and ten Fauzdars. The Patavuts who enjoy service-tenure villages or portions of them are bound to render service as Sowars whenever required. There are about 100 such Sowars.

53. The cost of the Police Department has been Rs. 81677-5-9 in Sumwat 1949 instead of Rs. 86176-3-10 in Sumwat 1948. It is incumbent on this state to maintain an annual expenditure of Rs. 82350-0-0 on this account in pursuance to the terms of the Treaty of the 20th October 1890, entered into with the British Government. The reason why the actual cost in Sumwat 1949 has been less by Rs. 672-12-3 than the fixed amount is that the accounts are kept according to the Sumwat year though the Police Department is paid according to the English months, and so it is difficult to make up the exact figure, to which the amount of expenditure will always approximate, some-times going beyond just as it has fallen short in Sumwat 1949. For in the preceding year it exceeded the fixed amount of Rs. 82350-0-0 and the same will be the case for the current year 1950 as it has an intercalary month.

54. The yearly cost of maintaining the village police remains the same, viz, Rs. 46680-0-0 as before, for its strength continues unaltered in the course of the year under report.

55. The working of the police during the year, with which the report deals, is given in Statement D with the corresponding figures for the previous year. By a comparison of the statistics of both the years it is easily observed, that during 1893-94 only 439 offences were reported against 618 in 1892-93. Thus there is a fall-off of 179. As a natural consequence of this the number of persons arrested has been 706 against 1137. The number of persons sent for trial has been 533 in 1893-94 against 866 in 1892-93, while that of the accused persons convicted is 331 against 522. Further it will be seen that 199 accused persons were discharged or acquitted against 340 in the previous year. The figures bring us to these results The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested has risen from 45.9 to 46.8, and in the same way the percentage of the accused persons convicted, to those sent for trial, has gone up from 60.3 to 63.9. These more favorable results bespeak a greater amount of vigilance and activity on the part of the Police Department. It will not be out of place to mention here that our Police Kamdar, Mr. Lalmea, has worked satisfactorily in the discharge of his duties. By the police arrangements he has made with tact and a thorough local

knowledge of the country, he has succeeded in repressing crime. His experience as an old Jemadar and Bakshi (Paymaster) of the defunct Levy, when it was under the Agency control, has been brought to bear on the discharge of his present duties. He holds testimonials from the different Political Superintendents of Palanpur, and the Bombay Government have recognized his services by presenting him with a sword in 1878. I will be sadly wanting in my duty, were I to omit in this connection, to mention the personal interest and zeal, His Highness takes in all police matters, as he does in other State matters and guides the Department by his valuable advice.

56. A statement (Appendix E.) is attached to this report. It indicates that the value of property stolen during the year has declined from Rs. 29504 -15-1½ to Rs. 19764-8-4½, while the value of property recovered is Rs. 6576-14-3½ in 1893-94 against Rs. 6928-9-3½ in the preceding year. The percentage of the value of property recovered to property stolen has risen from 23.2 to 33.2. These prove that offences relating to property were not allowed to occur to such a degree as was the case in the preceding year, and that care was taken to recover more of stolen property, its percentage being decidedly higher. The warning, administered to the Police Department last year, has taken effect, and it is a matter of gratification that one third of the property stolen has been successfully traced and recovered. Were the losers of property to state the amounts of their stolen property accurately, still better results could be shewn.

57. No mail robbery has taken place during the year and this has been the case since several past years. Our Police Sowars invariably accompany the mails, which they protect with care and caution.

58. The Kathiawar and Cutch Miana gangs who had gone into outlawry were reported to be likely to come in this direction. These, as also the Barvatia Puttavuts of Jodhpur, had to be prevented from entering and taking shelter in our territory. Our Police Kamdar, Mr. Lalmea, was warned and he was on the alert all the time. Additional police was posted on the boundary line, and the people were strictly prohibited from harbouring the outlaws. The *bundobust* made was quite effectual, and the Barvatias had to keep away from our limits.

59. The usual fairs passed off quietly and peacefully. Special Police arrangements were made when they were held for the protection of the lives and property of the assembled multitudes.

60. 50 Carbines for our Sowars and 100 fusils for our foot police, with necessary ammunitions of the aggregate value of Rs. 4772-11-10 having been ordered through the Political Superintendent from the Ordnance Department, Bombay, have been received for the use of our police. These, coupled with the dress with which they are furnished, and the discipline with which they are now mostly trained, make their appearance as good as could be desired, and equal to that of any disciplined force. His Highness' Body Guard is a gallant looking body of Sowars.

61. This State police co-operates with the Imperial Police and the Railway Police whenever required to do so. The benefits of such a harmony are too patent to require any remarks.

62. The two drill-masters continue to discharge their duties satisfactorily, and are bringing the rest of the police under training.

63. The Thanas, posted on the Opium Preventive Line, are looked after by Jamadar Ibrahimmiyan, who frequently visits them. The instances of opium smuggling are but rare.

VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

64. There are in all 14 Civil Courts, original and appellate, in the State for the administration of civil justice. Their names and extent of powers are given below in a tabular form. It will be seen therefrom that a Small Cause Court has been newly opened to give suitors speedy and summary justice in petty cases.

No.	Name of Court.	Its Civil powers.
1	Huzur Court.	Hears special or second appeals.
2	Appellate Court.	All kinds of civil first appeals.
3	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	Original suits above Rs. 1,000.
4	Palanpur Sub-Judge's Court.	Suits upto Rs. 1,000 in Palanpur Tehsil and Malan.
5	Palanpur District Sub-Judge's Court.	–Do.– in Gudh, Meyta and Dhota Talukas.
6	Palanpur Special Judge's Court.	Disposes of old cases upto any amount.

7	Palanpur Small Cause Court.	Simple suits upto Rs. 50 in Palanpur Tehsil.
8	Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	Suits upto Rs. 1,000 in the Deesa Taluka.
9	Dhanera Thandar's Court.	Suits upto Rs 500.
10	Khemat Tehsildar's Court.	— Do. —
11	Bapla Kamdar's Court.	— Do. —
12	Gudh Thandar's Court.	Suits upto Rs 25.
13	Meyta Thandar's Court.	— Do. —
14	Dhanali Thandar's Court.	— Do. —

65. The extensive area of this State requires the maintenance of so many Courts for the convenience of the parties.

66. Among the said 14 courts the first two are exclusively Appellate Courts. The results of their working are given in Appendix F., from which it will appear that the Huzur court has decided 15 regular second appeals, leaving a balance of one only. Besides it has disposed of 46 miscellaneous appeals, of which 22 related to disputes regarding immovable property, 8 to interlocutary orders and execution of decrees, 9 were petitions for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction on the decisions of the Small Cause Court, and 7 were review appeals.

67. There were 11 appeals remaining undisposed of in the Appeal Court at the end of 1892-93. In 1893-94, 79 appeals were filed, making a total of 90, out of these 84 have been decided in the course of the year of report, against 44 in the preceding year. A greater number of appeals was filed and decided. This is creditable to the new Appeal Judge, Mr. Odhavji Ghelabhai. The balance left at the end of the year under report is 6 against 11 in the preceding year.

68. The results of the working of the original Courts are given in Appendix G., from which it is apparent that 3991 cases have been disposed of in the year against 3249 in 1892-93, shewing an increase of 742 cases. The judges concerned are to be highly commended for their praiseworthy and characteristic zeal. The Sir Nyayadhish, Mr. Bhogilal, has very contentious cases, their value being above Rs. 1,000 and so he has been the

to decide only 40 cases, leaving a balance of 53. But looking to the fact that he is also the Sessions Judge, and Judge of the Palanpur Adalut, and does the duties of the Superintendent of Jail, the work he has done is creditable. Mr. Motibhai, Palanpur Sub-Judge, and Mr. Doongarshi, Palanpur District Sub-Judge, must have worked very hard in the disposal of hundreds of cases coming before them. Mr. Amarshi, who presides over the courts, Nos. 6 & 7, mentioned above, has tried his utmost to bring the balance of the Small Cause Court cases to the lowest. Mr. Hemubhai, the Deesa Tehsildar has Magisterial and revenue work besides the civil one. The disposal of 653 cases by him during the course of the year bespeaks his zeal and industry. The same remarks are applicable to Mr. Chunilal, the Gudh Thandar and other Thandars. All these remarks are amply borne out by statistics, and need not extend further.

69. The Huzur Court and the Court of the Appeal Judge are exclusively appeal courts in criminal cases also. Besides these there are 9 criminal Courts to hear and decide original criminal cases. The results of the working of the former two are embodied in Appendix H., and those of the other courts in Appendix I.

70. Glancing at appendix H. we find that the Huzur Court has decided all the 12 criminal second appeals leaving no balance, while the Appeal Court has disposed of 48 appeals, leaving a residue of 2.

71. A glance at Appendix I. shews that all the original Criminal Courts have decided 704 cases, and left a balance of 9 cases against 21 in the preceding year.

72. There were 6 sessions cases in the course of the year of report. Among them 1 is a murder case, 4 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and 1 of murder with dacoity.

73. There was no case of Mail robbery in the course of the year, just as there was none in the preceding one.

74. The results of the working of the Criminal Courts are quite satisfactory, and it must be mentioned to the credit of Mr. Maganbhai Ujambhai that he has disposed of the greatest number of cases, over and above the heavy duties of Palanpur Tehsildar.

75. The total amount of fines inflicted in 1893-94 is Rs. 7022-15-0 against 8302-6-0 in 1892-93, shewing a decrease of Rs. 1279-7-0.

76. The proceeds of commission fees, charged on the institution of civil suits, aggregate to Rs. 11732-13-9, against Rs.11458-2-1, shewing an in-

crease of Rs. 274-11-8.

77. In the year under review 5377 decrees have been executed against 3174 in the preceding year. Deducting the latter from the former, we find that 2103 more decrees have been executed. This better result is due to the strengthening of the execution department by additional hands.

78. The Limitation Act, alluded to in para 62 of the last year's report, is to be enforced from 3rd July next. A draft of a Stamp Act has been framed, and before putting it in force it has to be thoroughly discussed and all the *pros* and *cons* for its introduction to be carefully seen. This work will be undertaken as soon as practicable.

79. The three Thandars, who have been invested with civil powers to the extent of Rs. 25 as a tentative measure, as mentioned in para 63 of the last annual report, have worked well. The scheme has proved greatly convenient to the people in their respective districts, and has been, therefore, made permanent.

VII. JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

80. The number of Jail and Lockups continue the same as mentioned in the previous annual report (vide para 66.) During the course of the year under review the Palanpur Jail has been removed to the new building outside the city. It is a very spacious jail with cells 19 in all, appropriated to male and female inmates separately, with accommodation for solitary imprisonment. An eighteen feet high wall has been built round it, wherein enclosed are erected privies for both sex, and a water tank into which water can be brought from the newly sunk well, out-side the wall. The total cost of this huge Jail has come to Rs. 81622-2-10 in spite of all possible curtailments.

81. The subjoined tabular statement shows that the total number of prisoners remaining at the end of March last was 116 against 119 at the end of the preceding year. It is manifest from the table that no prisoner has escaped or died during the year under report.

No. remaining on 31st March 1893.	No. admitted in 1893-94.	Total.	No. discharged in 1893-94	No. absconded.	No. died	Total	No. remaining on 31st March 1894.	Remarks.
119.	540	659	543	0	0	543	116	

82. Each prisoner is allowed a subsistence allowance, worth one anna and a half, every day. The expenses on this and clothing accounts have amounted to Rs. 5107-10-8 against Rs. 4439-14-5 in the previous year. These figures show that the expenses for the year, with which this report deals, have gone higher, especially owing to new blankets having been got for all the prisoners and other sundry charges.

83. The new Jail being situated outside the city, a strict and strong arrangement has been made for watching its safety most carefully. A parade ground and a shed for the 'gun, which is fired every night at 11 and every morning at 4, are being prepared in the *Maidan* opposite the Jail.

84. The long term prisoners who are not taken out for out-door labour are being taught weaving of carpets and tapes. They are turning out excellent materials, of which samples can be seen on the Jail permises.

85. The 7 lock-ups in the different Talukas are superintended by their respective Thandars, while the Palanpur Jail is under the supervision of the Sir Nyayadhish.

VIII. EDUCATION.

86. For the diffusion of English and vernacular eduction this State has been foremost and liberal in incurring additional expenses in the year under report. The local High School has been placed on a better footing and its staff strengthened. A new Sanskrit Teacher on a salary of Rs. 50 has been added to the teaching staff. An increase of Rs. 30 to the Head Master, Mr. Morarji's salary, has been given as a personal one, thus making his pay Rs. 150. The 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Assistant Masters have each received an increase of Rs. 5 in their salaries.

87. The High School sent 7 candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. 2 of them have passed it. It is said there were 460 candidates whe had selected Ahmedabad as the centre of their examination. From these 460 only 55 have passed. The result of our High School in comparison to these figures is undoubtedly pretty good. Two more candidates, who did not appear at the above examination, have gone in for the Matriculation Examination of the Allahbad University. Their result is not yet published. The flourishing condition of the High School, though there is a small fall-off in the number of its pupils, redounds credit to Mr. Morarjee and his staff.

88. The Mistress of the Palanpur Girls' School has her pay raised

from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 for the good work she is doing. This increase is a personal one. The schools at Gola, Meyta, and Dhanera have each been given an additional assistant on Rs. 4 per mensem, and the Rajpur School one on Rs. 2. The Girls' class, attached to the Deesa Taluka School, has been given an assistant on Rs. 8. Other petty increases have been made in the current expenses of the village schools.

89. The High School has been made a special grant of Rs. 240 for chemical stores, furniture and books with one Rupee's increase in the contingent charges.

90. The Jadavbai and Sonabai scholarships, and Velli Malan's scholarship are continued to the Girls' school at Palanpur. A greater attendance of girls has been thereby induced. The number on the rolls at the end of the year under report was 137 against 103 at the end of the preceding year.

91. An Indigenous School in Palanpur, conducted by one Lajaram, has been given grant-in-aid of Rs. 56 a year from the beginning of 1892-93.

92. The subjoined table embodies the numbers of pupils, attending each school in the city of Palanpur, and 14 village schools, from which it appears that the grand total of pupils for the year exceeds the previous year's grand total by 272. This is a very satisfactory increase. This no doubt, indicates a steady progress of education in this State.

High school.	Taluka school.	Urdu school.	Girls' school.	Indigenous school.	Total.	14 Village schools.	Grand Total.
118	336	101	137	147	839	1056	1895

93. Besides the school opened last year at Kodram, one more has been opened recently at Vedancha.

94. Prince Hyderally Khanji is still attending the local High School, and he, having finished the studies, prescribed in standards III and IV in one year, is now in standard V. His private tutor, Mr. Pragji D. Sumpat, and he, both deserve praise for this rapid progress.

95. Mr. H. F. Jacob, Assistant Political Superintendent, has kindly offered two prizes to the best boys in standards VI and VII, who show the greatest proficiency in the knowledge of Gujrati language. Our best thanks are due to him for this encouragement.

96. The new school house in the town of Gudh has deen completed and occupied. Instead of the estimated cost of Rs. 3500, the actual cost has amounted to Rs. 3433-0-0.

97. Mr. Bapalal Virchand has had his monthly scholarship of ~~Rs~~ 20 continued to him for a further period of one year by this State. He is still attending the Bombay School of Arts.

98. The total expenditures for educational purposes for Sumwat 1949 amounts to ~~Rs~~ 11001-0-1 against ~~Rs~~ 11606-13-10 in Samwat 1948. The increase in the latter year was owing to the erection of the Scott Girls' School. The increased expenditures, detailed in the above paras, will be entered in the accounts of Samwat 1950, and will appear in the next annual report.

99. On the 23rd December last a Prize Exhibition of the pupils of all the schools in Palanpur was held in the Taluka School-house, when prizes were distributed to those, who were considered deserving of them, at the hands of our popular Political Superintendent, Colonel Salmon, who takes a profound interes in matters educational. His Highness and the *elite* of the city were also present on the occasion.

100. Two scholarships, each of the annual value of ~~Rs~~ 72, are given by this state to two scholars, who have joined the Ahmedabad Male Training College.

IX. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

101. The Goodfellow Hospital, though built out-side the city, has proved popular beyond all expectations. The number of patients having begun to increase, it was thought advisable, though at a good deal of additional cost, to have a separate Medical Officer for itself. With a view to supply this desideratum, Mr. Dhondu Appaji Putwardhun L. M. and S. was brought in September last from Indore State service, and since then he has been doing the duties of the Chief Medical Officer. He has submitted a very elaborate report regarding the work done in the past year. His abilities, and affability of manners, have endeared him greatly to the people. His knowledge of native medicines, which is hereditary in his family, standing him in good stead, he is consulted by all sorts of people. These personal merits of Dr. Patwardhun have contributed to increase the growing popularity of the Hospital, which is proving a source of highest blessing to ailing humanity. Any one can have an occular proof of this by seeing crowds of patients at the

Hospital till 1 P. M. every day.

102. Acting upon the valuable suggestion of His Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, made in his Ahmedabad Durbar speech, His Highness has been pleased to establish a travelling dispensary. To undertake this, only in March last, Mr. Manilal Bapulal has been appointed on a salary of Rs. 35, besides travelling allowance. He has already visited 12 villages, and treated 278 patients. It is needless to say, that by this benevolent arrangement, His Highness has earned the blessings of his district subjects. They have now within their easy reach at their very doors medical relief, which is a boon for them to appreciate, and take advantage of.

103. It will not be possible for the travelling medical man to move in the districts in the rainy season. It is, therefore, arranged that during that season he should reside in our town of Deesa, and treat patients there. Every sort of convenience has been made for him, and his dispensary in the Durbar buildings in Deesa. Thus for four months in the year the people of that town will have the benefit of medical relief afforded to them.

104. Hospital Assistant Noormohomed, having been found incompetent to discharge his duties, has been dismissed the service, and his place has been given to one passed Hospital Assistant, named Mr. Dinkurrao Sakharam Tipnis. The Chief Medical Officer reports that he is doing his work very satisfactorily. Adding to this the services of Matron Jivakabai, to whom great credit is due also for doing the work of a Hospital Assistant for many months, there is nothing left to be desired for rendering the staff of the Goodfellow Hospital a complete and efficient one.

105. In the year under report the total number of out-patients, suffering from diseases of different denominations, that resorted for medical treatment was 19029 against 16530 in the previous year, shewing an increase of 2499 patients. This verifies the remarks regarding the Goodfellow Hospital, made in the above paragraphs.

106. There has been a noticeable increase in the daily average attendance of the out patients. It has risen to 206.5 in 1893-94 from 199.4 in 1892-93.

107. A statement shewing the numbers of In and Out patients, treated for different diseases in the year under report, is attached as Appendix J.

108. Another statement shewing the class and sex of the patients treated is attached as Appendix K.

109. The number of major operations, performed in the year 1893-94, is 27 against 21 in the previous year, and that of the minor ones is 855

against 539. In the former there is an increase of 6, and in the latter of 316 operations.

110. In the year under review the thermometre ranged from 57 to 107 degrees instead of from 55 to 109.

111. The number of inpatients, admitted during the year, is 158 against 123. Of these 158, 144 were cured, 2 relieved, 3 discharged otherwise, and 9 died (vide Appendix J.)

112. The bed-rooms are divided into two blocks. The eastern block is reserved for females, and the western for the males. The number of beds, available for male inpatients is 30, and for female ones 12, as ascertained by actual experience.

113. The amount expended in purchasing medicines by the state in the year Samwat 1949 is Rs. 6256-15-11 against Rs. 3797-0-10 in the preceding year. It will be seen from these items, that the expenses for medicines have nearly doubled. The increased number of patients treated must of course involve greater quantity of medicines, and the Durbar grudges no expenses on this benevolent account.

114. The cost of the medical staff, inclusive of contingencies, is Rs. 2162-13-3 in Samwat 1949 against Rs. 2049-11-6 in the previous year. The subsistence charges for the inpatients amount to Rs. 641-14-6 against Rs. 402-4-6. Thus it will be seen that there is increased expense under every sub-head of this Department.

115. The number of *post mortem* examinations, performed in the year 1893-94, is 5 against 10 in the preceding year, while the number of medico-legal cases, investigated and opinions given upon, is 69 against 91.

X. MUNICIPALITY.

116. The expenses of the Palanpur Municipality in Sumwat 1949 have aggregated to Rs. 6891-15-3 against Rs. 7828-10-9 in the preceding year. The difference of Rs. 936-11-6 is on the score of decline in expenditure in two of its sub-heads. In Sumwat 1948 water was scare on account of a scanty rainfall, and so the Municipality had to expend Rs. 1445-1-0 in that year for watering the roads, while in Sumwat 1949 these charges have come to Rs. 881-13-0. Again in Sumwat 1948 some masonry work had to be done to the well in the Talebag (Municipal) garden. These two reasons account for the decline in the figures of expenditure in Sumwat 1949, the details of which

are given below:-

Municipal Garden (Talebagh).....	Rs.	447-14-	9.
Watering the roads.....	,,	881-13-	6.
Repairs to roads and sweeping charges.	,,	2839-15-	3.
Lighting the streets.....	,,	958- 5-	6.
The salaries of Municipal staff.....	,,	1109- 5-	9.
Miscellaneous.....	,,	654- 8-	6.
Total.....	Rs.	6891-15-	3.

117. The only source of the municipal income is the levying of Octroi duty in Palanpur. There is no Municipal tax properly so called. The income from this source in Sumwat 1949 is Rs. 2128-10-8 against Rs. 2889-1-2 in the preceding year. Deducting Rs. 2128-10-8 from Rs. 6891-15-3, the actual expenses, there is a deficit of Rs. 4763-4-7, which sum is met from the general revenues of the State.

118. The Municipal Secretary, Mr. Bhikhaji Framji, looks after the sanitary state of the city, and all the constant repairs to the roads within and withot it, as also to the watering and lighting of the streets.

119. All the roads are about five miles in length, and it is arranged to make them pucca by metalling them. The estimated cost on this score is about Rs. 10,000. This sum is more than can be possibly devoted to the purpose in the course of one year, and it is budgeted to be saved and spent within a period of three years. The cost would go higher, but for the special favour shewn by Mr. C. Crommelin, General Traffic Manager, who has been most kindly pleased to reduce the Railway fare for the metal ballast from 7 to 4 pies per maund, to be brought from Chitrasani for this public purpose.

120. The Municipal Park, called the Talebagh, has been greatly improved during the course of the year, and presents a very beautiful appearance. It is much frequented by people, particularly on summer evenings.

121. All the roads have been kept under constant repairs, and it is settled to make them pucca as soon as the metal from Chitrasani is brought.

122. A large number of shops, along with houses, gave way in the last monsoon season on account of the terrible storm. Those of them, that are on the high roads, are being rebuilt in a straight line so as to widen the streets, and present a better appearance.

123. The city roads, and the one to the Railway Station, are watered

from February to June. The expenses on this score run very high, as water has to be drawn from different wells for the purpose.

124. The Dill-Khoosal garden, wherein is situated the Durbar's Bungalow, is as flourishing and attractive as before. It is also open to the public like the Talebagh.

125. The fire-engine is tried once every week to see that it is in a workable condition. There were 3 fires in the year under report. They were but slight, and did no great damage.

XI. PUBLIC WORKS.

126. The outer wall of the New Jail has been completed during the year under report, and the total expenditure on every thing connected with it has come Rs. 81622-2-10. The Chief Medical Officer's Bungalow, and compound wall as also out houses, attached to it, have been similary completed, and their total cost, including that of the Hospital, has amounted to about Rs. 60,000, which figure will be ascertained in the accounts of the current year.

127. Three bridges have been built round the Gobri tank to allow ingress of water in rainy season. They have been planned so as to prevent influx of sand, which the flowing in of water generally brings with it. The deepenining of this tank, the making of a road around it and the three culverts, mentioned above, have all cost Rs. 6202-2-0.

128. The expenses of making, and repairing the roads have amounted to Rs. 4621-4-2.

129. A new pucca road, well metalled and excellently made, has been constructed from the Deesa Railway station upto the end of our limits, and to the beginning of those of the Deesa Cantonment. Its cost, as paid to the contractor, is Rs. 3500, and will be debited to the accounts of Samwat 1950.

130. Palanpur having become an important junction of two Railway Lines, Rajputana-Malwa, and Palanpur-Deesa, is much resorted to by travellers. The present Dharamshala buildings are found insufficient for the convenience and accommodation of the numerous strangers. In order to meet this want the Darbar have undertaken to build one more Dharmshala on the open site between the old Dharamshala and the Goodfellow Hospital. The foundation work of this new Dharmshala to be named after His Highness' deceased uncle, Ahmedkhanji Sahib, is completed. It is estimated to cost Rs. 4000.

131. The most important and useful public work, completed in the course of the year under report, is the Palanpur-Deesa Railway Branch. A sum of Rs. 78638-0-2 has been debited on this score in the accounts for the Samwat year 1949, paid to make up the full contribution of Rs. 185,000 from this State.

132. Appendix L. is a statement shewing the total cost of the different public and Durbar works in Sumwat 1949. It will be seen from it that out of Rs. 168180-3-0, Rs. 144605-9-1 are on account of purely public works, and Rs. 2357-9-11 are for the Durbar buildings. The expenditure on the score of public works in Samwat 1948 was Rs. 71815-4-8, excluding the sum contributed to the Palanpur-Deesa Railway branch in that year. The reason why sums disbursed in previous years on account of this Railway were not debited, is that a fund was reserved for it, but owing to the failure of of the New Oriental Bank it was found necessary to supplement the amount from the state revenues of Samwat 1949. The increased expenditure in the year under report for public works is on this account. The cost of the Durbar buildings, has been Rs. 23574-9-11 in Samwat 1949 against Rs. 9620-12-4 in the preceding year. The thorough renewal of the old palace for the Heir-apparent accounts for the increase, as also other numerous works of the Durbar.

133. It is quite manifest from the above statistics that the state has been more than equal to its resources in the expenditures on account of public works. The deficit in the finances of the year is ascribable to them alone.

134. Regarding the other items of expenditure falling under this head no comments are necessary as they speak for themselves.

135. Through the efforts of the Dhanera Tehsildar the tank at Dhanera has been sunk deeper and greatly improved. It is now made capable of retaining water throughout the year.

XII. CUSTOMS.

136. The income from custom dues amounts to Rs. 62251-5-0 in Samwat 1949 against Rs. 55890-15-0 in the year that preceded it. The increase of Rs. 6360-6-0 is attributable to the increased exportation of rapeseeds and to other insignificant causes. The income on account of the royalty on Jungle produce is not included in this head.

137. The cost of maintaining this department has been Rs. 11452-9-3 in Samwat 1949 against Rs. 10934-3-1 in Samwat 1948.

138. In September last Mr. Abdul Kadar, the Custom Inspector, having

reverted to his post under Government, this Department has been placed under the supervision of the Naib Karbhari. He has been managing it with care, and energy, and has reorganized the posting of custom Nakas.

139. A new-custom-house has been established at the Deesa Railway Station, since the opening of the Railway there in November last. At present temporary sheds have been erected, but plans for a pucca custom-house having been made, it will be soon constructed.

140. Amicable arrangements with the Jahagirs of Koomar Shri Hussein Mohomed Khanji, and the Thakore of Virampoor, have been concluded as regards the levy of custom therein, as per the terms of the Treaty entered into with the British Government on 20th October 1890. The only persistent Jahagirdar is that of Limaj, whose three villages are under the jurisdiction of this State, and wherein the levy of Dan in pursuance to the said Treaty rests with this Durbar at the uniform rate prevailing in this State. Not grasping the scope and intentions of the Treaty, he has refused to make an amicable settlement nor has he produced his account books to shew what his income from Dan was during the last ten years. Having been called upon to do so by the Political Superintendent, he has appealed to the Bombay Government, and the matter is pending decision.

XIII. SURVEYS.

141. This Department continues to be under the immediate supervision of the Revenue Commissioner, as the land surveys being made are for ascertaining the revenue assessments. There are 22 surveyors to do this work, with a Survey Kamdar at their head to distribute and check their work, as also to keep a general control over the department. At the end of the last year 140 villages were fully surveyed. In the course of the year under report 18 more villages have been completly surveyed against 13 in the previous year. This shews that with the increased staff the work of surveying lands has been rather vigorously pushed on. We have consequently now 158 villages, which are already surveyed. The survey of 16 more villages is in progress, but not completed. Looking to all this, it may be said that this department has done its duty satisfactorily, and fulfilled the expectations, entertained last year in para 112 of the Annual Report.

142. The annual expenses for the survey Department for the year 1893-94 amount to ~~Rs~~ 4583-0-9 against Rs. 4414-6-3 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 168-10-6 is attributable to the additional hands employed.

143. The total number surveyed in 1893-94 is 3602, covering an area of 36724 acres and 10 Gunthas against 1848, covering 22467 acres and 39 Gunthas in the preceding year. Comparing these two years' statistics more work, no doubt, has been performed.

144. Out of the sum of Rs. 4583-0-9, expended during the course of the year under review, Rs. 940-1-6 are to be debited to boundary settlement &c. Deducting this, the net amount of expenditure is Rs. 3642-15-3. This brings the average of expense on each survey number to Rs. 1-0-2 against Rs. 1-9-9 in the previous year. On each acre the amount of expense comes to 0-1-7 against 0-2-1 in the preceding year. It is evident from these figures that the average rate of expense has been comparatively less in the year, with which the report deals.

XIV. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

145. This Department also is under the immediate control of the Revenue Commissioner, who has during the year under report visited some portions of the Jungles. The system of conservation and afforestation, which has been introduced, as mentioned in para 117 of the last annual report, continues in force; but the husbandmen have to be allowed to take timbers free for making their implements of husbandry. Besides free passes were given to those whose houses had tumbled down by the tempest that visited the most parts of our territory. Without this indulgence the cultivators would have been in a worse plight, and therefore, the State had to shew it in a substantial form. The inner recesses of the jungles are, however, intact, their distance and the habitation of wild and ferocious animals being the best guarantees for their safety. They are also looked after by our men.

146. The Forest Inspector, Mr. Dhirajram, spares no pains to keep the teak plantations in a flourishing condition. In doing so he has to contend against nature, for the soil is not very congenial to their growth. The seeds that were sown last year have sprung up. Adding to these, those planted in the previous year, the progress made in this direction is creditable to the Forest Inspector. The teak plants in the Balaram Jungles are reported to be nearly 2 feet high. A new plantation of Sadul trees has been added near the north of the source the Balaram River. The plants are nearly six feet in height. This is said to be a strong tree, the wood of which defies rotting. 300 such trees are still in existence, though many were carried away by the floods in the river. These floods did a partial damage to the teak

plantations also, or else they might have flourished better.

147. The Tehsildar of our Gudh Taluka has reared a Babul plantation of about 2,000 trees, east of the village of Gudh. Three Chokidars have been kept to look after them.

148. The income for Sumwat 1949 of the royalties charged on timbers and woods, taken from our Jungles, amounts to Rs. 11775-15-10 against Rs. 5931-3-7 in the preceding year. To restrict cutting of timber trees heavier royalties were charged in the year under report. This, however, did not produce the desired effect. Exportations of them continued in spite of this check, and it has resulted in a remarkable increase in the proceeds.

149. The expenditure on account of this Department in Sumwat 1949 has aggregated to Rs. 3495-11-8 against Rs. 3626-14-11 in the previous year. The increase in Sumwat 1948 was on the score of a small house, built in that year at Chitrasani, for the residence of the forest Ranger and chokidars.

150. The above details undoubtedly disclose that substantial reforms in this Department have been effected in the year under report, and that it has worked with praiseworthy zeal and perseverance, and has been looked after with scrupulous care.

XV. REGISTRATION.

151. The Sir Nyayadhish, under whom this department is placed, is the Registrar, and besides him there 4 sub-registrars, viz, one each at Palanpur, Deesa, Dhanera and Panthawada. During the year under report this Department has worked wonderfully well in comparison to the work it did in the preceding year.

152. At the end of 1892-93, 4 documents had remained unregistered pending inquiry. So many as 3742 documents were presented for registration in all the courts, making a total of 3746. Out of these, 3 were refused registration, and the rest 3743 have been all registered during the year, with which this report deals against 708 in the year that preceded it. The aggregate value of the registered documents is Rs. 949211-9-10 against Rs. 224758-11-6. The total amount of registration fees has come to Rs. 1219-5-0 against Rs. 336-14-0. The increase owes its origin to the increase in the number of old documents registered.

153. The total expenses incurred by this department in the year under review is Rs. 444-0-0 against Rs. 578-6-0 in the previous year, in which the expenditure was higher on account of new furniture and books

that were supplied to the Palanpur sub-registrar.

154. The above figures prove that registration has been greatly recoursed to, not only in Palanpur alone, but also in its district. Old documents relating to immoveable property have to be compulsarily registered, and hence a large number of documents has been brought under registration

XVI. RAILWAYS.

155. It is quite true that Railways open up and develope the industrial resources of a country, which otherwise lie latent and dormant. Experience has verified this general saying, and our Palanpur-Deesa Railway Branch is commanding a very good traffic, both passenger and goods. It had worked for less than two month at the end of December last, and still on our capital of Rs.185000, we have got as our profit Rs. 1335-4-4. The enterprise has proved a success, and the concern a profitable one. If we take the trouble of making a forecast for all the seasons of the year, slack as well as busy, we hope to receive interest at not less than 6 per cent for annum. If this Railway is extended to Umarkote, as is contemplated, general traffic will receive a great impetus.

156. We have received the capital and Revenue accounts for the half year ending 31st December 1893. The details thereof are very interesting and useful, but as all the offices must be in the receipt of the same, it is needless to reproduce the details here.

157. To the people of the Deesa Cantonment, and the neighbouring country, as also to those of Palanpur itself, this Railway Branch is an inestimable boon.

XVII. VACCINATION.

158. The number of Vaccinators for this state continues to be four, as mentioned in para 131 of the previous year's report.

159. The number of children, vaccinated in the year of report, is 5740 against 7868 in the preceding year. Of these 2952 are male, and 2788 female. No reasons are assigned by the vaccinators for the falling off in the number.

160. The cost of maintaining this Department has amounted to Rs. 923-2-6 in the year Samwat 1949 against Rs. 3044 in Samwat 1948. Rs. 1796-14-5, is the fixed sum we contribute to this Department every year. It is paid in two instalments, but in some Samwat year more or less instalments

are drawn, and hence the difference in the figures.

XVIII. LIBRARIES.

161. "The Victoria Jubilee Institute," erected by the Durbar to commemorate Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee, is a very uselful one. The Palanpur General Library is situated therein. The spacious hall of this Institute affords convenience for meetings to be held therein. The Library is in a flourishing condition, and is pretty well frequented by readers, especially in the evening.

162. Books worth Rs. 150 have been recently ordered out. These will add to the number of 1177 books already on the shelves. The Managing Committee meets in the library once every month to discuss measures for its improvement. Mr. Morarji Naranji does the Honorary Secretary's duties with care and zeal.

163. The income of the Library is Rs. 433-13-2 including the Durbar's annual grant of Rs. 60, while the expenses amount to Rs. 418-15-6. The Library has 65 members at present, and subscribes to a large number of English, and Guzrati Newspapers, and magazines, to which His Highness kindly adds some from those he receives.

164. In Deesa through the efforts of the new Tehsildar, Mr. Hemubhai, a Reading Room has been opened in the School-house.

165. The Ghud Thandar, Mr. Choonilal, has started some funds for opening a Reading Room in the town of Ghud.

XIX. PRINTING PRESS.

166. "The Rajbhakta Printing Press" is now managed by its own proprietor, Mr. Ambalal Bechurlal. It is patronized by the Agency as well as by the Durbar. Its staff has been strengthened to do the increasing work with promptitude, and despatch. With its moderate rates and neat work, it is a blessing on the spot. This fact has added to its deserving popula rity.

XX. BHAYATS, JAHAGIRDARS, AND PATAWATS.

167. It is a flattering fact, well known to all, that we stand in most amicable and harmonious terms with all our numerous Bhayats and Jahagirdars. This is entirely due to the conciliatory spirit, and urbanity of manners of His Highness personally.

168. The Patavuts, who enjoy villags, or portions of them in service-

tenure, continue to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. They enjoy their holdings during the pleasure of the Durbar.

XXI. THE STATE VAKIL'S DEPARTMENT.

169. Mr. Lalla Thakardas, the State Vakil in the Agency Courts, is a conscientious and careful official. He and his establishment have worked very satisfactorily during the year under review. The increasing work with the Superintendency requires an energetic and shrewd man, and I am glad to say, such a one we already have in the present State Vakil. He is the medium of all the vernacular correspondence with the Agency Offices, and all sorts of business connected with them.

XXII. HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

170. This department, though of long standing in the State, has been during the year under report, brought on a some systematic footing. Country-bred horses have always been used as stallions. In addition to these, last year two Arab horses have been purchased for breeding purposes. One of them, a very handsome animal, has been purchased and brought from Poona, through the Veterinary Surgeon for Rs. 700. Another for Rs. 1,000 has been brought from Bombay. The former is nearely 16 years of age, and has covered 17 mares, and the latter is aged but 6 years, and has covered 2 mares—he having been imported but lately.

XXIII. CONCLUSION.

171. Before I conclude this summary of the last year's administration, I deem it my bounden duty to humbly, and respectfully give a spontaneous expression to my feelings of gratitude to His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji Sahib Bahadur, for his having accorded to me the benefit of his superior advice, and guidance in all the important state matters, in which he takes a most lively and profound interest. I have no words to sufficiently thank him for the sympathetic treatment, he accords to me, with a charming gentleness of soul, peculiarly his own. His noble personal example af activity deals inspiration all around.

172. It is also incumbent upon me to express here my warmest thanks to Colonel W. A. Salmon, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, who has invariably tendered me his best advice in matters of reforms, and public utility; and has, by his mature judgment and experience, guided us in our onward

path. He has been kind, and always accessible to me. For all these I certainly owe him a deep debt of gratitude.

173. To General M. H. Nicolson C. B., A. D. C., Commanding Deesa District, our warmest acknowledgments are due for the sincere and ready assistance, kindly vouchsafed to us by him, in connections with the Deesa Railway, and other matters relating to the Cantonment.

174. Besides the Officials favourably mentioned in the body of this report, I have to thank Mr. Hormasji Framji, Huzur Assistant, Mr. Sobhagchand, Naib Karbhari, and Mr. Amarshi Jadavji, Sarhadi Kamdar, for their kind co-operation and the sincere, and ready assistance they have rendered to me. Mr. Doongarshi Futtechand has rendered me every assistance in preparing the statistical portion of this report, and in other ways.

175. This epitome of the last year's administration will shew that the year has been pre-eminently eventful, and remarkably memorable. What we have achieved in its course need not be recapitulated. A generous estimate of the work done will shew to the indulgent eye, that neither money nor pains has been spared to introduce steadily, and slowly acts of reforms in every branch of the administrative machinery.

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May 21st 1894.

Dullabhji D. Ved.
Chief Minister, Palanpur.

☞ *Printed at the Palanpur Rajyabhakta Printing Press by Sedsabmia Abdoomia.*

Appendix A.

Statement shewing the number of villages, numbers surveyed and assessed, numbers to be surveyed and assessed and other particulars for the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of Taluka.	No. of Villages.		Number surveyed.		Number assessed.		No. to be assessed from those surveyed.		No. remaining to be surveyed.		Number enjoyed by Jagirdars.	
		In 1892-93.	In 1893-94.	In previous years.	In 1893-94.	In previous years.	In 1893-94.	In previous years.	In 1893-94.	In 1892-93.	In 1893-94.		
1	Palanpur	121	122	39	2	9	1	30	31	39	38	43	
2	Meheta	42	42	24	3	10	„	14	17	5	2	13	
3	Ghud	28	28	18	1	10	3	8	6	6	5	4	
4	Dhanally	61	61	21	1	7	1	14	14	16	15	24	
5	Deesa	124	125	24	7	22	5	2	4	69	63	31	
6	Dhanera	66	66	12	4	9	3	3	4	34	30	20	
7	Panthawada	61	61	2	„	„	„	2	2	49	49	10	About 100 villages are coshared.
	Total.	503	505	140	18	67	13	73	78	218	202	145	

Huzur Office, Palanpur
May 1894.

Chief Minister Palanpur State.

Appendix B.

Statement shewing the revenues of Khalsa, Patta and Pasaita lands for the years Sumwat 1948 and 1949.

Year Sumwat.	Khalsa income.	Income of Patta villages.	Income of Pasaita lands.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1948	239145-9-4	33967-1-2	46680-0-0	319792-10-6	"	"	
1949	245325-8-9	31717-7-10	46680-0-0	323723-0-7	3930-6-1	"	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May 1894.

Chief Minister Palanpur State.

Appendix C.

Statement shewing Receipts and Disbursements of Revenue of the Palanpur State for the Maroo year commencing from Assad Sood 2nd of Sumwat 1949 and ending on Assad Sood 1st of Sumwat 1950. (Corresponding with from 26th June 1892 to 15th June 1893.)

No. of Items.	Receipts.			Amount.			No. of Items.	Disbursements.			Amount.		
	Balance at the end of Sumwat 1948.			5246	4	0	1	Tribute to the Gaickwar Government paid in Babasye Currency.	50000	0	0		
	Receipts for Sumwat 1949.						2	Durbar contribution towards the maintenance of the Palanpur Political Superintendency in advance from 21st October 1892 to 20th October 1893 including Exchange.	9331	14	0		
1	Land Revenues:-												
	Khalsa Income.	245325- 8- 9											
	Income of Putta Villages.	31717- 7-10											
	Do. of Pasaita lands under village Police.	46680- 0- 0	323723	0	7								
2	Duties on goods imported and exported.		63181	15	9								
3	Tribute.		37013	0	0		3	Civil Establishment.	54264	15	6		

4		Brought over.	423918	0	4	5246	4	0			Brought over.	113596	13	6	
5	Cash dues.		67676	6	2				4	Expenses connected with the Dufter.		7356	6	3	
6	Fines and Commissions.		18078	6	4				5	Police, mounted, and foot.		81677	3	9	
7	Abkari Revenues.		33658	3	1				6	Darbar Sibundi (mounted and foot)		37343	1	6	
8	Nuzeranas.		2582	13	3				7	Allowance to His Highness the Darbar Sahib and to the Princes including Tosha khana Expenses.		89268	9	9	
9	Jumma on State and foreign Villages.		3049	10	9				8	Ordnance and Artillery Expenses.		3002	3	4	
10	Tarahi (right of sovereignty) on Puttah Villages.		88	„	„				9	Inam, Rewards and Gifts		7921	10	1	
11	Forest Revenues.		11775	15	10				10	Subsistence to prisoners and other expenses connected with the Jail.		5107	10	8	
12	Miscellaneous Receipts.		14819	2	9				11	Entertainments and Hospitality.		6880	11	11	
13	Difference of exchange on the Gaickwar's Tribute of Babasye Rs. 50,000.		5874	4	„				12	For the benefit of the General Public:-					
	Opium Compensation, viz, from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892, including Exchange.	28706- 7- 0													
	From 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893 includ-														

	ing exchange.		29347- 8- 0						Education	11001-0-1			
	Difference in the amount of compensation between Rs.31500 and 2800 from 1st October 1878 to 31st March 1893 inclusive, being 14½ years at Rs. 3500 per year.		53192- 5- 6						Hospital	9061-12-8			
									Vaccination	923-2-6			
									Deepening of the Gobri Tank at Palanpur.	3200-0-0			
									Matron Hamiran and a karkoon at Tekra	222-8-0			
				111246	4	6			Contribution to the Palanpur Library.	60-0-0			
							692767	3	0				
	Recovery in part of former years' outstanding						629	12	10				
							698643	3	10				
	Balance due to the Banker.						18284	15	9				
	Carried over.....						716928	3	7				

			24463	7	3
13	Municipal Expenses.		6891	15	3
14	Public Works Department:-				
	Public Buildings	65967-8-11			
	Durbar Do.	23574-9-11	89542	2	10
15	Agricultural Improvements		584	0	0
16	Charity		3120	5	11
17	Survey Department with contengencies.		3785	6	7
18	Forest Department.		3495	11	8
19	Special or Extra Expenditure:-				
	Carried over....		484042	8	3

		Brought over.			717928	3	7		Brought over.	484042	8 3
									Pay of the servants of His Highness' uncles, the late Ahmed Khanji and Sikandar Khanji Sahibs. 5866-5-4.		
									Pay of the servants of Aunt Amirbai Sahib. 161-7-0.		
									Expenses in connection with Gadhwara Commission 21937-5-9.		
									Balance of the Expenses of the death ceremony of Aunt Amirbai Sahib 82-8-0		
									Deficit in the Revenue of the Village Tainiwara assigned for the mtintenance ef Aunt Cooverbai Sahib 44-11-3		
									Maintenance allowances to Prembai and Saroba 2000-0-0		
							20		Miscellaneons Expenses.	30092	5 4
							21		To complete the contribution of Rs 185000 towards the Palanpur-Deesa Railway, minus the amounts debited in former year's adcounts 75000	45757	14 0
									Expenses for remitting the amount to the Ajmere treasury 27-5-0		
									75027-5-0		
									Add. Exchange 3610-11 2		
									Expenses of Putta villages and Passaita lands:	78638	0 2
									Putta villages.		
									Passaita lands under village Police.	31717	7 10
		Total Rupees			716928	3	7		Total Rs.	466880	0 0

			638530 11 9
			78397 7 10
			716928 3 7

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May *1894.*

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix D.

Table showing the working of the Police during the year under report and the preceding year.

Year	Offences reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons sent for trial.	Accused convicted.	Accused discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of accused convicted to persons sent for trial.
1892-93	618	1137	866	522	340	45 . 9	60 . 3
1893-94	459	706	533	331	199	46 . 8	63 . 9

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May *1894.*

Chief Minister Palanpur State.

Appendix E.

Comparative statement showing the values of property, stolen and recovered, in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	Rs as. ps.	Rs as. ps.		
1892-93	29594 - 15 - 1½	6928 - 9 - 3½	23 .2	
1893-94	19764 - 8 - 4½	6576 - 14 - 3½	33 .2	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May 1894.

Chief Minister Palanpur State.

Appendix F.

Statement showing the working of the two Civil Appellate Courts in 1893-94.

Name of Courts.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1892-93.	Appeals filed in 1893-94.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1893-94.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1893-94.	Remarks.
Huzur Court.	1	15	16	15	1	Besides 46 miscellaneous appeals.
Appellate Court.	11	79	90	84	6	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May *1894*

*Chief Minister Palanpur State.

Appendix G.

Statement showing the work done by the various Original Civil Courts in 1893-94.

No.	Name of the Court.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1892-93.	No. of cases filed in 1893-94.	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1893-94.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1894.
1	Appellate Court.	1	0	1	1	0
2	Sir Nyayadhis Court.	47	46	93	40	53
3	Palanpur sub Judge's Court.	842	536	1378	918	460
4	Palanpur District sub Judge's Court.	496	640	1136	771	365
5	Palanpur Special Judge's Court.	46	0	46	32	14
6	Palanpur Small Cause Court.	0	573	573	547	26
7	Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	187	754	941	653	288
8	Dhanera Thandar's Court.	95	205	300	252	48
9	Khemat Tehsildar's Court.	48	122	170	121	49
10	Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	5	5	5	0
11	Ghud Thandar's Court.	0	321	321	320	1

12	Meyta Thandar's Court.	0	145	145	123	22	
13	Dhanali Thandar's Court.	0	210	210	208	2	
	Total.	1762	3557	5349	3991	1328	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May 1894.

Chief Minister Palanpur State.

Appendix H.

Statement showing the working of the two Criminal Appeal Courts for the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of the Court.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1892-93.	Appeals filed in 1893-94.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1893-94.	Appeals remaining on 31st March 1894.	Remarks.
1	Huzur Court.	0	12	12	12	0	
2	Appellate Court.	4	46	50	48	2	
	Total	4	58	62	60	2	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May - 1894.

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix I.

Statement showing the working of the several Original Criminal Courts in 1893-94.

Name of the Court.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1892-93.	No. of cases filed in 1893-94.	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1893-94.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1894.	
Sir Nyayadhis Court.	8	71	79	75	4	
Palanpur First Class Magistrate's Court.	5	209	214	212	2	
Deesa First Class Magistrate's Court.	4	78	82	80	2	
Gudh 2nd Class Magistrate's Court.	0	76	76	76	0	
Meyta Do. —— Do.	0	121	121	121	0	
Dhanera Do. —— Do.	2	35	37	37	0	
Dhanali Do. —— Do.	1	75	76	75	1	
Panthawada Do. —— Do.	1	27	28	0	0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	0	0	0	0	Has only three villages under it.
Total.	21	692	713	704	9	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May 1894

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix J.

Return of In and Out-Patients treated at the Palanpur Goodfellow Hospital for 1893-94.

Names of diseases.	Total number of Patients treated Out-door.	In-patients.					Total number of Patients treated both in-door and out-door.	Remarks.
		Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Dis charged otherwise	Died.		
Small-pox	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
Cholera	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	
Dysentery	306	2	2	,,	,,	,,	308	
Malarial fevers	6354	17	12	2	,,	3	6371	
Primary syphilis	225	5	5	,,	,,	,,	230	
Secondary syphilis	197	8	8	,,	,,	,,	205	
Gonorrhœa	684	2	2	,,	,,	,,	686	
Scurvy	68	1	1	,,	,,	,,	69	
Worms	367	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	367	
Debility	375	7	5	,,	,,	2	382	
Rheumatic affections	897	15	15	,,	,,	,,	912	
Tubercular	49	3	3	,,	,,	,,	52	

Leprosy.....	23	"	"	"	"	"	23
All other general diseases.....	487	8	8	"	"	"	495
Diseases of the nervous system.....	285	3	3	"	"	"	288
Diseases of the eye.....	972	4	4	"	"	"	976
Disease of the ear.....	545	"	"	"	"	"	545
Diseases of the nose.....	49	"	"	"	"	"	49
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	52	2	2	"	"	"	54
Lungs (diseases of).....	87	5	3	"	"	2	92
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	1543	4	4	"	"	"	1547
Diarrhœa.....	963	3	2	"	"	1	966
Dyspepsia.....	1069	5	5	"	"	"	1074
Diseases of liver	84	4	4	"	"	"	88
Other diseases of digestive system.....	792	2	2	"	"	"	794
Goitre.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Spleen(diseases of)	441	5	5	"	"	"	446
Diseases of the lymphatic system	19	"	"	"	"	"	19
Diseases of the urinary system	122	7	3	"	3	1	129
Diseases of the generative system	87	2	2	"	"	"	89

Venereal diseases other than those mentioned above.....	"	5	5	"	"	"	5
Diseases of the organs of locomotion.....	16	"	"	"	"	"	16
Diseases of the connective tissue.....	449	1	1	"	"	"	450
Diseases of the skin.....	744	11	11	"	"	"	755
Ulcers.....	421	17	17	"	"	"	438
Poisons.....	6	2	2	"	"	"	8
General injuries.....	15	2	2	"	"	"	17
Local injuries.....	235	6	6	"	"	"	241
Total.....	19029	158	144	2	3	9	19187

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May, *1894.*

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix K.

Return showing the Class and Sex of the Patients, treated at the Palanpur Good-fellow Hospital for 1893-94.

	Total Treated.																						Daily Average number.			
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Parsis.			Native Christians.			Other Classes.			Total.					
	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M	W.	C.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In-door	„	„	„	„	„	„	79	25	8	34	10	1	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	113	36	9	7-9	2-8	-4	11-1
Out-door	„	„	„	3	„	3	4965	2165	2798	3724	2064	3161	63	25	31	13	1	„	6	4	3	8774	4259	5996	109-2	44-8	52-5	206-5
Total.	„	„	„	3	„	3	5044	2190	2806	3758	2074	3162	63	25	31	13	2	0	6	4	3	8887	4295	6005	117-1	47-6	52-9	217-6

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May, 1894.

Chief Minister,
Palanpur State.

Appendix L.

Statement shewing the figures of expenses, incurred in Samwat 1949 on public buildings as also on Darbar ones.

No.	Name of buildings.	Cost of Darbar buildings.	Cost of public buildings.	Remarks.
		~~Rs~~ as. ps.	~~Rs~~ as. ps.	
1	New roads and repairs to old ones.	„ - „ - „	1852 - 1 - 6	
2	Expenses of the Superintendency garden &c.	„ - „ - „	5192 - 11 - 7	
3	Expenses of Dill Khoosal gardens.	2232 - 8 - 6	„ - „ - „	
4	Construction of new buildings.	„ - „ - „	53241 - 8 - 7	
5	Renewal of old buildings.	15338 - 1 - 9	1769 - 14 - 9	
6	Repairs to old buildings.	6003 - 15 - 8	3911 - 4 - 6	
7	Palanpur-Deesa Railway.	„ - „ - „	78638 - „ - 2	
	Total.....	23574 - 9 - 11	144605 - 9 - 1	= 168180 -3 - 0

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May - 1894.

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Annual Administration Report

of the

PALANPUR STATE

for the year 1894-95.

134917

Palanpur, *May 1895.*

To,

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI DEWAN MAHA-

KHAN SIR SHER MAHOMMAD KHANJI

SAHEB BAHADUR K. C. I. E.

PALANPUR.

May it please Your Highness,

I beg most respectfully to herewith submit for Your Highness' kind information the accompanying Annual Report of the administration of the State for 1894-95. I hope Your Highness will find, on a perusal thereof, that the several Departments have worked well, and satisfactorily during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' Most Obedient Servant,

Dullabhji D. Ved,

Chief Minister, Palanpur.

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Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year 1894-95.

I. INTRODUCTION

(Area of the state, about 3177 square miles, population 274864 souls according to the last census, number of villages 507, average revenue about Rs. 600000).

This is the fourth Annual Report of its kind. It is a matter of gratification that the preceding report was very favourably commented upon by the Political Superintendent and Government. The incentive, afforded by such an appreciation being added to duty, has kept us engaged in the path of slow, but ~~speedy~~ steady progress in administrative reforms, which it is the aim of this resume to detail for the year ending 31st March last.

2. The selection of a graduate of experience has been made as Tutor for the home-education of the Heir-Apparent, Prince Tale Mahomed Khanji Sahib. He is expected to join his duties in a short time.

3. Among the note-worthy events of the year 1894-95 is the short visit which His Highness had the rare pleasure of receiving from His Excellency Lord Harris, the late Governor of Bombay, at the Palanpur Railway Station, when this august representative of the British Crown was on his way to attend the Lahore Durbar. This took place on the 22nd November last, when after partaking of a sumptuous luncheon, a reception was held in the Waiting Rooms, splendidly decorated for the purpose. Events, such as this, also contribute to strengthen the friendly tie that binds the Native States with the Paramount Power, and this one did not fail to produce the desired effect. His Highness had also the honour of short visits, paid to him by His Excellency General Nairne, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Forces, when he went to Deesa Camp on the 8th March last, and returned therefrom on the 10th. His Excellency lunched with His Highness at the Railway Station Refreshment Rooms. A reception party was also held on this occasion, wherein several Military Officers of the Deesa Cantonment joined.

4. The long-cherished hopes of His Highness for a travel in the North India stand the surest chance this year of being realized in the next cold

weather. His Highness is personally anxious to perform it in company with his two princes. It is hoped they all will greatly profit physically and mentally by it. His Highness has decided to undertake this travel in the next cold weather without fail.

5. His Highness has been pleased to accept to be a patron of the Bombay Grant College Medical Society and has contributed a sum of Rs 200 towards its funds. Similarly he has contributed Rs 400 through Khan Bahadur Dinshaji Dosabhai for a challenge cup to be competed for by the members of the Poona Parsi Volunteers' Corpse.

6. Nothing has yet been done to settle the disputes with the Ghadia Thakores. The attempt to entrust them to a Punch has failed upto now and it is, therefore, expedient to have a commission appointed for this much-desired settlement at joint expense. This state has already moved in this matter, and made a proposal to the above effect.

7. It is highly gratifying to state that the very old disputes regarding the four joint villages of Andharia, Bhankri, Kabeerpur and Nagal have been finally settled by a private and amicable compromise with Danta. Through the good offices of Colonel Jackson and Mr. Fitz-Gerald no hitch was thrown in by either party and while the appeals regarding the boundaries of the said villages were being heard last month before the above two Political Officers, the parties came to terms, based on the decision and principle of Mr. Fforde, as approved by the Government of Bombay. The principle of total separation has been adhered to, and by the amicable settlement arrived at Palanpur gets the whole of Andharia and Kabirpur with full jurisdiction, Danta paying Rs 100 as His Highness the Gaekwar's Ghansdana for the latter. The villages of Nagal and Bhankri go to Danta as its sole property. This arrangement puts an end to the bitter and vexatious litigation that was being vigorously carried on since about the past 75 years. Though properly speaking this event appertains to the current year, its importance makes it imperative that a notice of it should be taken in the earliest annual report. Government will, no doubt, appreciate this Durbar's spirit of sacrifice of some of its interests in this settlement, which it hopes, will be enforced at an early date.

8. The Jubilee Hospital in the Deesa Cantonment being in need of funds this State had subscribed a sum of Rs 1000 some time back, but the same was not then accepted though offered. At the time of the recent

visit of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief a request for its payment was made through the Political Superintendent and the sum has been paid.

9. A separate Hospital for the Agency and Railway patients having been found a desideratum, the matter was heartily taken up by the successive Political Superintendents, and the idea of perpetuating Colonel Scott's cherished name has been realized. At the special desire of the Government an additional sum of Rs 3000 has been contributed and paid. This makes the total contribution from this State Rs 7000. Besides this land for the site of the "Scott Memorial Hospital" has been given gratis. A plot, situate between the Agency Jail and the Assistant Political Superintendent's Bungalow, has been selected and the plans for the Hospital buildings are under preparation. Till this building is ready this Durbar has placed at the disposal of the Political Superintendent, free of rent, the Travellers' Bungalow for the use of the Superintendency Hospital.

10. Since several years past the Farm known by the name of the "Worlee" has been let to the Contractors, Sheth Nanabhai Kanji and Patel Umed Jivaji. It being only situated about 3 miles from Deesa Cantonment a great portion of it has been sublet to its Commissariat Department by them. The period of lease expires next year, and Government being desirous to have the lease in its own name for the use of the Commissariat Department, this Durbar has given up their idea of populating a village there, and consented to let it for Rs 600 per annum for a term of 10 years. Negotiations to settle the details of the conditions of this lease are now in progress.

11. The largest river in this country is the Bannas, which runs past the Cantonment of Deesa. It having been found that its Bazar-side bank was being washed away by the high monsoon floods a Committee was appointed by Government to devise proper preventive measures. The Committee having met twice or so, made its report to Government after personally inspecting the locality. In the meanwhile the matter was discussed with General Nicolson and through the medium of Colonel Jackson, our highly popular Political Superintendent, the dispute has been amicably settled. Neither the Camp authorities nor the Darbar is to have an area of 100 yards from the above bank into the bed of the river cultivated. So the boundary now runs as thus settled. The prohibition of cultivation is supposed to save the bank from being washed away, and the

Cantonment Bazars from a consequent danger. This amicable settlement has been accepted by Government.

12. There was a Girras case for land pending since several years in the Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent. The litigating parties viz:, this State and the Taluka of Deodar, having come to terms by a private compromise, this long standing case has been disposed of. The disputed lands of the site of the desolate village of Jhabol were claimed by this State to be of Vasharda, a village under this State, and Deodar contended that they belonged to its village of Loowana. The private compromise, arrived at, is satisfactory to both the parties. In connection with this I must not forget to mention the name of Mr. Jethubhai Jhoomchand, Deodar Karbhari, for the pains he he has taken in this behalf.

13. Our Small Cause Court Judge, Mr. Amarshi Jadvaji, was appointed sole Punch by the Superintendency to decide the Deodar partition case. His services were spared for a time for the purpose, and through his intervention the parties settled the dispute among themselves to their credit and that of Mr. Amarshi. Mr. Doongarshi Futtechand, our District Sub-judge, carried out this decision into execution at the special desire of the parties, and with the approval of his nomination by the Political Superintendent. He too has earned the credit of having made a thoroughly satisfactory partition of the village of Deodor itself and its land. He was on the spot for about a month and had an arduous task to perform which he has done to his credit. It is a matter of pardonable pride to this State that its officials have satisfactorily performed such important commissions, entrusted to them by the Superintendency.

14. When the Chitral Expedition was undertaken by the Government of India, this State offered help in the shape of Transport animals, such as ponies and camels that Government may, through the Political Superintendent, deem fit within our ability to require. The offer was conveyed through the proper channel to the Government of India, which not standing in an immediate need of the help, has thanked His Highness and stated that "his offer to help Government in the Chitral Expedition will be remembered by the Government of India should additional Transport be required."

15. The Chansole-Kodram boundary dispute with His Highness the Gaekwar and Bapla-Dhamsen boundary pillars' dispute with the Jodhpur State

will be soon settled, the former by an interstatal arrangement, and the latter through the medium of a Punch, already appointed.

16. Besides the amounts, mentioned in some of the previous paragraphs, as sums given by His Highness for public purposes, Rs 1948-7-0 in all have been given to different authors and students for the encouragement of literary efforts.

17. Among the new features of the Judicial reforms are the passing of the Stamp Act, and framing of an amended Penal Code. The Limitation Act, newly framed and passed, will come in force from the next Ashad Sud 2nd, *i.-e.* from the 24th of the approaching June.

II. GENERAL CONDITION, RESOURCES, AND INDUSTRY.

18. The amount of rainfall during the year under report was 37 inches and 93 cents against 54.13 in the preceding year. The previous five years' quantities of rainfall are given below:—

years.	Inches.
1889-90	33.11.
1890-91	20.18.
1891-92	16.34.
1892-93	40.50.
1893-94	54.13.

19. The above figures give an average of 32-85 inches. Thus it will be seen that during the year under review the rainfall has been greater by 5.8 inches than the average - by all means a good quantity - though less than that of the preceding year.

20. The rainfall in 1894-95 was not well distributed. Most of the quantity fell in the early part of the rainy season, leaving very little for the latter part thereof. The result has been that the Kharif crops did not prosper so well as they would otherwise have done. But on the whole the year has been of an average outturn.

21. Water, both for drinking and irrigation purposes, has been abundant as before.

22. Grass has been abundant and cheap. The cattle, however, have not been free from disease. Numerous horses, asses and bullocks were attacked

by epidemics such as "Jhairbaj" and "Sud" &c., and carried away to a considerable loss to the people and the Durbar.

23. The general health of the people has been good throughout the course of the year under report. There were no cases of cholera at all. Malarious fevers prevailed as usual in this country from September to December. A free distribution of quinine and the Travelling Dispensary did all they could to alleviate the sufferings of the fever patients, and there was no noteworthy mortality among them. Small-pox slightly made its appearance in March last in the city of Palanpur. Preventive measures in the forms of vaccination and re-vaccination were at once adopted, and it was prevented from spreading. In the whole of the State 117 cases of small-pox had occurred during the year under report, 20 of them proved fatal. Measles and chicken-pox also prevailed to some extent among children.

24. The articles of export from all parts of this State continue to be the same as mentioned in para 25 of the previous annual report. The principal ones are rapeseeds, rice, sesamum, Ghee, ottos, barks, skins, bones, cutlery, Deesa Fancy-works, and others including food grains.

25. The lease of the marble quarries in the Sarotri Jungles near the Ghanghoo Hills to the present lessee having expired, a fresh lease has been notified. But as the marble is not even of a common description very few contractors can be induced to accept the lease. If none is found ultimately forthcoming, it is proposed to work the quarries on behalf of the Durbar to see whether the substrata are of any better kind than the superficial layers.

26. The subjoined table contains the average prices of cereals that ruled during the year under report, and their corresponding rates during the preceding year.

Year.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Mutt.	Gram.	Moong.	Superior rice.	Inferior rice.	Remarks.
	Pounds per rupee.							
1893-94.	30	27	46	37	33	11½	18	
1894-95.	31½	28¾	45¾	46¼	36	13¾	24	

It will be at once perceived from the above table, that except Mutt all the other kinds of cereals have been cheaper in the year than they were in the previous one. Larger imports from the outlying countries, and the easy communication by the Railways have evidently contributed to keep down the prices. The staple products of the country are naturally, the articles of food of the rich and the poor, residing in the country. Their cheapness is, therefore, appreciated by the public as a real blessing.

27. Among the Ravi crops wheat was damaged to some extent owing to excessive cold, but the cutturn of rapeseeds has been a good one.

28. The depressed state of commerce is gradually improving, and the Railways are opening the latent resources of the country to some extent. We expect that in course of time commerce will flourish, as it used to do before, with the facility of communication now available.

III. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

29. All the three modes of collecting revenues, mentioned in paragraph 29 of the preceding report, are still in vogue more or less. The "Vighoti" system is, however, giving way to the other two by strides.

30. The total aversion of the cultivating classes to the introduction of the "Vighoti system", so much beneficial to them and the Durbar is now giving way gradually, though it has not wholly disappeared. During the year under report another class of people came forward to oppose it. A revenue survey was commenced in our Talooka of Panthawada, wherein several Thakardas own certain shares in the revenues of the villages. Smarting under their old notions they resisted the survey operation, and it was not until all kinds of remonstrances were used that they have consented but lately to allow the surveys in the said villages. It is an arduous task to over-come opposition like this, which naturally retards the work of surveying the lands, and the introduction of Vighoti. Patience, and tact alone can work out the desired end.

31. With all the trouble he has taken, the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Girdharlal Vithaldass Putwary, has succeeded in introducing Vighoti in 21 villages in the year under report against 13 in the preceding year.

This is a very satisfactory result comparatively, no doubt, and reflects credit on the above mentioned officer. The total number of villages, wherein Vighoti is now an established mode of collecting revenues, is 101, as will be seen from appendix A.

32. The same appendix evidences an increase of two villages, newly populated, one of them being in our Taluka of Deesa, and one in the Panthawada Taluka. In the preceding year also 2 more villages were added [vide para 31 of that year's report].

33. The number of villages, the revenue surveys of which have been completed in the year 1894-95, is 20 against 18 in the previous year. Adding to these 20, 158(shewn in Appendix A of the previous year's report) surveyed in all the preceding years, we have the total number of 178 villages already surveyed. For further particulars on this subject a reference may be made to the Chapter on Surveys.

34. The numbers of Jahagirdar and co-shared villages continue to be the same. The former are 145 and the latter about 100 (see appendix A.)

35. The same appendix also points out that 75 villages yet remain to be assessed out of those that have been already surveyed, while the number of villages remaining to be surveyed is 184.

36. A comparative statement, embodying the amounts of revenues, derived from the Khalsa, Putta and Pasaita lands for the last two years, viz, Sumvat 1949 and 1950, is hereto attached as appendix B. It will be seen therefrom that the land revenues for Sumvat 1950 of the Khalsa villages have amounted to Rs. 224094 - 8 - 2 against Rs. 245325 - 8-9 for Sumvat 1949. The diminution of Rs. 21231 - 0 - 7 is attributable to the heavy rains that partially damaged the crops, and the lower prices fetched by the Durbari Vajebhag.

37. The income of the Patta villages in the year under review is Rs.31556 - 6 - 1 against Rs. 31717 - 7 - 10 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 161 - 1 - 9 is owing to half of the Ravi crop-income of the village of Moria having lapsed to the state.

38. The amount of Rs. 46680, the income of the Pasaita (service tenure) lands, continues to be unchanged.

39. During the year 1894-95, 11 new pucca wells have been sunk ...

and built against 29 in the previous year. To encourage cultivators to make new wells a sum of Rs. from 12 to 10 is given for one pucca well. During the year Sumwat 1950, a total amount of Rs. 710 was thus disbursed.

40. In the year under notice 51 Kutcha wells were sunk against 108 in the previous year.

41. The number of new wells being smaller the Takavi system of borrowing money from the Durbar by the cultivators was not largely resorted to by them. A total sum of Rs. 571 was thus advanced in the course of the year against Rs. 1174 in the year preceding it.

42. Besides bringing about 1250 Bighas of fallow land under cultivation against 71 in the previous year, lands belonging to the desolate villages of Karimabad, Lodpa and Rampura have been given for cultivation.

43. The Vighoti assessment figures for the villages are ascertained from the average income thereof, as also regard is paid to the area and classifications of lands. However for lessening the burden providentially laid, remissions in the figures have been made in not less than 10 villages in the year under report.

44. In 5 villages remissions were made in the revenues owing to the poverty and the consequent inability of the cultivators to pay the same.

45. The experiment of sugar-cane plantations at Jethi, mentioned in para 42 of the previous report, has succeeded, and hence it has been more largely tried in the current year.

46. In former years if cultivators residing in the limits of this state, cultivated any lands beyond them, their produce, if brought in the state limits were liable to custom dues. The levying of this is now abolished. This is obviously an incentive to the agriculturists, who have no sufficient lands to go and cultivate lands in the neighbouring states.

47. The arrears, due by the people of Serganj for the recent years have been wholly remitted owing to their poverty and the Jhoonpi Vero levied from them, has been reduced from Rs. 245 to Rs. 136 for 5 years.

48. In the Deesa Taluka there are but few wells. To encourage irrigation therein by wells cultivators are to be excused for ten years from paying anything to the Durbar from the produce of the lands they may

irrigate by means of new wells. It remains to be seen how this concession is availed of by the agriculturists of this Taluka, the lands of which are at present yielding but one crop in the year for want of wells.

49. It is hoped that on a perusal of the above the working of this important Department will be deemed satisfactory, as was done in the previous year. Mr. Girdharlal has done his duties conscientiously and zealously and deserves credit for the pains he has taken for the introduction of the Vighoti system into as many villages as possible.

IV. FINANCES.

50. At the very outset let it be noted that the financial year in this State is reckoned according to the native way. The year begins from Ashad Sud 2nd. The year dealt with in this report is, therefore, Sumwat 1950 (Maroo) to which all the account statistics herein given appertain, and which covers the period, extending from 16th June 1893 to 23rd June 1894.

51. Appendix C. is the statement of receipts and disbursements of the revenues of the State for Sumwat 1950. It will be easily seen by a reference to it that the balance due to the State Banker at the end of Sumwat 1949 was Rs. 18284-15-9, and that in Sumwat 1950 the grand total of incomes from all the sources amount to Rs. 621890-11-0.

52. Including the above sum of Rs. 18284-15-9, due to the State Banker, the expenditure for the year has totalled to Rs. 700861-0-4. This leaves a balance of Rs. 78970-5-4, due to the State Banker at the end of Sumwat 1950.

53. From the above paragraph it can be easily gleaned that the real amount of the total expenditure is Rs. 682576-0-7 for Sumwat 1950. The aggregate expenditure for Sumwat 1949 was Rs. 716928-3-7 as mentioned in para 49 of the previous report.

54. The above mentioned total of net expenditure of Rs. 682576-0-7 for Sumwat 1950 includes Rs. 68535-2-9, the item expended in Ahmedabad on the occasion of His Highness' Investiture with the Insignia of the Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 28th November 1893. This date falling as it does, in Sumvat 1950, the expenses have been included in that year's accounts, they having not been possibly so included in those

of Sumwat 1949. In some quarters a supposition prevailed that the Ahmedabad tour's expenses were included in the financial year, dealt with in the preceding report. To remove this impression be it said that it was not the case for reasons given above. The expenditure in Sumwat 1949 was also great, not on account of the Ahmedabad Durbar, but on account of the Deesa Railway and other causes, described in para 49 of the previous report.

55. It is quite plain from the foregoing details that the total expenditure for the year Sumwat 1950 is much less than that of the year preceding it. It will, no doubt, appear so when the fact of His Highness' tour to attend the Ahmedabad Durbar and the extra expenses on that score are taken into consideration.

56. From the above paragraphs and the Appendix C, it can be seen that the income for Sumwat 1950 has been Rs. 621890-11-0 against Rs. 693396-15-10 in Sumwat 1949. The decrease of Rs. 71506-4-10 is owing to the opium compensation arrears having been received in the course of Sumwat 1949, as mentioned in para 48 of the previous Report, and also to the fact of the land revenues having fallen short in Sumwat 1950 on account of the low rates of grains and other productions.

57. The Siccai Rupee continues to be the current coin in this State, as it does in the neighbouring Mahals of His Highness the Gaekwar. The reasons for its continuance, as mentioned in para 51 of the previous Report, are still in existence and full force.

V. POLICE.

58. The strength of the Regular Police, foot, and mounted, as also of the village police, remains the same as detailed in paragraph 52 of the annual report for the year 1893-94.

It stands as follows:—

441 Regular Foot Police.
159 Mounted Police.
2334 Village Police.
100 Patavat sowars.
3034 Total.

59. Besides one Police Kamdar, we have 10 Fouzdars, including the

Palanpur City Fouzdar, in all 11 Police Officers. In addition to these we have several Jemadars, who perform miscellaneous police duties that are assigned to them.

60. The cost of the Police Department for Sumvat 1950 is Rs. 87470-10-8 as against Rs. 81677-3-9 in Sumvat 1949. The reason why the expenditure is shewn to be greater by Rs. 5793-6-11 is, that the Police Department is paid according to the English months, and the accounts thereof are kept according to the native Sumvat year.

61. The annual cost of maintaining the village Police continues to be the same as before. For there being no change in its strength, the cost figure stands intact. It amounts to Rs. 46680 as shewn in para 54 of the preceding year's report.

62. The working of the police during the year under review is given in the appended Statement D. which also embodies the corresponding particulars for the preceding year. By comparing the Statistics of both the years, it is observable that during the year 1894-95, 556 offences were reported as against 439 in the preceding year. Thus there is an increase of 117 in the offences. As a natural consequence of this increase the number of persons arrested has risen to 783 against 706. The number of persons sent for trial has been 559 instead of 533. While the number of the accused persons convicted is 345 in 1894-95 against 331 in the previous year. Further it is observable that 203 accused persons were discharged or acquitted as against 199. These statistics produce these results, which are nearly as good as before. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested has fallen to 44.06 from 46.8, while the percentage of the accused persons convicted to those sent for trial has gone down to 61.7 from 63.9 in the previous year.

63. Appendix E. is the statement indicating the value of property stolen, and recovered during the year under report, and the corresponding figures for the previous year. It shews that the value of property stolen during 1894-95 is Rs. 30915-1-3, including the Dhakha peoples' property (valued at Rs. 6435) against Rs. 19764-8-4½, while the value of the property recovered is Rs. 8934-9-2 against Rs. 6576-14-3½. The percentage of the value of property recovered to property stolen comes to 28.9 against 33.2. The decrease is evidently due to the large figure of the value of the Dhakha

people's property, taken away by the dacoits. Excluding this unusual case the average would come to 36.4, that is, more than 33.2, the average in the previous year. These would appear no doubt satisfactory and creditable to the Department.

64. Police Sowars, as a rule, accompany the mails to protect them while they pass in our territory, and it is a matter of gratification to record that not a single mail robbery has occurred during the course of the year under review, as has been the case since several years.

65. It is, however, a matter of great regret that 22 Haramkhores, mostly from the Jodhpur territory, have committed dacoity with murder on the 7th December last in the village of Dhakha under our Dhanera Mahal. They came armed with swords, guns &c. on 11 camels, and were dressed like policemen. On entering the village they gave out that they had come to search the peoples' houses for discovering smuggled opium therefrom. Having posted some of their own number as watchmen, they began looting the houses of the Banias, maltreating, wounding and mutilating those that hesitated to point them out their valuables. They were, however, opposed by the village Chokiats, who, before the over-whelming number of the ferocious and greedy dacoits, had to yield ~~their palm~~. Several village Chokiats opposed them. Out of them three were instantaneously killed, but not before one of the Haramkhores (who has subsequently died) was seriously wounded. They after all succeeded in carrying, on their camels, property worth more than Rs. 6000. On this news having reached Palanpur, the Police Kamdar and others started, and joined the tracking party, consisting of the Dhanera Fouzdar, and Tehsildar. The foot-prints were tracked as far as Hothi under Sachore in the Jodhpur limits, about 40 miles distant from the village of Dhakha. A reward for Rs. 1000 was at once notified by the Durbar for discovering the criminals, and the stolen property. After some time our detective police luckily succeeded in securing some clue as to the persons, concerned in the dacoity. One Moobarak Adoor Sindhi has come forward and made a clean breast of the whole affair. He has admitted that he was himself concerned in the dacoity, and has given the names of his comrades, and every other particular. Through the good offices of Colonel Jackson, and Colonel Abbott, the Jodhpur State gave a ready assistance and co-operated with our police to unearth the perpetrators of the loot, and the property carried away by them. Some 8 persons' houses

were searched in the Jodhpur territory with the result, that Mudamal consisting of cloths, ornaments &c. has been found therefrom. Had Mr. Foujraj, who headed the Jodhpur party, been fully sincere the other culprits' houses, though situated at great distances, would have been searched and further property most probably would have been recovered. A *prima facie* case in connection with this dacoity with murder is under preparation. I must mention here that every detail regarding this matter was arranged by His Highness himself. He has bestowed his best attention, and time to devise plans for getting a clue of the dacoits and the stolen property. Our Police Kamdar, Mr. Lalmia has rendered good services in connection with this very important case.

66. The usual annual fairs passed off quietly under the supervision of the special policemen, deputed to look after the lives and property of the pilgrims.

67. The police Sowars and footmen continue being drilled by the two drill-Masters. They have greatly improved in discipline. His Highness' Body Guard Sowars are also very well trained, and when on duty present as good an appearance as could be expected of them.

68. The Opium Preventive Line Thanas continue to be under the supervision of Jamadar Ibrahimmia Rehematmia, who frequently visits them. It is but rarely that instances of opium smuggling take place.

69. His Highness has been pleased to issue a circular, that if any members of the Police Department will qualify themselves by education, they will be given Karkoonship or such other places in the service of the State. The object of this is to encourage the police servants, who as a class are illiterate, to educate themselves, and become qualified for higher service. This evinces the Durbar's earnest desire to see its Mahomedan population raised to the level of the other classes of its subjects in point of education and social scale.

70. The foot police has been provided with new dress, and boots in the year under report, the old ones having become worn out. An indent for getting additional arms for them is under preparation, and they will be sent for through our Political Superintendent.

VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

71. The number of the different Civil Courts, original, and appellate, remains the same as detailed in paragraph 64 of the previous year's report, as do their powers. It is, therefore, unnecessary to give here a detailed list of them. Appendices F. and G. may, however, be referred to, in case a necessity arises to know their names. Looking to the area of the State so many as 14 Civil Courts are required to be maintained for the sake of dispensing justice to the people fully, and to their convenience.

72. Appendix F. shows the working of the two Appellate Courts. It appears from it that the Huzur Court has decided 27 regular second appeals, leaving none in balance, in 1894-95 as against 15 in the year 1893-94. 68 miscellaneous appeals have been also disposed of against 46 in the preceding year. Of these 68, 32 related to disputes regarding immoveable property, 15 to interlocutary orders and execution of decrees, 16 were applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction on the decisions of the Small Cause Court, and 5 were review appeals. Thus it will be seen that the Huzur Court had to dispose of a greater number of appeals in the year under review. It may be observed that the above mentioned miscellaneous appeals are *miscellaneous* in name only. They require no less time, and attention than the regular appeals. Including them, the total number of appeals decided in 1894-95 comes to 95.

73. Appendix F. also points out that the Appeal Court has decided exactly 100 civil appeals, leaving no balance, against 84 in the preceding year. A greater number of appeals was filed, and all of them disposed of. This undoubtedly bespeaks the assiduity and zeal of our Appeal Judge, Mr. Odhavji Ghelabhai.

74. The working of the different original Civil Courts is detailed in Appendix G., from which it is apparent that 3485 cases have been decided in 1894-95 against 3991 in the previous year. This result leaves a balance of 1002 against 1328. The number of cases decided is less than that of the year before, but the quantity of arrears is smaller. The Judges, it will appear, must have worked hard and with conscience to bring about such praiseworthy results. Among them the work performed by the Sir Nyaya-

dhis, Mr. Bhoopatram Navnidhram, the Small Cause Court Judge, Mr. Amarshi Jadavji, the Palanpur Sub-Judge, Mr. Motilal Hathibhai, the Palanpur District Sub-Judge, Mr. Doogarshi Fatehchand, the Deesa Tehsildar, Mr. Hemraj Hathibhai, and the Ghud Thandar, Mr. Choonilal Oojambhai deserve special mention as being very satisfactory.

75. In criminal matters, as in civil, the Huzur Court and the Appeal Court are the two appellate Courts exclusively. The results of their working is given in Appendix H. which shows that the Huzur Court has disposed of all the 15 criminal second appeals, preferred to it, and left no arrears. The Appeal Court had 2 appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of 1893-94. In the year under report 43 new appeals were filed, making a total of 45. All these, without any residue, have been decided by Mr. Odhavji, the appeal Judge. This indeed adds to the praises he has deserved for the disposal of all the civil appeals, as mentioned before.

76. The following is a list of the original Criminal Courts existing in the State:-

1. The Sar Nyayadhish Court.
2. Palanpur First Class Magistrate's Court.
3. Deesa First Class Magistrate's Court.
4. Ghud 2nd Class Do. Do.
5. Meyta Do. Do. Do.
6. Dhanera Do. Do. Do.
7. Panthawada Do. Do. Do.
8. Dhanally Do. Do. Do.
9. Bapla Do. Do. Do.

77. The working of the above mentioned several courts is embodied in Appendix I. A glance at it will show that all of them together have been able to dispose of the total number of 692 cases in the course of the year, with which this report deals, against 704 in the year that preceded it. The balance left is 11 against 9.

78. The above work of the different Courts is quite satisfactory, every judge has undoubtedly worked to the best of his ability, and evinced great industriousness in the discharge of his duty. The results, achieved by Mr. Maganlal Oojambhai, Palanpur First Class Magistrate, are exceptionally good. Next to him is the Deesa Tehsildar, Mr. Hemraj. These two officials have

also revenue duties to perform, and hence their shares of praises for what they have done must be deemed higher.

79. Among the 71 criminal cases that were decided by the court of the Sar Nyayadhish, there are 5 Sessions ones. Of these 5, 2 are murder cases, 1 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and 2 of dacoity.

80. The total amount of fines, inflicted in the year under report, is Rs 11310-14-0 against Rs 7022-15-0 in the year before, shewing an increase of Rs 4287-15-0.

81. The proceeds of commission fees on the institution of civil suits aggregate to Rs 9557-14-3 in 1894-95, instead of Rs 11732-13-9 in the year 1893-94, indicating a diminution in fees of Rs 2174-15-6.

82. In the year under report 4115 decrees have been executed against 5377 in the year before. This shews a decrease of 1262.

83. The number of civil suits, filed in all the courts in the year under review, is 3159 as given in appendix G, against 3557 in the preceding year. Here too there is a fall-off of 398 cases.

84. The decrease in the number of civil suits, in institution fees and that in the number of decrees executed are ascribable to nothing particular but chance. Again the differences are not so great and important as to require us to search for, and give any explanation. Such as they are, are but matters of ordinary occurrence.

85. Among the Judicial reforms may be principally mentioned the forth-coming enforcement of the New Limitation Act from the 24th June next, the passing of a Stamp Act, and the framing of an amended Penal Code.

VII. JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

86. The number of Jail and lockups remains the same as before. The principal Jail, used as the Central Jail, is the one situated in Palanpur, and in every Taluka there is one lockup at its head-quarters. During the year under report our new and costly Jail was visited by Mr. T. M. Filgate, Inspector General of Prisons. He approved of the plan on which it is built, and pronounced a very good opinion on the buildings, and the ample

accommodation it affords.

87. The subjoined table shows that the total number of prisoners, remaining at the end of March last, was 138, against 116 at the end of the preceding year. It can also be seen from the same statement, that one

No remaining on 31st March 1894.	No. admitted in 1894-95.	Total.	No. discharged in 1894-95.	No. absconded.	No. died.	Total.	No. remaining on 31st March 1895.
116	507	623	484	1	0	485	133

prisoner has escaped, and none has died. Long-term prisoners, sentenced by the Thandars, are sent down to Palanpur for undergoing their terms of imprisonment.

88. The subsistence allowance to each of the prisoners is given at the rate of one anna and a half per day. During the year Sumwat 1950 the amount, expended on this score, has come to Rs. 44-8-3-4, as against Rs. 5109-10-8 in the preceding year. This item includes the clothing charges, but they being not so high in the year under report, as in the year before, the total expenses have been less.

89. The *Maidan*, opposite the Jail, has been levelled, and smoothed, and is used as parade ground by our Police. The shed, referred to in para 83 of the preceding annual report, has long since been erected, and our time-gun is kept therein. The ground about the Jail has been cleared of the pits and mounds, that were there. A portion of the same is used for growing fodder in for the Jail bullocks.

90. The huge well and tank, attached to the Jail, are in good order, and utilized for the purposes for which they are intended.

91. Intra-mural labour is assigned to the long-term prisoners. Some branches of Industry, introduced into the workshops attached to the Jail, have been placed on a greater scale. During the year under report large quantities of excellent carpets, and tapes have been turned out by the inmates. They have commanded a large sale.

92. The supervision of the Jail and lockups continues to remain in

the hands of the officers, mentioned in para 85 of the previous annual Report. The Palanpur Jailor, Asurafkhan, is a careful and cautious man, and does his duties satisfactorily. The Sar Nyayadhish, Mr. Bhoopatram, does the duties of the Jail Superintendent. He has been paying good attention to all that concerns the Jail, and has been zealously active in promoting the industrial labour in the workshops, attached to the Jail.

VIII. EDUCATION.

93. At the head of all our schools stands the Palanpur High School, where English is taught upto the Matriculation Standard. Its staff of teachers, having been strengthened, as described in paragraph 86 of the previous Annual Report, it is doing by far a better work. The only hand, that had got no promotion recently, being the Persian Teacher, Mr. Khoobmiyan Oosmanmiyan, he has been now given an increase of Rs 5 to his salary. So he now gets Rs 25 per mensem.

94. The Palanpur High School had sent up 7 candidates for the Matriculation Examination, 5 of them to the Bombay University, and 2 of them, to that of the Allahabad University. Of the former only one has succeeded in passing, and of the latter both of them have passed. Out of the four candidates, who went up for the School Final Examination, one has passed the test. These results, on the whole, may be considered good, looking to the stiff natures of these examinations, and the comparative results of the other High Schools.

95. The numerical strength of the pupils in the High School, on the 31st March 1895, was 121, against 118 in the preceding year. The increase is but small, and the reason assigned is the insufficient amount of feeding from the Vernacular Schools. It is hoped Rao Sahib Vanravandas Dalal, Deputy Educational Inspector, who is an energetic officer, will see that the vernacular Schools act as proper feeders to the High School.

96. The next educational institution of importance in Palanpur is the Taluka School, the number on the rolls of which was 340 at the end of the year 1894-95, as against 336 at the end of the year before. This school had sent up 7 boys for the Third Grade Public Service Examination.

One of them has gone through it successfully.

97. The third educational institution of importance is the Scott Girls' School. It continues to be under the trained Mistress Kashibai. It is a matter of regret that there has been a fall-off in its attendance, which has gone down from 137 to 117. There is, however, an increase of 8 pupils in the Urdu School.

98. The subjoined table embodies the numbers of pupils, attending each school in the city of Palanpur, and the 15 schools, situated in the different villages of this State. The grand total of 1855 is comparatively less by 40.

Palanpur High school.	Taluka school.	Urdu school.	Girls' school.	Indigenous school.	Total.	15 Village schools.	Grand Total.
121	340	109	117	125	812	1043	1855

99. It is apparent from the above statistics that there has been a better attention in the High School, Taluka School, and the Urdu School, but that in the Girls' School, in the Indigenous School, and the village schools has fallen off.

100. The annual Prize Exhibition of the pupils of all the schools in Palanpur was held on the 27th November 1894. Colonel Jackson, Political Superintendent, presided on the occasion, and distributed prizes of the value of ~~Rs~~ 162-14-4, provided by the Durbar.

101. The High School has been granted a special sum of ~~Rs~~ 150 for the purchase of chemicals, and books for its library.

102. The Jadavbai, and Sonabai Scholarships, as also Malan Velli's scholarship, attached to the Scott Girls' School, continue affording encouragement to the cause of female education.

103. An increase of ~~Rs~~ 2, in the Deesa Schoolmaster's pay, and of Re. 1 in his assistant's pay, have been made. The Meyta school has been given an extra hand on ~~Rs~~ 4.

104. The girls' class in the Deesa School is in a flourishing state. After an assistant on ~~Rs~~ 8 per mensem has been given to it, its attendance has

gone higher, and it has shewn a better result this year.

105. One more school was opened last year at Vedancha. A new school has been opened in the year under report at Dantiwada. This makes the total of our village schools 16.

106. Two new school houses are under construction, one at Rajpur, and the other at Piloocha.

107. Mr. Bapalal Virchand has had the scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem continned to him during the year Sumwat 1950 for attending the Bombay School of Arts. He has finished his course of studies there, and rejoined the Educational Department.

108. A sum of Rs. 144 has been expended in paying 2 scholars, attending the Ahmedabad Male Training College from here during the year under report.

109. The total expenditures, for educational purposes for Sumvat 1950, have amounted to Rs. 13600-7-1, as against Rs. 11001-0-1 in Sumvat 1949. The increase of Rs. 2599-7-0 plainly demonstrates the liberality of the Durbar, and the deep interest His Highness takes for the advancement of education in his State.

110. Two more class halls are being built from four out houses for the Palanpur High School boys. This additional accommodation is necessary for the two classes that now sit in the school inside the city.

111. Prince Hyderally's progress has greatly suffered owing to his long illness. The bad type of consumption, with which he was attacked, rendered it essential for him to reside in the Deesa Cantonment for a long time for medical treatment. He has, however, completed the Anglo-Vernacular Standard V under his Private Tutor, Mr. Pragji D. Sampat, who is a very painstaking, and zealous man.

112. The Deputy Educational Inspector has been given a promotion of Rs. 15, and has had thereby raised his salary to Rs. 100 per mensem. To meet this we have now to pay a yearly contribution of Rs. 690 instead of Rs. 600.

113. Dr. Nusservanji Fakirji Surveyor, who has been given a grant of Rs. 6000 by this State to enable him to reside in England, and study Bacteriology, has had a sum of £ 100 paid to him by the Secretary of

State for India for the purpose of continuing his investigations in that interesting, and useful branch of science. Our warmest acknowledgments are due to this august Officer for the generosity, shewn by him in supplementing the funds, provided by this State.

IX. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

114. The Durbar's Goodfellow Hospital has become popular, not only in our own territory, but also far and wide beyond it. It is resorted to, for medical relief, by patients from His Highness the Gaikwar's adjoining Mahals, Sirohi, and Jodhpur. This increasing sphere of usefulness of the Hospital is highly creditable to our Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Dhondupanth Appajirao Patwardhan, whose unique zeal and hard work, have won for him an enviable name. Those, who cannot afford to be long under his treatment, consult him, and are even allowed medicines to be taken with them.

115. Matron Jivikabai, having got a better paid appointment in the Joonaghud State, her place fell vacant, and has been filled up by Mrs. Alicia Benjamin, who hails from Bombay. She has passed her final examination after receiving her training in the Cama Hospital, and already possesses about three years' experience. Since her appointment she is working quietly and satisfactorily.

116. In the year under report Mrs. Alicia has attended 7 cases of natural labour, and 4 of difficult labour. Besides her advice and assistance to females are of great value, and are much sought.

117. The two old compounders have been replaced by more active and better hands.

118. The blessing, afforded by the Travelling Dispensary, has been made far-reaching. Mr. Manilal Bapalal has visited 102 villages in the course of the year, with which this report deals, travelled in all over a distance of 301 miles, and treated 1071 patients. This extraordinary work, performed by Mr. Manilal, speaks for itself. He remains touring during the fair season, and resides in the town of Deesa during the rainy season. There he works in the dispensary, opened in the Durbari buildings.

119. In the year under report the total number of out-patients, suffering

from diseases of different denominations, that resorted for medical treatment to the Goodfellow Hospital of the Durbar was 16115, against 19029 in the preceding year, shewing a decrease of 2914 patients. A reference to Appendix J. assures us that there has been a falling in the number of malarial fever patients. During the previous year their number was as great as 6354, while in the year under report it is only 4219. To this mostly the above diminution of 2914 out-patients is due. Malarial fevers did not prevail to a great extent in the year 1894-95.

120. The most noticeable fact that proves the wide scope of usefulness of our Goodfellow Hospital is the increase of 57 inpatients in the year under review. In 1893-94, their number was 158, while in 1894-95 it has risen to 215 as can be seen by a reference to Appendix J.

121. Owing to the smaller number of out-patients their daily average attendance has fallen from 206.5 in 1893-94 to 153.42 in 1894-95 [vide Appendix K]. The same Appendix discloses the daily average attendance of inpatients to be 22.46 against 11.1 in the previous year. This feature, as noted before, is an excellent achievement in the working of the Hospital.

122. Appendix K. also indicates the class, and sex of the patients treated in the year under report.

123. The number of major operations, performed in the year 1894-95, has been 45 against 27 in the previous year, and that of the minor ones is 784 against 855. In the former there is an increase of 18, and in the latter there is a decrease of 71 operations.

124. In the year under report the thermometer ranged from 56 to 107 degrees, instead of from 57 to 107 degrees, thus showing that the amount of heat was almost the same as in the year before.

125. Out of 215 inpatients, admitted during the year, 170 were cured, 23 relieved, 2 discharged otherwise, and 20 died, as shewn in Appendix J.

126. The numbers of beds, available for male patients and female ones, continue to be 30 and 12 respectively.

127. The amount, expended in purchasing medicines by the State, is about Rs. 5699-15-1 for the year 1894-95, but only a portion of it has found entry in the accounts for Sumvat 1950.

128. The cost of the salaries of the medical staff, inclusive of contingencies, has been Rs. 6052-7-0 in Sumvat 1950, against Rs. 2162-13-3 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 3889-10-7 is mainly owing to the salary of Dr. Dhondupanth having had to be met by the Durbar.

129. The subsistence charges for the inpatients have amounted to Rs. 696-11-10 in Sumvat 1950, against Rs. 641-14-6 in the year before. There is an increased expense of Rs. 54-13-4 under this subhead.

130. The number of *post mortem* examinations, performed in the year under report, is 9 against 5 in the year 1893-94, while the number of medico-legal cases, investigated and opinions given upon, is 63 against 69.

131. From the above paragraphs it will be observed, that this Durbar, considering medical relief to its subjects a benevolent and charitable duty, liberally maintains a large amount of annual cost. It is again a matter of gratification that the subjects appreciate this boon, and blessing. The boon, conferred on the people of the surrounding districts by the Travelling Dispensary, is largely availed of, and indeed it has proved a sterling blessing.

X. MUNICIPALITY.

132. The Palanpur city Municipality is doing excellent work. During the year under report the main roads have begun to be made pucca-(vide para 119 of the previous report)- a thing never done before here. The one, leading from the Delhi Gate to the Railway Station, has been metalled with Kunker, brought from Chitrasni. It has, roundly speaking, cost about Re. 2400. The road, now being made equally good and pucca, is the one from the Miran Gate to the Superintendency Bungalow belonging to this Durbar. The Talebag, which is our Municipal park, has been greatly improved. A separate Poora is being built for the Mooman cultivators of the city outside the Gathaman Gate. The Hindoo burning-ground has been removed from the side of the Gobri Tank road to some distance on the west, and the shed belonging to it has been so altered as to face the west and not the east, which it used to be to the disgusting exposure of the burning dead bodies.

133. The Bazar lines are being made wider and straighter, whenever

and wherever possible. Some shops have been wholly pulled down. Portions of others have been cut down to make the thorough-fares wider and more convenient. More is being done in this direction.

134. The streets continue to be lighted at night, and the roads being watered from February to June.

135. The Municipal expenses in Sumwat 1950 has totalled to Rs. 7306-5-8 against Rs. 6891-15-3. This total does not include the sum, expended on the roads. For that is an item appertaining to Sumwat 1951.

136. The following are the details of the municipal expenditure for Sumwat 1950:—

Municipal Garden (Talebagh)...	767- 2- 3
Watering the roads...	1224- 0- 8
Repairs to roads and sweeping charges... ...	2562- 2- 6
Lighting the streets...	918-10-11
Salary of Municipal Staff...	1204-12- 4
Miscellaneous...	526-12- 0
Expenses of Deesa Municipality...	102-13- 0
Total Rupees.	7306 - 5 - 8

137. It may be observed that the expenses on account of the Municipal Garden, and watering the streets have been greater during the year under report.

138. Among the items of the Municipal expenditure there is one for the Deesa Municipality, which has been started during the year 1894-95. The streets thereof are lighted, and swept. This additional Municipality in the second town in our territory, though in its infant state, deserves being noted here.

139. Deducting Rs. 102-13-0, expended by the Deesa Municipality, from the total expenditure of Rs. 7306-5-8, the remaining amount of Rs. 7203-8-8, is the sum purely spent on the Palanpur city Municipality. This expense is partly met from the proceeds of the Octroi duty, which is the only source of the municipal income. The income from this source in Sumvat 1950 is Rs. 2722-0-2, against Rs. 2128-10-8 in Sumvat 1949. Though it is comparatively higher, it is by no means sufficient to cover the cost of the Municipality. The rest of the municipal expenses have to be, therefore, met from the revenues of the State.

140 The expenses, incurred in compensating the owners of shops, taken for widening and straightening the Bazars, have found an entry in the accounts for Sumvat 1951, and will find space in the next Annual Report.

141. The Dill-Khoosal Garden, wherein is situated the Durbar's Bungalow, is also open to the public, and maintains its reputation as being highly attractive, and charming.

142. There were 29 fires in the year under report. The Fire Engine is in good order, and is utilized when necessary. The fire, that wrought the greatest havoc, was the one that took place in our village of Roh, situated near the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Station of that name. 56 houses and huts were burnt, and the damage caused by it amounted to Rs. 5204-8-0. The helpless and homeless villagers were given immediate relief by the Durbar. They were provided with grains, which were distributed gratis among them by the Durbari officials, specially sent for the purpose. They are now re-building their houses with the assistance of the State.

XI. PUBLIC WORKS.

143. Though the expenses under this head were considerably curtailed during the year, the total cost has amounted to Rs. 63331-6-0 in Sumvat 1950, against Rs. 144605-9-1 in the previous year. In the latter a sum of Rs. 78638-0-2 was spent for the Palanpur-Deesa Railway Branch, and hence the total for that year went up higher.

144. Appendix L. shews that an amount of Rs. 8748-8-6 has been expended on the construction of the new roads, and repair of the old ones, against Rs. 1852-1-6 in the previous year, including the cost of the pucca road from the Deesa Railway Station. The expenses of the Superintendency Gardens and Bungalows have gone up to Rs. 10542-9-2, against Rs. 5192-11-7. The increased expenditure was due to the addition made to the upper story of one of the Bungalows.

145. The same appendix indicates that the cost of the new buildings has come to Rs. 32830- 7- 8 against Rs. 53241- 8- 7. The works, paid for in the year under review, are as under:—

New Jail...	Rs.	14165- 1- 5
Scott Girls' School	„	1300- 0- 0

School at Ghud	,,	1930- 0- 0
Goodfellow Hospital	,,	9500- 0- 0
Gun Shed	,,	555- 5- 9
Cattle pound at Ghud...	,,	29- 1- 6
Custom-house at Deesa Railway Station (partially paid)	,,	350-15- 0
Guest-house in Palanpur	,,	5000- 0- 0
Total Rs.		32830- 7- 8

146. The Guest-house, referred to in para 130 of the previous report, built out side the city on the plot between the Goodfellow Hospital, and the Dharamshalas, is a real ornament to the row of buildings, in which it is situated. Its out houses are now under construction. The additional portion of its cost will be dealt with in the accounts for Sumwat 1951. It is constructed on a larger scale than was first contemplated.

147. Two culverts have been constructed in the city, one near the Delhi Gate, and the other at the Kamalpura Gate for the easy passage of rain water.

148. An estimate for a Police Line has been made. The estimated amount is Rs 25000. This work will be under-taken as soon as the finances will permit.

149. It will appear from Appendix L that during Sumvat 1950 the cost of the Durbari buildings has been Rs. 27246- 4- 9 against Rs. 23574- 9- 11. This includes Rs. 2442- 4- 3 on account of the Dill Khooshal Gardens, which is properly speaking an item for a Public Work.

150. The *pucca* metalled road, constructed last year from the Deesa Railway Station to the beginning of the Cantonment limits, has been repaired, and trees planted on both its sides.

151. Of the numerous outhouses in the High school Compound four are being turned into two class halls. This will give the High School the required additional accommodation.

152. The Taluka and Urdu school houses had iron bars to mark off their Compounds from the main road. These having become old, a nice-looking compound wall, surmounted with iron railing, has been constructed. This gives the school-houses a beautiful appearance.

153. The Gobri tank bed has been dug deeper, and the surrounding upraised margin, with the road over it, repaired after the last monsoons.

154. The Travellers' Bungalow has been thoroughly repaired at a considerable outlay, and placed at the disposal of the Political Superintendent for being used temporarily without rent, as Hospital, and Dispensary for the Agency, and Railway patients, till the Scott Memorial Hospital building is erected.

155. The Victoria Jubilee Institute, wherein is located our General Library, has been thoroughly repaired during the year under review. The expenses for executing these repairs will form a portion of the accounts for Sumwat 1951, as also the expenses of the repairs now being done to the fort, surrounding the city of Palanpur.

XII. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

156. The income from the levy of custom dues has amounted to Rs 69473-2-1 in Sumwat 1950, against Rs 62251-5-0 in Sumwat 1949. The increase of Rs 7221-13-1 is attributed to the larger exportation of rapeseeds, and other articles of produce from the Railway Stations of Palanpur, Deesa and Umardhashi. This figure is exclusive of the income, received as royalty on the Jungle produce.

157. The cost of maintaining this Department has been Rs 9031-9-2 in Sumwat 1950, while in Sumwat 1949 it was Rs 11452-9-3. The diminution is accounted for by the abolition of the post of the Customs Inspector, Mr. Abdool Kadar, who held the place and who has rejoined his appointment in the Government Abkari Department. His work is being done by the Naib Karbhari along with his other duties. Some unnecessary Customs Nakas have also been abolished. Hence arises the decrease in the cost of maintaining this Department.

158. A new Custom Naka, having been opened at the Deesa Railway Station, as mentioned in paragraph 159 of the previous report, a custom-house has been constructed there. It must be noticed, that most of the trade carried on in that part of the country, has after the opening of the Palanpur-Deesa Railway concentrated there, and consequently this Custom-house commands a very good income, though the income at the different neighbouring Nakas has gone down to some extent on that account.

159. It is a matter of gratification that the Raoji of Limaj, whose three villages are under our jurisdiction, has, after all, given up his inflexibility, and made an amicable arrangement with the Durbar on 6th March last as regards the levy of Dan in them. Henceforth this Durbar is to levy it, instead of the Raoji, at the uniform rate prevailing in the State, as per terms of the Treaty dated the 20th October 1890.

160. Since this Department has been placed under him, the Naib Karbhari, Mr. Shobhagchand has been managing it with energy, care, and economy.

XIII. SURVEYS.

161. The Revenue Kamdar looks after this Department, though there is a separate Officer for the immediate supervision over it. The Survey Kamdar, Mr. Jebhai Uderam has lately joined the service of the Palitana State, and, therefore, the post which is now vacant will have to be soon filled up by the appointment of a competent hand.

162. There are 18 Surveyors at present in the service of the State to carry out the work of surveying the lands of the villages. At the end of 1893-94, the number of villages fully surveyed was 158. In the course of the year under report 20 more villages have been completely surveyed, making a total of 178 villages. In the previous year 18 villages were so surveyed. The work done in the year under review is consequently more, and reflects credit on the Department.

163. The survey of 14 more villages is in progress, but not completed.

164. The yearly expenses of the Survey Department for the year 1894-95 have been Rs. 4298-1-6, while in the previous year it was Rs. 4583-0-9.

165. The total of numbers, surveyed in the year under report, is 3684, covering an area of 35708 acres and 38 Gunthas, while in the year before, the total of numbers surveyed was 3602, covering an area of 36724 acres, and 10 Gunthas. Comparatively though the area is less, the number surveyed is greater by 82. This is no doubt a satisfactory work.

166. Out of the sum of Rs. 4298-1-6, expended during the course

of the year under review, Rs. 691-0-0 have been debited to boundary settlements. Deducting this, the net amount of expenditure is Rs. 3607-1-6. This brings the average of expense on each survey number to Rs. 0-15-8, against Rs. 1-0-2 in the previous year. On each acre the amount of outlay comes to 0-1-7, exactly what it was in the preceding year.

XIV. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

167. Like the Survey Department this Department is also under the supervision of the Revenue Kamdar. But the officer, under whose immediate control it has been placed, is the Forest Inspector, Mr. Dhirajram Tooljaram, who has done similar duties formerly in the Surat Collectorate and the Punch Mahals. He has a Forest Ranger on a pay of Rs. 40 to work under him. Besides, there are 11 Forest Guards, to see the Jungles rules of conservation, enforced properly, and with care. Four of the Nakadars are exclusively under him. Mr. Dhirajram is also given a couple of Karkoons to assist him in his office business. With this establishment the Forest Department is doing first class work, and during the course of the year under review it has given complete satisfaction.

168. It is found by measurement and calculation that all our forests, joint, and sole, taken together, cover an area of about 325 miles. The joint Jungles are those of Dabhela, Sarotra, Hathidara, Khara, Satsan, Bhilda, Dantiwada, Panthawada, Kapassia &c. The Forests, sole to the Durbar, are those of Jethi, Soorbhankhri, and Balaram, while those sole to the Jahagirdars are those of Virampur and Kurza.

169. Certain kinds of trees, such as Dhav, Kher, Sisum, Huldarvo, Bio, Seven, Temburun, &c., are prohibited from being cut. Poor Ryots are, however, permitted to cut, and take them with special permission for using them as timbers for their houses. The inner Jungles are, of course, reserved, and under no circumstances cutting of trees is allowed therein.

170. The teak plantation in the Balaram Jungles have flourished the more. The plants have grown, and their height can be fairly taken as of three feet by average. Encouraged with these results, more seeds have been sown in the last rainy season, and it remains to be seen how many of them grow up. A similar experiment of teak plantation has also been

tried at Roh in the Dabhela Forest with a hope, that it will also prove successful.

171. The plantation of the Sadul trees, referred to in para 146 of the previous annual report, has prospered equally well. The 300 such trees have grown higher by one foot, and now measure 7 feet in height. This plantation is situated north of the source of the Balaram River.

172. In the east of the village of Ghud the 2000 Babul trees have had an increase of about 500 more through the exertions of its Tehsildar, Mr. Choonilal Oojambhai. The Babul plantation near the Mansarovar tank in the out-skirts of the city of Palanpur has now so much grown up as to require a mention here. It is being looked after very scrupulously. Babul plantations have been reared near our villages of Meyta, Mahi, and others, situated in the southern part of our territory. The undersigned visited them while once there during the year under review.

173. The income for Sumvat 1950 from the levy of royalties, charged on timbers, and woods, taken from our forests, amounts to Rs. 7873-6-4, as against Rs. 11775-15-10 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 3902-9-6 is owing to the certain descriptions of trees having been prohibited from being cut, and the restrictions imposed upon the exportation of timbers. This amount is exclusive of the share of the Jungle income paid to the different Jahagirdars.

174. The total expenses on account of this Department in the year Sumvat 1950 have gone down to Rs. 3061-3-6' while in previous year they had aggregated to Rs. 3495-11-.8 The fall off of Rs. 434-8-2 in the expenditure is ascribed to the reduction in the number of menial servants of this Department, that were found superfluous. At the same time it should be observed that a better paid Karkoon was employed under the Forest Inspector.

XV. REGISTRATION.

175. The registering courts remain the same as described in paragraph 151 of the previous year's report. They are all under the Sar Nyayadhish, who is the Registrar.

176. At the close of the year 1893-94, no document had remained unregistered. During the year under report only 274 documents were presented for registration, as against 3742 in the year that preceded it. The decrease of 3468 is very large, but the reason for it is not far to seek. For one of our registration rules, requires that documents relating to mortgages of immoveable property are to be compulsarily registered, though executed in former years. In the previous year such documents were registered in large numbers in each of our courts. There having been none such left, the new documents were only registered, and hence the very large fall-off in the number of the registered documents in the year under review is accounted for.

177. The aggregate value of the registered documents is ~~Rs~~ 83210-2-6, against Rs. 94921-9-10. The reasons for reduction given in the above paragraph equally apply to this.

178. The total amount of registration fees has been Rs. 265-5-0 in 1894-95 as against Rs. 1219-5-0 in 1893-94. The paucity of registered documents has tended to this result.

179. The total of expenses on account of the maintenance of this Department is Rs. 444-0-0 for the year under report, just the same as it was in the previous year. This item solely consists of the salaries of the Palanpur sub-registrar, his Karkoon, and his peon. The other subregistrars, who work in the Mahals, are not paid any extra allowance for doing registration business, nor does the Registrar get any extra salary for doing duty as such.

XVI. RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

180. The Palanpur-Deesa Railway Branch Line, which is 18 miles in length, and towards the construction of which, this Durbar has contributed Rs. 185,000, has proved, as was anticipated in paragraph 155 of the preceding report, a very well paying concern. It has been working since more than the passed 18 months. For a portion of November and the whole of December 1893, we had received as our share of net profits Rs. 1335-4-4. For the first six months, viz, from January to June 1894, the amount received as such is Rs. 6728-11-4, and from July to December of the same year Rs. 4635-11-2, making a total of Rs. 11364-6-6. This

total of net profits for 1894 is in other words the amount of interest, received on our contribution of Rs. 185000. By calculation we find that the rate of interest, yielded by the Railway traffic, is Rs. 6-2-3 per cent per annum. This is, no doubt, very satisfactory. The enterprise has turned out profitable to the Durbar, and an easy and convenient medium of communication, and conveyance to the people. To the Europeau Officers of the Deesa Cantonment, who have to travel frequently, this Railway Branch is a real boon. It is a matter of gratification that this boon is highly appreciated by them and others.

181. In the last monsoons some portions of the line were washed away by a heavy downpour of rain. But the damage was at once repaired, and communication restored.

182. Nothing more is yet definitely heard of extending this Line on to Umarkote to ensure a through communication with Karachi. But when it is done, probably larger profits may be expected.

183. As usual we have received the Half-yearly Returns of the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the working of this Railway for the year 1894. Their details, though they are very interesting, need not be given here.

184. Since the opening of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in 1879 Palanpur is connected with telegraphic communication also. But the Railway Telegraph Office being somewhat distant from the city, the public had to labour under an inconvenience, which is now happily removed by the opening of an Amalgamated Telegraph Office in the very heart of Palanpur city. Like the other Amalgamated Offices, this Telegraph Office, works along with the local Post Office. This boon is due to the good offices of Khan Bahadoor Dinshaji Jijibhai Chhapgur, Superintendent of Post Offices. The local Post, and Telegraph Masters are very polite, obliging, and popular. The public of Palanpur mostly patronizes this Office for the transmission of their messages.

XVII. VACCINATION.

185. This Department is under the supervision of the Government Vaccination Superintendent. For the States, comprised in the Palanpur

Superintendency, there is a separate Assistant Vaccination Superintendent.

186. The number of Vaccinators, employed to vaccinate children for this State, continues to be four. The number of children vaccinated in the year under report is 8134, as against 5740 in the preceding year. The increase of 2394 reflects credit on the supervision and control, exercised by Mr. Ghelaram Khooshalbhai, Assistant Vaccination Superintendent in these parts. Of the above number of 8134 not less than 4277 were male, and the rest, viz, 3857 were female children. 125 children were revaccinated, among them 66 were male, and 59 female.

187. The cost of maintaining this Department has come to Rs. 1855-9-3 for Sumvat 1950, while in the preceding Sumvat year it was Rs. 923-2-6. This State contributes a fixed sum of Rs. 1796-14-5(Queen's coin) which is paid into the Government Treasury here in two six-monthly instalments. In Sumvat 1950 both the instalments were paid, and the additional sum of Rs. 58-10-10 was owing to the difference in exchange for the Siccai Rupees current here, and entered in our accounts accordingly.

188. In March last smallpox made its appearance in the city of Palanpur. A very few cases, however, occurred. During that time the Vaccinator Bhaichand was seen very busy in vaccinating and revaccinating children of the city.

XVIII. LIBRARIES.

189. There are altogether three Libraries in the State. The biggest and most important, as well as the oldest of them, is of course that which is in Palanpur and is located in " The Victoria Jubilee Intstitute " erected by the Durbar. The number of books, it possesses, is 1258 against 1177 in the previous year. The taste for reading being but limited in Palanpur, it is only pretty well attended. But it must be stated that there is a good number of home readers, to whom its books, and news-papers, are issued.

190. The Institute is situated on a public road, and is attractive in its appearance. Its central hall is used occasionally for public meetings. The building was repaired by the Durbar during the year under report. Its income in 1894-95 has amounted to Rs. 441-5-9, as against Rs. 433-13-2

in the year that preceded it. The increment of Rs 7-8-7 is but insignificant and demonstrates the fact that taste for reading and a spirit for patronizing the Library are slow in growth. In the year 1894-95, 81 books, worth Rs. 83-6-0, were purchased. The total expenses of the Library have been Rs. 429-10-6, against Rs. 418-15-6 in the previous year. The number of members is 67 against 65. The Durbar continues to pay its annual donation of Rs. 60 to this Library.

191. The Deesa Library has really improved. Books, worth Rs. 34-14-0, were purchased during the year under review. Some more were presented to it by the Durbar, and the Deesa Tehsildar, Mr. Hemraj, has also been kind enough to make it a present of some books.

192. The Ghud Library has also improved. It is located in the school-house at Ghud. It boasts of 82 books. A sum of Rs. 264-1-0 has been raised by the Ghud Thandar, Mr. Choonilal, from donations. Its expenses have amounted to Rs. 31-14-0 in the year under report.

XIX. PRINTING PRESS.

193. The Press here is styled the "Rajyabhakta Printing Press." It is owned by one Mr. Ambalal Becharlal, who himself manages its affairs. This Press being a success in Palanpur with the patronage being given to it by the Agency, and the Durbar, has not only improved in working, but Mr. Ambalal has been persuaded to open a Branch printing press in the Cantonment of Deesa. Thus it will appear that the concern is proving profitable, and extending its scope of usefulness. Upto the time the Deesa Cantonment branch was not opened, printing work from there also used to be mainly given to the Rajyabhakta press here. This Press was originally purchased from the Agency by the Durbar, and resold to its present proprietor, to whom as a sort of encouragement a Durbari building is given for the use of the press free of rent.

XX. BHAYATS, JAHAGIRDARS, AND VAJEDARS.

194. With the benefit, we enjoy of the highly social disposition, and urbane manners of His Highness personally, our relations with the Bhayats, Jahagirdars, and Vajedars have continued to be quite satisfactory. There

was some hitch with the Jahagirdar of Limaj, as regards the levying of Dan in three of our jurisdictional villages, but happily it has been removed by an amicable arrangement. The Jahagirdars of Panthawada had objectd to the survey of the lands of the joint villages, but they too have yielded, and the survey is now going on without any let or hinderance.

195. The Vajedars, who enjoy villages, or shares in them during the pleasure of the Durbar for renderng service as Sowars whenever required, remain the same as before. Our share in the joint village of Nagel will, by the amicable arrangement, go to Danta. So the Vajedar who holds it in service-tenure will have to be elsewhere provided for.

196. It need hardly be observed, that the Vajedars are just in the same category as the other servants of the Durbar. The only difference between them, and the other State servants, is that they enjoy the Vaje of certain lands in lieu of service instead of being paid in cash. The lands they enjoy are transferrable, and liable to resumption when they are found defaulting.

197. A fact, greatly redounding to the credit of His Highness, requires a special mention under this chapter. His respected father, the late Diwan Jorawar Khanji Saheb, had left some private debts unpaid before his demise in 1877. These old debts amounting to more than Rs 10000, His Highness has paid off from his private purse. A notification was issued inviting the remaining creditors to file their accounts. This having been done their claims also have been satisfactorily settled.

XXI. THE STATE VAKILS' DEPARTMENT.

198. As a medium for the Vernacular correspondence, and other business, this Durbar has to keep a State Vakil at the Court of the Superintendency. The *locum tenens* of this post is Mr. Lalla Thakardas Brindabandas. During the year under report he has discharged his duties quite satisfactorily in every way, and has, it is believed, earned the good opinion of the successive Political Officers as well as of the Durbar.

199. We have also one more Vakil, who is attached to the Residency of Jodhpur. Our State boundary is connected with that of the Jodhpur State, and hence it is necessary to keep one there also for the transaction of interstatal business, including extraditions, and representing this state in

the Border Court of the Rajputana Punchayat. Mr. Abdool Rehman is holding this appointment since many years. He is an able, useful, and experienced Vakil, and does his duties very carefully.

XXII. HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

200. The two Arabs, mentioned in para 170 of the previous report, and a few country horses, are being used as stallions. The former have covered 14 mares in the course of the year under report, against 19 in the preceding year.

201. Veterinary-Captain J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, paid his annual visit to this city, and he having selected 19 mares, have had them branded, as being animals fit to be covered by Government stallions. "Jhairbaj" and "Sad" diseases having fearfully raged in these parts, numerous horses fell victims to them. Consequently we were unable to secure more mares at the time of his inspection.

XXIII. CONCLUSION.

202. A perusal of this epitome of the past year's administration will, it is hoped, convince the reader that during the year several old, and knotty disputes of importance, and magnitude have been settled amicably, and this Durbar has undoubtedly shewn a peaceful and a harmonious spirit of self-sacrifice and broad-mindedness in getting rid of them. The introduction of Vighoti and the cultivation of a great quantity of fallow lands have been vigorously pushed forward, as also the revenue surveys. The work of constructing costly *pucca* roads, hitherto considered impracticable, is under rapid progress, over and above the construction of other public works, undertaken and executed with a due regard to the financial capacity of the State. The expenses on account of donations and the maintaining of the Educational, and Medical Departments have been very liberal, while the Police, and Judicial Departments have worked with zeal and credit. On the whole the year has been one in which administrative reforms have been slowly but steadily introduced, and those, already introduced, have been consolidated. No doubt much remains yet to be done, but the work of thorough reforms in a State is a work of time.

203. "Free Trade, the extention of education, constitutional reforms, and the development of swift communication," says a modern politician, are "known to be the guiding principles of British rule." If this State has already entered upon this path, which an indulgent eye will find it has, then it may be said that it has commenced doing its duty. Time will develope the seeds, and action will nourish them.

204. Before concluding this summary I am in duty bound to deferentially offer my most cordial thanks to my worthy Master, His Highness Sir Sher Mohammad Khanji Sahib Bahadur for his having vouchsafed to me the advantage of his wise counsels and for the cheerful, and sympathetic disposition, with which he has safely guided me in the difficult, and onerous path of administration. His fascinating manners, and treatment, as also his active and business-like habits have proved of immense benefit to me personally in the discharge of my duties. It is needless to say that he takes a patriarchal, and profound interest in all the important matters concerning his State.

205. I have also to give expression to my feelings of gratefulness to Colonel F. H. Jackson, our Political Superintendent, for the precious and kind advice he has invariably been pleased to tender me, and for his being ever accessible to me.

206. Our heartfelt acknowledgments are also due to Brigadier-General Nicolson C. B. A. D. C., who commanded the Deesa District up to lately, for his having settled by a private and amicable compromise several questions relating to the Cantonment of Deesa.

207. I cannot possibly overlook the valuable assistance, rendered to me by the Naib Karbhari, Mr. Sobhagchand Velji, and the Sarhadi Kamdar, Mr. Amarshi Jadavji, in the settlement of boundary cases. Nor can I omit to mention the hearty co-operation of the Huzur Assistant, Mr. Hormasji Framji. Mr. Doongarshi Futtechand has given me ready help in the preparation of the statistics of this report, and in several other ways. To all of them my warm thanks are due.

Huzur Office Palanpur,
May 1895.

Chief Minister, Palapur State.

☞ *Printed at the "Palanpur Rajyabhakta Printing Press" by Sedsabmia Abdumia Syed.*

Appendix A.

Statement shewing the number of villages, numbers surveyed and assessed, numbers to be surveyed and assessed and other particulars for the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of Taluka.	No. of Villages.		Number surveyed.		Number assessed.		No. to be assessed from those surveyed.		No. remaining to be surveyed.		Number enjoyed by Jagirdars.	
		In 1893-94.	In 1894-95.	In previous years.	In 1894-95.	In previous years.	In 1894-95.	In previous years.	In 1894-95.	In 1893-94.	In 1894-95.		
1	Palanpur.	122	122	41	2	10	5	31	27	38	36	43	
2	Meheta.	42	42	27	1	10	2	17	16	2	1	13	
3	Ghud.	28	28	19	0	13	1	6	5	5	5	4	
4	Dhanally.	61	61	22	4	8	5	14	13	15	11	24	
5	Deesa.	125	126	31	7	27	6	4	5	63	57	31	
6	Dhanera.	66	66	16	3	12	0	4	6	30	27	20	
	[illegible]	61	62	2	3	0	2	2	3	49	47	10	About 100 villages are coshared.
	Total.	505	507	158	20	80	21	78	75	202	184	145	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May. 1895.

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix B.

Statement shewing the revenues of Khalsa, Putta and Pasaita lands for the years Sumwat 1949 and 1950.

Year Sumwat.	Khalsa Income.	Income of Patta villages.	Income of Pasaita lands.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1949	245325- 8- 9	31717- 7-10	46680- 0- 0	323723- 0- 7	3930- 6- 1	„	
1950	224094- 8- 2	31556- 6- 1	46680- 0- 0	302330-14- 3	„	21392- 2- 4	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May, 1895.

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix C.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of Revenue of the Palanpur State for the Maroo year commencing from Assad Sood 2nd of Sumwat 1950 and ending on Assad Sood 1st of Sumwat 1951 (corresponding with from 16th June 1893 to 23rd June 1894).

No. of Items.	Receipts.				Amount.			
	Receipts for Sumwat 1950.							
1	Land Revenues.							
	Khalsa Income...	224094	8	2				
	Income of Putta Villages...	31556	6	1				
	Do. of Pasaita lands under village Police.....	46680	0	0				
					302330	14	3	
2	Duties on goods imported and exported.				69473	2	1	
3	Tribute...				26899	0	0	
4	Cash dues...				69724	11	7	
	Carried over....				478427	11	11	

No. of Items.	Disbursements.				Amount.			
	Balance due to the State Banker as per last year's account...				18284	15	9	
1	Tribute to the Gaickwar Government paid in Baksye Currency...	50000	0	0				
2	Darbar contribution towards the maintenance of the Palanpur Political Superintendency in advance from 21st October 1893 to 20th October 1894 including Exchange...	9247	8	0				
	Carried over....	59247	8	0	18284	15	9	

		Brought over.			478427	11	11			Brought over.			59247	8	0	18284	15	9
	5	Fines and Commission...			21470	6	7		3	Civil Establishment...			51862	0	4			
	6	Abkari Revenues...			30275	9	2		4	Expenses connected with the Daftar...			6512	5	11			
	7	Nazeranas...			1096	8	0		5	Police, mounted and foot...			87470	10	8			
	8	Jumma on State and foreign Villages			2660	14	0		6	Durbar Sibundi (mounted and foot)...			39303	7	9			
	9	Tarahi (right of sovereignty) on Putta Villages...			88	0	0		7	Allowance to His Highness the Durbar Sahib and to the Princes including Tosha Khana Expenses...			88768	9	9			
	10	Forest Revenues...			7873	6	4		8	Ordnance and Artillery Expenses... ...			3145	14	6			
	11	Miscellaneous Receipts...			30616	9	5		9	Inams, Rewards and Gifts...			6642	14	11			
	12	Difference of exchange on the Gaickwar's Tribute of Babasye Rs. 50000...			6780	2	0		10	Subsistence to prisoners and other expenses connected with the Jail... ...			4498	3	4			
	13	Opium compensation from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894 including Exchange...			32445	0	0		11	Entertainments and Hospitality... ...			3768	13	1			
	14	This Durbar's share of the profits realized by the working of the Palanpur Deesa Branch Railway for the months							12	For the benefit of the General Public:—								
										Education...	13600	7	1						
										Hospital...	9305	2	2						
										Vaccination...	1855	9	3						

of November and December 1893 in-																	
cluding Exchange...	1375	5	3														
Ditto—Ditto for the half year end-																	
ing 30th June 1894 including Exchange.	7014	10	10							13	Municipal Expenses...					7306	5	8
				8390	0	1				14	Public Works Department:—							
Recovery in part of former year's							620124	3	6		Public Buildings...	63331	6	0				
outstanding...							1766	7	6		Durbar Do....	27246	4	9				
															90577	10	9	
							621890	11	0	15	Agricultural Improvements...				710	0	0	
Balance due to the State Banker...							78970	5	4	16	Charity...				2841	11	3	
										17	Survey Department with contingencies...				6455	9	5	
										18	Forest Department...				3061	3	6	
										19	Special or Extra Expenditure:—							
											Pay of the servants of H. Hs' un-							
											cles the late Ahmedkhanji and Sikan-							
											darkhanji Sahibs...	5650	4	3				
											Pay to the servants of Aunt Amir-							
											bai Sahib...	215	4	0				
															5865	8	3	
Carried over.							700861	0	4		Carried over.				496099	11	7	18284	15	1

Brought over.				700861	0	4	Brought over.			496099	11	7	18284	15	9
							Expenses in connection with the Khatna of Prince Talemohamad Khan	1582	8	0					
							Expenses incurred in connection with the Danta Boundary dispute	2449	9	10					
							Deficit in the revenue of the Village of Tainiwara assigned for the maintenance of Aunt Koovarbai Sahib...	44	11	3					
							Maintenance allowances to Prembai and Saruba...	2000	0	0					
							Expenses of H. Hs' proceeding to Ahmedabad to attend the Durbar held there by H. E. the Governor of Bombay for investing K. H. with the insignia of K. C. I. E.	68533	2	6					
							Purchase of ornaments &c. in anti-								

												cipation of the marriages of the two							
												Princes....		1151	0	0			
																	81628	8	1
											20	Miscellaneous Expenses....					32476	15	1
																			604339 10 6
												Expenses of Putta Villages and							
												Pasaita lands:—							
												Putta Villages....					31556	6	1
												Pasaita lands under Village Police.					46680	0	0
																			78236 6 1
											Rs.		700861	0	4		Rs.		700861 0 4

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May, 1895.

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix D.

Table showing the working of the Police during the year under report and the preceding yeer.

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons sent for trial.	Accused convicted.	Accused discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of accused convicted to persons sent for trial.
1893-94	439	706	533	331	199	46.8	63.9
1894-95	556	783	559	345	203	44.06	61.7

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May, 1895.

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix E.

Comparative statement showing the values of property, stolen and recovered, in 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1893-94	19764 - 8 - 4½	6576 - 14 - 3½	33.2	
1894-95	30915 - 1 - 3	8934 - 9 - 2	28.9	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May, 1895.

Chief Minister Palanpur State.

Appendix F.

Statement showing the working of the two Civil Appellate Courts in 1894-95.

Name of Courts.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1893-94	Appeals filed in 1894-95	Total	Appeals disposed of in 1894-95.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1894-95.	Remarks.
Huzur Court.	1	26	27	27	0	
Appellate Court.	6	94	100	100	0	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May, 1895.

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix G.

Statement shewing the work done by the various Original Civil courts in 1894-95.

No.	Name of the Court.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1893-94.	No. of cases filed in 1894-95.	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1894-95.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1895.
1	Sir Nyayadhis Court.	53	13	66	36	30
2	Palanpur sub Judge's Court.	460	278	738	460	278
3	Palanpur District sub Judge's Court.	365	538	903	635	268
4	Palanpur Special Judge's Court.	14	0	14	7	7
5	Palanpur Small Cause Court.	26	629	655	628	27
6	Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	288	946	1234	941	293
7	Dhanera Thandar's Court.	48	257	305	277	28
8	Khemat Tehsildar's Court.	49	128	177	128	49
9	Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	1	1	1	0
10	Ghud Thandar's Court.	1	192	193	193	0
11	Meyta Thandar's Court.	22	45	67	66	1

13	Dhanali Thandar's Court.	2	132	134	113	21		
	Total.	1328	3159	4487	3485	1002		

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May, 1895.

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix H.

Statement showing the working of the two Criminal Appeal Courts for the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of the Court.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1893-94.	Appeals filed in 1894-95.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1894-95.	Appeals remaining on 31st March 1895.	Remarks.
1	Huzur Court.	0	15	15	15	0	
2	Appellate Court.	2	43	45	45	0	
	Total.	2	58	60	60	0	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May, 1895.

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix I

Statement showing the working of the several Original Criminal Courts in 1894-95.

Name of the Court.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1893-94	No. of cases filed in 1894-95.	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1894-95	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1895.	Remarks.
Sir Nyayadhis Court.	4	72	76	71	5	Including 5 sessions cases.
Palanpur First Class Magistrate's Court.	2	249	251	249	2	
Deesa First Class Magistrate's Court.	2	112	114	113	1	
Gudh 2nd Class Magistrate's Court.	0	79	79	79	0	
Meyta Do. —— Do.	0	89	89	89	0	
Dhanali Do. —— Do.	1	31	32	31	1	
Panthawada Do. —— Do.	0	22	22	20	2	
Dhanera Do. —— Do.	0	37	37	37	0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	3	3	3	0	Has only 3 small villages under it.
Total.	9	694	703	692	11	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May. 1895.

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix J.

Return of In and Out Patients treated at the Palanpur Good-fellow Hospital for 1894-95.

Names of diseases.	Total number of Patients treated Out-door.	In-patients.					Total number of Patients treated both in-door and out-door.	Remarks.
		Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise	Died.		
Small-pox.	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	
Cholera.	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	
Dysentery.	359	3	3	,,	,,	,,	362	
Malarious Fevers.	4219	18	15	,,	,,	3	4237	
Primary Syphilis.	347	9	7	2	,,	,,	356	
Secondary Do.	85	5	5	,,	,,	,,	90	
Gonorrhœa.	745	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	745	
Scurvy.	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20	
Worms.	437	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	437	
Debility.	425	4	2	,,	,,	2	429	
Rheumatic affections.	935	18	16	2	,,	1	953	
Tubercular.	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	

Leprosy.	15	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	15
All other general diseases.	534	21	14	4	1	2	555
Diseases of the organs of Locomotion.	34	10	4	4	,,	2	44
Diseases of the nervous system.	191	8	6	1	,,	1	199
Diseases of the eye.	1029	8	6	1	,,	1	1037
Diseases of the ear.	613	2	2	,,	,,	,,	615
Diseases of the nose.	31	6	6	,,	,,	,,	37
Diseases of the circulatory system.	59	5	2	2	1	,,	64
Lungs (diseases of).	127	10	8	,,	,,	2	137
Other diseases of the respiratory system.	1605	7	4	2	,,	1	1612
Diarrhœa.	604	5	2	,,	,,	3	609
Goitre	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Spleen (diseases of).	313	4	2	2	,,	,,	317
Other diseases of digestive system.	526	8	8	,,	,,	,,	534
Diseases of Liver.	22	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	22
Diseases of the lymphatic system.	64	1	1	,,	,,	,,	65
Diseases of the urinary system.	42	12	8	2	,,	2	54
Diseases of the connective tissue.	341	10	10	,,	,,	,,	351

Diseases of the skin.	949	3	3	,,	,,	,,	952
Ulcers.	263	10	10	,,	,,	,,	273
Poisons.	4	2	2	,,	,,	,,	6
General injuries.	29	1	1	,,	,,	,,	30
Local injuries.	132	13	13	,,	,,	,,	145
Diseases of the Generative System.	274	5	4	,,	,,	1	279
Venereal diseases other than in group A.	16	5	5	,,	,,	,,	21
Dyspepsia.	799	2	2	,,	,,	,,	801
Total.	16115	215	170	23	2	20	16330

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May, *1895.*

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix K.

Return shewing the Class and Sex of the Patients, treated at the Palanpur Goodfellow Hospital for 1894-95.

	Total treated.																								Daily average number.			
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Parsis.			Native Christians.			Other Classes.			Total.						
	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In-door.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	121	31	17	32	11	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	156	42	17	16.41	4.98	1.07	22.46
Out-door.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4737	1945	2160	3548	1731	1965	5	,,	3	15	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8305	3676	4134	84.85	31.88	36.69	153.42
Total.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4858	1976	2183	3580	1742	1965	5	,,	3	18	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8461	3718	4151	101.26	36.86	37.76	175.88

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May, 1895

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix L.

Statement shewing the figures of expenses, incurred in Samwat 1950 on Public Buildings as also on Durbar ones.

No.	Name of buildings.	Cost of Durbar buildings.	Cost of public buildings.	Remarks.
		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
1	New roads and repairs to old ones.	„ - „ - „	8748 - 8 - 6	
2	Expenses of the Superintendency Garden.	„ - „ - „	10542 - 9 - 2	
3	Expenses of Dill Khoosal Garden.	2442 - 4 - 3	„ - „ - „	
4	Construction of new buildings.	„ - „ - „	32830 - 7 - 8	
5	Renewal of old buildings.	21622 - 2 - 9	8016 - 8 - 9	
6	Repairs to old buildings.	3181 - 13 - 9	5193 - 2 - 11	
	Total...	27246 - 4 - 9	63331 - 6 - 0	=90577-10-9

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
May, 1895.

Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Annual Administration Report

of the

PALANPUR STATE

for the year 1895-96.

Palanpur, 29½ *June* 1896.

To,

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI DEWAN MAHA-
KHAN SIR SHER MAHOMMAD KHANJI
SAHIB BAHADUR K. C. I. E.

PALANPUR.

May it please Your Highness,

I crave Your Highness' permission most respectfully to herewith submit for Your Highness' information the accompanying Annual Report of the administration of the state for 1895-96. I hope Your Highness will be pleased to see on a perusal thereof, that the several Departments have worked well, and given Your Highness every satisfaction.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' Most Obedient servant,

Dullabhji D. Ved,

Chief Minister, Palanpur.

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Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year 1895-96.

I. INTRODUCTION.

(Area of the State about 3177 square miles, population 274,864 souls according to the last census, number of villages 506, average revenue about Rs. 600,000).

This is the fifth Annual Report of its kind. The previous report was, as before, very favourably reviewed by the Political Superintendent, as well as by Government. The following extract from Government Resolution No. 7876 dated the 18th December 1895 speaks for itself. "The continued harmony between His Highness the Dewan Sahib and his Karbhari, and His Highness' commendable interest in public business were important factors in the successful administration of this (Palanpur) State".

2. A reference was made in para 2 of the previous Annual Report *anent* the selection of a graduate, as Tutor to the Heir-Apparent, Prince Tale Mohammad Khanji Sahib. Accordingly Mr. Chaturbhai Vallabhbhai Patel B. A. having been appointed to the post, he joined his duties on the 18th July last. The Heir-Apparent, in spite of an indifferent health, has made some progress in English, and is now able to write and talk a little in that language. The heir-presumptive, Prince Yavar Hussen Khanji has begun learning English. His intelligence, and remarkably good memory are standing him in good stead; and the progress he has already made is praiseworthy.

3. Palanpur was visited by his Excellency Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Forces, during the last cold weather. His Excellency arrived here on the 16th December from Deesa, where he had been on inspection duty, and made his stay here for five days, devoting his leisure hours to shooting excursions. He was kind enough to gracefully accept the hospitality of the Durbar, of which about a

dozen European Officers also partook. They were all accommodated in the Superintendency Bungalow, and tents pitched for the occasion. One evening His Excellency paid a return visit to His Highness when the Durbar's palaces and the city were most tastefully illuminated.

4. The grand Camp of Exercise, that was skilfully planned, and successfully carried out by General George Hogg, Officer Commanding Deesa District, is another noteworthy event of the past year. The manœuvring of the different forces commenced from the 15th, and lasted till the 25th January. The line chosen for this Military Exercise extended from our village of Chandisar to Sarotra, and down from Sarotra to Sidhpur within the tract of country measuring 4 or 5 miles on either side of the Railway Line. The people here had never witnessed a grander array of armed and equipped men. The Durbar Officers were busily engaged for two full months in making the necessary preparations for supplying all sorts of provisions, grass, fuel and means of transport at the different stations, where the forces were to halt. Several of our officials had to accompany them to see that all passed off well. They performed their duties with pluck and tact, and have been rewarded with testimonials by the Commanding Officers of the Regiments, engaged in the Camp of Instruction.

5. There have been, during the year under report, some important changes in the *personnel* of the state Departments. Mr. Dharamchand Maneckchand, our old and experienced Account Officer, having died in June last his place has been given to his son, Mr. Godadbhai. Mr. Bhikhaji Framji, Municipal Secretary's death at the end of February last has rendered the post vacant, and it has not yet been permanently filled up. The Huzur Sheristedar Mr. Chaturbhai Futtechand's sad death has also left a gap not easy to be filled up. Mr. Jethubhai Jhoomchand, the present Karbhari of Deodar, has been appointed to succeed him, but he has not still been able to join his new duties. Mr. Jebhai Uderam, Survey Kamdar having accepted a service under Palitana state, Mr. Gokaldas Parmanandas has been appointed in his place. He took charge on the 20th June last.

6. The Royal Family had, during the year under report, three successive deaths to bemoan. It has been one of domestic afflictions in the family circle of His Highness. On the 14th of January Prince Hyderally Khan, His Highness' cousin's second son's life was cut short

while he was in the prime of life. He suffered from consumption, to which he at last succumbed. Next to him Kumar Mehboobally left this world at a still younger age. He was somewhat weak mentally as well as physically. The third affliction that providentially over-took His Highness was the demise of his cousin Fej Mohmed Khanji's widow Sarooba Sahib, which lamentable event occurred on the 27th of March. The funeral and the Karaj ceremonies of Sarooba Sahib, and Chalisma of the other two have been performed, as is usual in such matters, at the expense of the state. All these combined will total to about Rs 10,000, and will be dealt with in the accounts of Sumwat 1952.

7. All the above domestic afflictions have naturally cast a veil of gloom, and entailed the customary observance of mourning. The first mentioned death naturally came in the way of His Highness' uuder-taking his long-planned tour to North India. All the necessary preparations for starting were made, and the auspicious day of the Vasant Punchmi (20th January) was fixed for the purpose, but Prince Hyderally's sad death intervened, and the matter had to be given up to the utmost disappointment of His Highness, and his two sons. Next cold weather, if all goes well, the tour will be undoubtedly undertaken. His Highness is personally very keen and sanguine about it, as also are the young princes, in whose case particularly the tour is expected to be highly benefitting.

8. The amicable settlement of the vexatious disputes with Danta regarding the four coshared villages has been touched upon in the previous annual report (vide para 7). Properly speaking this matter appertains to the year under review. Government have been pleased to appreciate the conciliatory spirit of this Durbar, and the same has been communicated to this Durbar in the Political Superintendent of Palanpur's letter No. 1713 dated the 4th June 1895. The amicable settlement, made on the basis of Mr. Fforde's report, has been approved of in these terms. "Government approve of the scheme, under which Palanpur is to receive the village of Kabirpur with full jurisdiction, Danta continuing to pay the Ghasdana, leviable from that village in full satisfaction of its claims on the villages of Bhankri, Kabirpoor, and Nagal; while Danta renounces all claims in Andharia, and retains in their entirety the villages of Bhankri and Nagal". "His Excellency in Council is gratified to observe the conciliatory spirit which His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur has

shewn in consenting to an amicable settlement of these long-standing disputes. I (observes the Political Superintendent) have great pleasure in communicating this, and also in acknowledging, on behalf of Government, the services rendered by Mr. Dullabhji Dharamshi Ved, Chief Minister, and representative of Palanpur in securing this satisfactory result".

9. The Kodram-Chansole boundary dispute having been entrusted to the Boundary Commissioner for settlement, Captain P. Z. Cox has taken the matter up since March last, and this much-vexed question is now under investigation. It is devoutly to be wished, that this dispute may be soon brought to an end to the relief of all concerned.

10. Among the other interstatal boundary disputes that between Bapla (Palanpur) and Dhamsan (Jodhpur) still remains unsettled. The old boundary pillars have to be ascertained, and the demarcation has to be made afresh on their original sites. The Tokaria Mahadev dispute, and the Moona-Khurdosan one, both with Baroda, are likely to come to an early end. The former is to be taken up in the next cold season by the Boundary Commissioner.

11. In spite of this Durbar's repeated request nothing has been yet done towards a settlement of the dispute with the Gadhia Thakardas, who are persistently increasing their encroachments on the legitimate rights of this state. Nothing, but the appointment of a Commissioner, is calculated to settle these complicated and numerous disputes. We hope the authorities will soon see their way to bring them to a happy termination.

12. Our Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Girdharlal Vithaldas Putwary, and our Naib Karbhari, Mr. Sobhagchand Velji, were appointed arbitrators to decide the very intricate dispute between the two widows of the deceased Haranji of Korda under Varahi. The dispute related to a case of inheritance and succession to the Giras of the deceased, and has been satisfactorily settled through the medium of the above mentioned two Officers, to whom it was entrusted by the Political Superintendency.

13. The subject of leasing the Worlee Farm to British Government for the use of the Deesa Commissariat Department is still under correspondence, but we expect the matter will be soon concluded.

14. The work of judicial reforms continues. The stamp Act will come in operation on a day that will be fixed after the receipt of the stamps, now being manufactured in England, and the New Penal Code

when the corresponding Criminal Procedure Act has been framed, discussed, and passed. The revenue reforms will be dealt with under its proper head.

15. The Customs and Forest Rules have been revised, and placed on a more satisfactory footing.

16. The agricultural outturn having fallen short, large and liberal remissions in revenues have been made by the Durbar. On the whole more than Rs 13,000 have been remitted in all the districts of the state. This boon has been greatly appreciated by the cultivating classes. For the same reason the Durbar have temporarily stopped the issues of execution of decrees of the civil courts, passed against agriculturists.

17. A very important exchange reform has been recently introduced by His Highness throughout his territory. The currency of the old Siccai Rupee has been done away with, and in happy commemoration of Her Imperial Majesty's Birthday celebration on the 20th May this year, the British Indian Rupee has been substituted. This question was engaging our earnest attention since some years, and the matter has been touched in some of our previous annual reports. At last at this juncture, when monetary and currency affairs have assumed a very complicated phase, the adoption of this much-desired measure with the advice and assistance of Colonel Jackson, Political Superintendent, has been considered expedient and prudent. This step has been taken after a mature consideration and will, it is fully believed in all quarters, prove a beneficial one in the long run. This topic appertains to the year 1896-97, but its importance requires that it should be dealt with in this report, before the drawing up of which, the reform has come into existence. His Highness hopes that this his loyal measure, which has necessarily entailed upon his state and subjects a temporary pecuniary sacrifice, will be commended by Government. It is roughly calculated that about 20 lacs of Siccai Rupees will have in all to be replaced by the "Kuldar" Rupees. This approximate amount does not include people's debts, which will have to be converted into Kuldar Rupees.

18. A Waiting Hall for the use of petitioners, witnesses, and other persons attending the Superintendency offices on business having been found a great desideratum, His Highness has undertaken to erect it at the Durbar's cost, and connect the name of our present Political Superintendent Colonel F. H. Jackson with it. The Hall is now under construction,

and is likely to involve an outlay of over Rs 12,000. It is to have a clock tower and three compartments. The middle hall is to be reserved for the use of the middle class visitors. The foundation stone of the Jackson Hall was laid on the 2nd October by Colonel Jackson in the presence of His Highness the Dewan Saheb, when there was a gathering of the *elite* of Palanpur. Government have conveyed their thanks to His Highness for this his generous act.

19. The number of villages, shewn at the top of this chapter, is 506 in-stead of 507 in the previous year. The reason for this diminution is that one village, called Kakwada, has been newly populated, while 2 joint villages have had to be given up solely to Danta, as per terms of the mutual arrangement made with it by this state.

II. GENERAL CONDITION, RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY.

20. The amount of rainfall during the year under report was very small, it being only 18 inches and 94 cents. The preceding five years' quantities of rain are noted below:—

Years.	Inches.
1890-91	20.18.
1891-92	16.34.
1892-93	40.50.
1893-94	54.13.
1894-95	37.93.

21. The above-noted figures give an average of 33 inches, and 81 cents. Thus it will be seen, that during the year under review, the rainfall has been short of the average amount by 14 inches and 87 cents.

22. In the beginning of the last monsoon rain fell in a normal quantity, but in its latter part there were but insignificant showers, totalling in all to 18 inches and 94 cents only, that is to say, the whole quantity amounted to a little more than half the average fall. The early cessation of the monsoon and the light fall of rain have heavily told on the income.

23. On account of the said deficiency of rain the outturn of crops, especially that of Rabi was not good; while that of the Kharif was somewhat better, the existing means of irrigation tending greatly to that result.

24. Water both for drinking and irrigation purposes has been

nevertheless sufficient, and no appreciable want of it has been felt at all.

25. Grass has been rather deficient in quantity and defective in quality. It has been also dearer than what it was in the preceding year.

26. Various kinds of cattle diseases prevailed during the year under report. In all 8702 cases thereof took place, of which 4034 proved fatal. This also, as is natural, told heavily on the agricultural classes and their pursuits.

27. The general health of the people was pretty good in spite of the occasional out-breaks of cholera, small-pox, and malarial fevers. There were 780 cholera cases, out of which 474 turned out fatal. Of the 600 cases of small-pox, not less than 200 proved fatal. The number of persons, attacked with malarial fevers, was 5392 in all. This epidemic proves fatal in but very rare cases. To alleviate the sufferings of the patients in the districts the travelling Doctor did all in his power to visit them on the spot. Revaccination was adopted to check small-pox, and to prevent cholera every sanitary measure, that could be devised, was adopted. Measles, and chicken-pox also prevailed, but there was no appreciable mortality from them.

28. The names of the articles of export have been detailed in para 24 of the previous Annual Report. The chief ones are rapeseeds, rice, sesamum, Ghee, bark (Aval), skins, hides, bones, cutlery, food-grains, ottos, and Deesa Fancy-works. To these may be added timbers, firewood and Khirni wood. The last one is being taken to Ahmedabad by the new contractor, Mr. Bhai-shanker Kuberram for being manufactured into bobbins for the Spinning and Weaving Mills there. This has been a new source of industry and income in the year under review.

29. A new contractor has come forward to work the marble quarries, situated in the Jungles of this state. This time the working of them has been commenced near the Divania Hills in stead of near the Ghanghoo Hills. The contractor hails from Kharedi, and his name is Naransingh Sunder-singh. He has been granted certain concessions to work the quarries and export marble, and articles made thereof. With the experience Naransingh possesses in such a matter, it is no wonder if he succeeds in his aim to the benefit of himself and this state.

30. The table given below shews at a glance the average prices of the cereals, that ruled during the year under report, with their corresponding rates for the previous year:—

Year.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Mutt.	Gram.	Moong.	Superior Rice.	Inferior Rice.	Remarks.
	Pounds per Rupee.							
1894-95.	30½	28¾	45¾	46¼	36	13¾	24	
1895-96.	25¾	27	37	35	28	12	22	

31. It is easy to see from the above rates, that every one of them has been dearer during the year. The ruling of the higher prices for these food-grains is simply ascribable to the deficient fall of rain, and the consequent fall-off in the quantity of agricultural produce. Had not the beneficial medium of Railways been in existence, there would have been felt a severe scarcity, and the rates would have gone very high. The continued importations served to keep the prices moderate, as it naturally ought to do. Connected, as we are, with a network of Railways with the outer world, the supplies of food-grains pour in, averting scarcity of every kind, and also mitigating, when necessary, the horrors of a threatening famine.

32. The *Catechu* manufacture industry has been revived in this state. A Mahomedan of Bansda, named, Fakir Moosa, has taken up the business, and agreed to pay Rs 1251 to the state. *Catechu*, as is well known, is manufactured from Kher (Sanskrit Khadir) trees, which are found in abundance in our Jungles.

33. In the Kochri Hills the Jungle Inspector has discovered ores of micca (Abarak). The mines will be worked, if after they have been shewn to an expert, are found to contain really useful micca.

34. The Moomans of Gathaman, a village about 3 Koss from Palanpur, are a somewhat enterprising class of people. The superfluous portion of them seeks employment in Bombay, and carry on the avocation of buggy-drivers.

35. Again the village of Kanodar, which is famous for its manufacture of, and trade in, hand-made cloths, still retains its old reputation inspite of the rapid growth in the number of the Spinning and Weaving Mills in the country. It boasts of 825 hand-looms. Cloths, such as Susi (which is exported to Arabia), Chofals, handkerchiefs, Fatki, Bori, and others too numerous to be mentioned, are made there. They all command a ready mar-

-ket. The Railway Station at Umerdhashi river is solely kept up for the traffic, carried on by the Kanodar Moomans, who besides exporting their fabrics, import large quantities of yarns and other materials, necessary for their textile occupation.

36. The above details carry home a conviction that during the year there has been a further development of the resources of the country. Trade has also increased. This latter fact is proved by the increase in the income of the custom duties, dealt with under the heading of Customs Department.

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III. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

37. Where-ever the Vighoti system remains unadmitted the old systems of revenue assessments continue. The plough-assessment system generally prevails in the Deesa, Dhanera, Panthawada and Khimat Talukas; while the "Kultar" system obtains in the Dhandhar Purgannah excepting in those villages wherin Vighoti has paved its way.

38. The year under report having not been a prosperous one, the cultivators naturally put it forth as a plea for refusing to accept Vighoti for their villages. Deficient rain and reluctance of the people have proved strong impediments in its way. Still Mr. Girdharlal Vithaldas Putwary, our Revenue Kamdar, has been successful in substituting that convenient and beneficial mode of collecting revenues in 16 more villages in the year under report, against 21 in the former year. Adding this figure 16 to 101, mentioned in para 31 of the previous report, the total of the Vighoti villages ought to be 117, but it is put down at 116, (Vide Appendix A.), because through inadvertance the Dendlol Wàntà was, in the last year, counted as a village.

39. By a reference to Appendix A. it will be seen that during the year under report the revenue survey of 18 villages was completed, of which 4 belong to Palanpur Taluka, 13 to Deesa, and 1 to Dhanera.

40. The same appendix also indicates that in the year under review the Vighoti system has been introduced in 16 villages, as mentioned above. Of these 16, 4 belong to Palanpur Taluka, 1 to Meyda, 6 to Deesa and 5 to Dhanera. The numbers of villages, that remain to be assessed out of those already surveyed in each Taluka, and those remaining to be surveyed, are also given in the same appendix.

41. The outturn of the different kinds of food-grains was necessarily

inferior to that of the previous year owing to deficient rainfall. That of wheat was about 12 annas, that of rapeseed 6 annas, sesamum 3 annas, Joowari 6 annas, Bajri 9 annas, Rice 10 annas, and pulses 5 annas in the Rupee.

42. The year under report required that the cultivators should be relieved, to some extent, by some sort of indulgence. Consequently His Highness has shewn his practical sympathy with their condition by allowing them liberal remissions in the payment of their assessments. Along with poor crops the loss they had suffered by the prevalence of cattle diseases, which carried away a considerable portion of their agricultural stock, contributed to create His Highness' commisseration. Accordingly remissions, which approximately amount to the following extent, were made after a due enquiry into their condition:—

		Rs.
Deesa Mahal.....	„	9227
Panthawada Do.....	„	631
Dhanera Do.....	„	3631
Khimat Do.....	„	200
Total Rs.		13689.

43. A comparative statement, embodying the amounts of revenues, derived from the Khalsa, Putta, and Pasaita lands for the Sumwat year 1951 and for the previous year, is hereto attached as appendix B. It will be seen therefrom, that the land revenues for Sumwat 1951 of the Khalsa villages have amounted to Rs. 233979-9-5, against Rs. 224094-8-2 in the Sumwat year 1950, shewing an increase of Rs. 10012-12-11. It must be clearly understood that this increase does not appertain to the year for which remission has been allowed, the latter relating, as they do, to Sumwat 1952, the current native year.

44. Appendix B. also shews that the income of the Putta villages, and that of Pasaita lands remain almost the same for both the years, no important change having been made in them in the year under report.

45. During the year 1895-96, 15 new *pucca* wells have been sunk and built against 11 in the preceding year. To stimulate the agriculturists small sums are paid to them. The sums so paid during the Sumwat 1951 amount to a total of Rs. 131-9-0. This money is never recovered from them, but is given away as encouragement.

46. In the year under notice 48 *Kutcha* wells were sunk against

51 in the previous year. Besides these, two more wells in the gardens, let to Palanpur Malis, have been totally renovated at a large outlay. They are used by the public also.

47. Through the exertions of the Palanpur Tehsildar, Mr. Maganbhai about 105 Bighas of land has been reclaimed, made cultivable, and several fields saved from the ravages of the Ladbi river, which is about 2 miles from Palanpur. The land will be now, of course, utilized in sowing rice, sugarcane &c., as the self-irrigating stream affords a copious supply of water. Besides the labour, the cultivators concerned have bestowed on the work of raising the embankment to divert surplus water, the Durbar have expended a sum of Rs. 150. The cultivators have been in return of their labour rewarded with certain concessions. This irrigation work, already done is deserving of notice, as are those of Jalotra now being done.

48. The Takavi system of lending money to the cultivators continues in vogue. During the year under report a total sum of Rs. 2175 against Rs. 571 in the preceding year has been advanced to them. Although the sum for the year under notice is greater, it may be stated, that for reasons known to them alone, they prefer being debtors of private money-lenders rather than of the Durbar.

49. As for fallow lands about 105 Bighas of them have been newly brought under cultivation during the year under report. Besides the lands belonging to the deserted villages of Jorawarpura, Kakwada, and Vavdhara have also been assigned for fresh cultivation.

50. The planting of sugarcane at Jethi has been carried on the same scale as before.

51. It is a matter of regret that owing to a bad year and the depth at which water is procurable from wells, the cultivators of the Deesa Taluka have not availed themselves of the concession granted to them, as mentioned in para 48 of the previous Annual Report. The Tehsildar has been instructed to see that the indulgence is practically appreciated.

52. A Sultan Pump for drawing water from a well has been obtained from Madras. It will be tried, and if it is found more workable and profitable, which it promises to be on account of the full and empty buckets working simultaneously, a number of it will be ordered out, and utilized for irrigation purposes, for which the country "Koss" and Per-

sian wheels are now in use.

53. The Pani Vero (which corresponds to house-tax) for the city of Palanpur had fallen in arrears from Sumvat 1907 to Sumwat 1950. The out-standings on its account, due by members of the Mahajan community, have been all cleared, and adjusted; and a revised list, according to which they are to pay it in future, has been out made and sanctioned. This was a very heavy and intricate affair, and occupied a good deal of our time and attention.

54. The "Malvaro" funds of the Dhandhar villages were found in a disordered state, and the expenses therefrom were being made without any restriction. Their accounts with the village Talatis have been now adjusted, and for each village the expenses have beeu brought under requisite limits. A budget to keep the expenses under proper control has been framed for each village by the Revenue Kamdar. It may be mentioned that these Malvaro funds are contributions from the villages themselves for their own joint charitable and hospitality expenses.

55. A new village by name of Kakwada has been populated during the course of the year under report.

56. Since Sumwat 1951 the liquor contract for the Dhandar (which comprises Palanpur and its surrounding country) has been given to some Parsi merchants. The contract has been given for a term of 10 years, for the first 5 of which they have agreed to pay Rs. 7736 annually to the state. For the latter 5 years the annual sum they have to pay is fixed at Rs. 8086. They have made their new distillery outside the city, and it works on a refined method, and is kept scrupulously neat.

IV. FINANCES.

57. It should be borne in mind that, as is usual in this state, the financial year is calculated according to the native almanac. This year begins from Assad Sud 2nd. The year, with which this chapter deals, is Sumwat 1951 (Maroo), and embraces the period from 5th July 1894 to 23rd June 1895.

58. Appendix C., which is attached to this report, is a statement embodying the receipts and disbursements of the revenues of the state for the Sumwat year 1951. A glance at it shews that the balance, due to the State Banker at the close of the Sumwat year 1950, was Rs. 78970-5-4, and that the grand total of incomes from all sources for the year

Sumwat 1951 amounted to Rs. 630915-5-0, against Rs. 621890-11-0, shewing an increase of Rs. 9024-10-0.

59. The total amount of expenditures under all heads for Sumwat 1951 is Rs. 583139-7-11 against Rs. 682576-0-7 in the preceding Sumwat year, indicating a diminution of Rs. 99436-8-8, and giving an assurance that they were economically managed. They were also less than the total revenues for the same year, and were cut down as a measure of economy to secure a state of equilibrium, as far as it was feasible.

60. Appendix C. also shews that at the close of the year 1951, the balance due to the State Banker has been brought down to Rs. 31194-8-3, against Rs. 78970-5-4, that remained due to him at the end of the year that preceded it. From these figures also it can be perceived that financial exigencies have beem avoided to the best of our ability.

61. As already mentioned in para 17 of this report, the currency of the Siccai Rupee has been abolished from throughout this state from the 20th May 1896. This important exchange reform properly speaking appertains to the next Annual Report, but its magnitude and importance demand that it should be taken notice of at the earliest opportunity. The continued depreciation of the Siccai Rupee, and the constant variations in its exchange rate have necessitated its abolition and substitution of the "Kaldar" Rupee in its stead. In the neighbouring Gaikwar districts attempts are being made to introduce the Babasai Rupee in place of the Siccai. Though we are largely connected with them with respect to monetary transactions, we have preferred making Her Imperial Majesty's Indian coins current in our state out of loyalty and devotion to the British Raj. The change will bring on some temporary complications, and loss to the Durbar as well as to the people, but in the long run every thing will be smoothed, and public blessings earned. After all, as will be seen, we have come to the solution of the exchange problem that was seriously engaging our attention and puzzling us since some years past. This change in the currency is calculated to increase the circulation of the "Kaldar" to the extent of about twenty lacs of Rupees or probably more.

V. POLICE.

62. The strength of the Police Establishment continues to be the same, as mentioned in para 58 of the previous Annual Report, with but a

slight modification. At present its strength stands as under:—

440	Regular Foot Police.
162	Mounted Police (Sowars).
2334	Village Police.
100	Vajedar Sowars.
3036	Total.

63. It will be seen from the above figures and those of the preceding years, that there is a reduction of one in the number of the Regular Foot Police, and an increase of three in that of the mounted Police.

64. The Police Kamdar has 10 Foujdars under him. One of them is the Palanpur City Foujdar, and the second one the Palanpur District Foujdar. Each of the remaining eight Foujdars does duty in the districts, viz:, those of Deesa, Agathala, Panthawada, Dhanera, Ghud, Meyta, Dhanally, and Chitrasani.

65. The total expenditures on account of the Police Department for Sumwat 1951 have amounted to Rs. 85106-0-1, as against Rs. 87470-10-8 in Sumwat 1950. The decrease of Rs. 2364-10-7 is attributed to the fact that the disbursement of the salaries of the members of this Department is made according to the English months, while the accounts thereof are entered according to the native Sumwat year.

66. There has been no change in the annual cost of the Village Police. It may be remembered that in lieu of service these Pasaitas enjoy free lands, the valuation of which is taken as the permanent basis of their salaries. The number of these Pasaitas being 2334, the cost of maintaining each one of them comes to Rs. 20, a year.

67. The working of the Police during the year under review has been given in the appended statement D., which also contains the corresponding figures for the previous official year. By a reference to the statistics, therein given, it is apparent that during the year 1895-96, 478 offences were reported, as against 556 in 1894-95. Thus there is a decrease of 78 offences, which may be taken as a proof of the preventive measures the police is increasingly taking in the discharge of its duties.

68. From the same statement D., it is clear, that the number of persons arrested for offences committed by them, has fallen to 707 fron 783 in the preceding year. This figure is commensurate with the reduced number of offences. Consequently there has been a reduction in the number of per-

sons sent for trial, which has come down to 551 in the year under report in-stead of 559 in 1894-95. The number of the accused persons convicted has been 344 in-stead of 345. Further it is observable from the same statement that 207 accused persons have been discharged or acquitted in the year against 203 in the previous one.

69. Again Appendix D. discloses, that the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested, has been 48.6 as against 44.06, while the percentage of the accused persons convicted to those sent for trial has risen to 62.4 from 61.7.

70. The above statistical results decidedly lend an assurance to us, that the Police has worked with greater energy, zeal, and success. A great credit is due to all its members for such satisfactory results, as have been achieved and particularized in the foregoing paragraphs.

71. The statement, attached to this Report and marked as Appendix E., indicates the value of the property stolen and recovered therefrom during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year. The value of property stolen during the year 1895-96 is Rs. 18687-5-2, against Rs. 30915-1-3 in the previous year, which included the item of Rs. 6435 on account of the Dhakha dacoity. The value of property recovered has been Rs. 8676-8-4 as against Rs. 8934-9-2. The percentage of the value of property recovered to property stolen comes to 46.3 against 28.9. Excluding the Dhakha dacoity figure this result is highly creditable to the police and justifies the more the favourable remarks made above on its working during the year under notice.

72. A *prima facie* case against 7 of the Dhakha dacoits was after all made out, and they were handed over to this state for trial. Though the trial has ended in their final acquittal, the reasons for which will be dealt with under the head of the Judicial Department, the exertions of our Police and its Kamdar, Mr. Lalmiyan, are no less to be praised on that score.

73. The annual fairs that are held at the sacred shrines of Balaram Mahadev, Tokaria Mahadev, Mahadevia temple on the bank of the Banas river, Roopal Mata's Temple, &c. passed off smoothly and quietly. Thousands of people assemble there on particular Hindoo Holidays, and a considerable amount of petty traffic is carried on on these occasions. Special Police arrangements are made to watch the security of the lives and property of the pilgrims.

74. The training of the mounted and foot Police by drilling them

continues under the two Drill-Masters, engaged for the purpose. The Body-guard Sowars of His Highness are also being taught discipline. Those, whom duty has to be assigned in the Talukas, are called to Palanpur turn by turn for the purpose of receiving the benefit of this training.

75. There have been very few opium smuggling cases in the year under review, the number of them being 3 only. The Opium Preventive Thanas continue to be supervised by Jamadar Ibrahimmiyan Rehematmiyan. He visits the Thanas several times in the year to see that the Police posted thereat under their respective Jamadars attend to its work properly and with care.

76. The Several Foujdars and Jamadars have done their duty very energetically and zealously in rendering every assistance and facility to the Military authorities of the different troops, (including the Kattyawar Imperial Service Troops) that had assembled in our territory for the grand Camp of Exercise, held in the last cold weather. They have been rewarded with certificates by the Officers testifying to the valuable services rendered by them.

77. The working of this Department, during the year under notice has greatly improved, and better results have been achieved.

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VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

78. If necessary a reference may be made to the appendices, F. and G., for the names of the several Civil Courts, original and appellate, which remain the same as before. Their total number is 14 including the two Appeal Courts. The maintenance of so many courts is a matter of public necessity as the extent of the state is wide, and the different Talukas of the state are very much detached from each other.

79. From Appendix F. will be seen the work done during the course of the last year by the two Appellate Courts. The Huzur Court hears only the special or second appeals. In the year under report it has decided 22 civil appeals, leaving a balance of one only; while the Appellate Court has disposed of all the 59 appeal cases, that were filed therein. Besides the above-mentioned 22 civil appeals the Huzur Court has disposed of 49 miscellaneous, but very knotty appeals. Of these 49, 28 related to disputes regarding immovable property, 9 to interlocutary orders and execution of decrees, 9 were applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction on the decisions of the court of Small Causes, and 3 were review-appeals. In-

clusive of these the total number of appeals, decided in the year 1895-96 by the Huzur Court, comes to 71 against an aggregate of 95 in the preceding year.

80. The results of the working of the several original courts are detailed in Appendix G., from which it appears that not less than 3183 cases have been decided by them in the year 1895-96 against 3485 in the preceding year. This statistical result leaves a balance of exactly 1000 cases against 1002 in the previous year. It may be noted that in all 3181 cases were filed in the year under report.

81. The foregoing work evidences a considerable amount of industry and zeal on the part of the Appeal Judge, Mr. Odhavji Ghellabhai, and the other judges presiding over the different courts.

82. For the disposal of criminal cases also the Huzur Court and the Appeal Court both exercise exclusively appeal powers. Their working is detailed in Appendix H., which indicates that the Huzur Court has disposed of 16 criminal second appeals, leaving a balance of one only. The Appeal Court had before it 41 criminal appeals, and all of them have been cleared off during the year.

83. The names of the different original criminal courts, and the results of their working during the year under report are embodied in Appendix I. It will be seen from a glance at it, that they all have decided 752 cases against 692 leaving in arrears 6 cases against 11 at the close of the previous year.

84. The Palanpur First Class Magistrate, Mr. Maganbhai, has done the greatest amount of work. Of the rest it can be said that their work too is not less satisfactory. Speedy justice, especially in criminal matters, is a most desirable thing, and our Magistrate's knowledge of this salutary rule is practically proved by the statistics given in the appendix above alluded to.

85. Of the 86 criminal cases that were disposed of by the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish there were 9 Sessions ones against 5 in the preceding year. Out of these 9, 1 was purely a murder case, 4 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 3 of dacoity, and 1 of dacoity with murder (the Dhakha one).

86. As mentioned in para 85 of this report 7 of the accused, who were concerned in looting the village of Dhakha on the 7th of December 1894, and also in murdering a few of its inhabitants, were handed over to

this state for trial, after a regular *prima facie* case was submitted for their extradition through the proper Political authorities. They underwent a protracted trial, and had a very patient and just hearing before our Session Judge, Mr. Bhoopatram Navnidhram, who conducted it, as is usual in such cases, with the aid of assessors. After the masterly prosecution was over they, the seven accused, were allowed to enter on their defence, for which they thought it proper to cite a very large number of witnesses. After they were heard the judge and the assessors unanimously came to the conclusion, that though these persons were really concerned in the dacoity, their defence evidence had so much complicated the case, that some misgivings arose in their minds as to the guiltiness of the accused. Law ordains that whenever a slightest doubt arises as regards the guilt of the accused, they are entitled to its benefit. Accordingly all the 7 accused had to be acquitted simply in the name of pure justice and fair-play. Moral conviction avails not where legal one is a necessity. This decision of the Sessions court had, therefore, to be upheld by the Appellate Court, and the Huzur Court. Thus ended one of the most famous trials, the like of which had rarely occurred in our state during the last decade.

87. The total amount of fines, inflicted during the year under report, is Rs. 8745-8-6 against Rs. 11310-14-0 in the preceding year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 2565-5-6.

88. The total of the proceeds of commission fees on the institution of civil suits is 11828-3-3 in 1895-96 against Rs. 9557-14-3 in 1894-95. The obvious result of these figures is an increase of Rs. 2270-5-0.

89. In the year under report 2513 decrees have been executed against 4115 in the year that preceded it. There is a decrease of 1602; and it is owing to the fact of the execution of decrees against the agricultural classes having been deferred on account of a scanty rainfall and the consequent fall-off in their income. This concession has been, it is needless to say, much appreciated as it kept them clear, at least for a time, from the clutches of the court's bailiff.

90. The aggregate number of civil suits, that were filed in all the courts of the state in 1895-96 is 3181 against 3159 in 1894-95, and this can be gathered by a reference to appendix G. There is but a slight increase which requires no explanation.

91. The subjects of the state having again applied to the Durbar for granting a further time for the enforcement of the New Limitation Act,

and their request having been found well-grounded, it has been complied with; and so it is to be brought in force from the next Ashad Sud 2nd (our new year), corresponding to 12th July 1896. The Stamp Act is awaiting its enforcement till we receive the stamps, now being manufactured in England, and the New Penal Code, the passing of a corresponding Criminal Procedure Code. Profound deliberations and considerable forethought have naturally to be brougut to bear in the formation and introduction of judicial reforms like these, and hence its progress is necessarily slow. But there is hardly any fault to be found when along with being *slow*, one is also *sure*.

92. The Small Cause Court at Palanpur, opened since some three years, has dispensed summary and speedy justice to those that have sought its aid. It has proved one of the most popular courts.

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VII. JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

93. We have one Central Jail at Palanpur, and one lock-up at each Taluka head-quarters. Their number and arrangements remain the same as before. But it is gratifying to be able to take note here of the nice little garden, that has been reared and added to the Central Jail Compound. It owes its origin and maintenance to the convict labour, and the care the Jailor assiduously bestows upon it. This new feature has conduced to a more sightly appearance of this big building.

94. The subjoined table indicates that the total number of prisoners, remaining on 31st March last, was 147 against 138 at the end of the

No. remaining on 31st March 1895.	No. admitted in 1895-96.	Total.	No. discharged in 1895-96.	No. absconded.	No. died.	Total.	No. remaining on 31st March 1896.
138	803	941	791	0	3	794	147

preceding year. No prisoner has absconded from the Jail, but 3 of them died during the year under report.

95. It may be noticed here that long-term prisoners, who are sentenced by the Taluka Thandars, are sent up to the Palanpur Central Jail

for working out their terms of imprisonment.

96. Each prisoner is allowed one anna and a half a day on account of his subsistence. This rate of diet expenses is in force since several years. During the Sumwat year 1951 the total expenses on this head has amounted to Rs. 5577-2-10 against Rs. 4498-3-4 in the previous year. The expenses have gone higher by Rs. 1078-15-6. The chief causes of this increase are the expenses incurred for the purpose of clothing for the Jail inmates and for the levelling of the *Maidan* near the Jail.

97. The state Sowars and Foot Police continue to be drilled on the *Maidan* opposite the Jail buildings. This *Maidan* has been specially prepared for this purpose at some cost, as described in para 89 of the previous Annual Report.

98. The well outside the wall of the Jail and the tank inside it are in good order, and used for the purposes intended. Water is supplied from the same well to the Jail garden, referred to in para 93.

99. The long-term convicts of the Central Jail are made to work within its walls and not taken out for labour. The work of weaving carpets has still more improved during the year under review. Tapes also continue being made in the Jail-workshops. Excellent carpets that were turned out by the prisoners have fetched fair prices, and our Jail has really become a famous place for this industry.

100. The State Sir Nyayadhish is *ex officio* Superintendent of the Central Jail. It may be observed here that he has exercised a very satisfactory supervision over it.

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VIII. EDUCATION.

101. Education is making a steady progress in this state. Every year at least one more school is being established and new school houses built. In the year under report one has been sanctioned and opened at the village of Dhota-Saklana. The necessary initial establishment and furniture for its use have been already provided.

102. The only English teaching institution we have is our Palanpur High School, where boys are prepared upto the Matriculation standard, and for the School Final Examination. The staff and the expenses for its maintenance continue to be the same as before. The school sent up 7 candidates last time for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay against the same number in the preceding year, but it is a

matter of regret that only one of them succeeded in passing it against 3 in the previous year. This result is extremely meagre and not creditable to the teaching staff of the school, with whom necessarily the fault must lie.

103. The High School also prepared 4 candidates for the School Final Examination, of whom one passed.

104. The numerical strength of the pupils in the Palanpur High School, on 31st March 1896, was 123 against 121 on the 31st March 1895, thus showing an increase of two pupils.

105. His Highness has been pleased to raise the number of free studentships, from 10 to 15 percent from August last, for the benefit of poor students attending the High School.

106. The High School Head Master used to complain that the Vernacular schools failed to act as proper feeders. Rao Sahib Vanravandas G. Dalal, Deputy Educational Inspector, has seen to this complaint; and we are told it no longer exists.

107. The Palanpur Taluka school holds the second rank in point of importance. Its working is found to be very satisfactory under the Head Mastership of Mr. Jamnadas Govinddas. It has now 362 pupils on the roll against 340 at the end of 1894-95. It sent up 5 pupils for the Third Grade Public Service Examination, and it is a matter of gratification that all of them went through it with success.

108. The third important educational institution is the Scott Girls' School in Palanpur. It is now attended by 125 pupils, but this attendance is to be considered more a nominal one than actual. For when-ever it is visited, a very small number of girls is found present. Somehow or other the present Mistress is not very popular with the pupils and people. At the same time female education is not much appreciated in this country.

109. The Palanpur Urdu school is again this year able to shew an increase of 3 pupils in its attendance. This institution is exclusively for those, who learn the Urdu language along with Gujrati. It is attended by Mahomedan boys only.

110. The subjoined table embodies the numbers of pupils attending each school in Palanpur.

Palanpur High school.	Taluka school.	Urdu school.	Girls' school.	Indigenous school.	Total.	16 Village schools.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
123	362	112	125	*	722	1077	1799	* Closed by the private individual who conducted it.

111. Comparing the above figures with the corresponding ones given in para 98 of the previous report, it is clear that under every head there has been some increase in the number, but the total of 1799 is less than the previous total of 1855 by 56. The reason of this is, that Lajaram who conducted the indigenous school has closed it of his own accord. His school was attended by 125 pupils in 1894-95. It used to get grant-in-aid from the Durbar, a provision for which had been made in this year's budget also.

112. It may be noted, that the total number of pupils attending the village school, has risen from 1043 to 1077, thus showing an increase of 34 pupils. This increase owes its existence to one additional school, opened in the course of the year.

113. The usual Prize Exhibition was not held in the year under report, as it was not found convenient to do so. The prizes which have been already purchased will, therefore, be awarded along with those of the current year.

114. As incentives to female education there are three scholarships, attached to the Scott Girls' School, as mentioned in para 102 of the previous annual report.

115. An increase of Rs. 2 to the Deesa school assistant's pay has been granted. An assistant on Rs. 4 has been given to the Rajpur school instead of a monitor. Similarly an assistant has been provided for the Urdu school on the same pay.

116. Two scholars, who are natives of Palanpur state, are being trained in Ahmedabad at the expense of the state, which amounts to Rs. 144 annually.

117. The aggregate expenses for educational purposes for Sumwat 1951 have amounted to Rs. 13873-1-10 against Rs. 13600-7-1 in Sumwat 1950. It will be seen that the expenses have increased by Rs. 272-9-9 owing to one more village school having been started, and other minor causes.

118. The two new halls, referred to in para 109 of the preceding report, have been long since completed, and the two High School classes that used to be held in the Taluka school into the city, have been removed there. They have cost Rs. 3333-8-6, and render it convenient to the Head Master of the High School to supervise all his classes in one and the same spot. Besides the young boys have got the benefit of free and fresh air, which the High School on account of its well-situated location affords.

119. The two school-houses, being built at Rajpur and Pilucha, have not yet been completed. Their construction is in progress.

120 Though Kumar Shri Hyderally Khanji is no more, Mr. Pragji D. Sampat's services have been retained, and under him his elder brother Kumar Shri Jabardast Khanji, (who is by-the-bye His Highness' son-in-law) though 24 years of age devotes his spare time in the furtherance of his English studies. Such a taste for literary culture is decidedly deserving of praise.

IX. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

121. The extreme popularity of the Durbar's Goodfellow Hospital has grown yet more, and it is proving a really very useful institution not only in our own state, but also in the neighbouring Mahals of His Highness the Gaikwar, as also in the districts of Jodhpur, Sirohi &c. The reputation of Dr. Dhondupanth Appajirao Patwardhan, our Chief Medical Officer, has spread far and wide, and it is no wonder it should, when we look at the amount of care and pains he bestows in the discharge of his duties.

122. The Hospital Assistant Mr. Dinkerrao has earned an increase of Rs. 10 by a zealous performance of the work assigned to him. The Travelling Medical Assistant, Mr. Manilal's work is equally satisfactory as the sequel will show.

123. The new matron Mrs. Alicia has attended as many as 23 cases of midwifery in the year against 11 in the preceding one. Out of these 14 cases were of natural labour, and the rest 9 were of difficult labour, that required manual or operative interference only. Of these 9, 5 turned

out fatal, and 4 recovered. Besides these the matron treated 201 cases of uterine female diseases. This amount of work is a self-evident and sufficient proof itself, and so comments are superfluous. Mrs. Alicia must be deemed a highly popular and able matron.

124. The Travelling Medical Assistant, Mr. Manilal Bapalal is, reports the Chief Medical Officer, a painstaking and intelligent man, and continues to do his work most satisfactorily. During the year, with which this report deals, he has travelled over 328 miles, and has treated 1473 patients, against 301 miles and 1071 patients in the previous year.

125. In the year under notice the total number of outdoor patients, suffering from different diseases that received treatment in the Durbar's Goodfellow Hospital, is 19006 against 16116 in 1894-95. These figures show an increase of 2891 patients, connoting an extraordinary amount of zeal, and indefatigable pains on the part of the Medical Officer and his staff.

126. From appendix J. it will be seen, that 5392 cases of malarial fevers took place in 1895-96 against 4219 in 1894-95. These fevers generally prevail in the months of October, November, and a part of December; and according to the opinion of the Chief Medical Officer they are mainly due to the evaporation of the moisture from the soil, the nature of which is sandy and, therefore, porous. These fevers more or less continue throughout the year, but are generally prevalent in winter.

127. The number of in-door patients also rose from 215 to 312. Of these 258 were cured, 39 relieved, 1 discharged otherwise, and 14 died.

128. By a reference to Appendix K. it will be found, that the daily average attendance has risen to 210.86 against 153.42 in the previous year. This is as regards the out-door patients. The daily average attendance of the in-door patients has gone up to 26.95 from 22.46 in the previous year. The same appendix also discloses the class and sex of the patients that received medical treatment.

129. In 1895-96 no less than 42 major surgical operations were performed. Though this number is less by 3 than that of the preceding year, it is very much greater than 27, performed in 1893-94. The total number of minor surgical operations has been 754 against 684.

130. In the year under review the thermometer ranged from 57 to 110 degrees, while in the preceding year it did from 56 to 107 degrees. Thus the heat in the year was excessive, and was a source of affecting the public health.

131. In Sumwat 1951 Rs. 24990-5-0 in all have been expended under the medical head. This amount embraces the following items:—

Rs.	As.	P.	
6055	10	5	Salaries of the medical staff.
10042	9	11	On account of medicines, some of which had been ordered in Sumwat 1950.
618	8	10	Contingent charges.
653	14	6	Subsistence charges for the in-door patients.
336	8	6	Miscellaneous charges.
7283	0	10	Being equivalent of Rs. 7000, given as a donation for the Scott Hospital.
24990	5	0	Total.

132. The number of *post mortem* examinations performed in the year under report, is 28 against 9 in 1894-95, while the number of medico-legal cases, investigated and opinions expressed upon, is 78 against 63.

133. For a general supply of water a well has been sunk, and is being built in the Goodfellow Hospital compound. It has cost Rs. 737-2-9. The main buildings of the Hospital have been thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 470-12-9.

134. It will not be deemed out of place to record here that this institution is a thoroughly charitable one. No charge of any kind is levied from the patients, or those that take advantage of it. His Highness personally takes a great delight in seeing, that his subjects and others receive the boon of medical relief freely and promptly, and provides a liberal expenditure on that account.

X. MUNICIPALITY.

135. Since the death of Mr. Bhikhaji Framji, the duties of the Municipal Secretary have been entrusted to Syed Fajoomiyan Dadamiyan, and be it said to his credit, that he is performing them very carefully, honestly, and energetically.

136. Besides the *pucca* metalled road, already constructed from the Delhi Gate to the Railway Station at a cost of Rs. 2226-13-9 (which was estimated at Rs. 2400), the one leading from the Miran Gate to the Superintendency Compound has been lately constructed. Its total cost will amount to about Rs. 2000, of which Rs. 1500 have been already paid to the contractor. The metal is brought from near the village of Chitrasni by the contractor, who

has undertaken the work of the construction of our *pucca* roads. It is now contemplated to similarly metal the road, leading from the High School corner to where it meets the Railway road opposite the Goodfellow Hospital. Owing to the long distance, over which the stone metal has to be brought, the cost of making *pucca* roads here is nearly four times greater than what it is in Kattiawar, and elsewhere.

137. Several more shops have been pulled down, and corners of crooked ones rounded to make the Bazars as straight as possible. Another block of shops has been newly built by the Durbar on an improved fashion. One three lamp-post has been erected in the Bahadur Gunj by the municipality, and a fine-looking wooden Aviary Tower, open all round, (called Chhatri by the natives) has been built by the widow of Magan Keval Chokshi of Palanpur. The latter is a sort of charitable stand, wherein birds especially doves, pigeons, sparrows, &c. feed themselves with grains.

138. The main roads are lighted, and watered from February to the beginning of monsoon. The latter, as is the former, has become a necessity to allay the sand, which is otherwise troublesome and unhealthy.

139. During the last hot weather cholera prevailed in the city, necessitating the adoption of every precautionary measure. It continued more or less for about two months, before it could be checked.

140. The Municipal expenses in Sumwat 1951 have come to Rs. 6212-11-0 against Rs. 7306-5-8 in Sumwat 1950. The details are as under:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Watering the roads...	996-	1-	7
Repairs to roads and sweeping charges...	2549-	11-	6
Lighting the streets...	952-	0-	1
Salaries of Municipal staff...	1134-	2-	4
Miscellaneous...	526-	4-	3
Expenses of Deesa Municipality.....	54-	7-	3
Total Rupees..	6212-	11-	0

141. The above mentioned items do not include the expenses of the municipal Garden (Talebagh), which have amounted to Rs. 1380-14-9 in Sumwat 1951. This sum has been detailed in the accounts of the works of public utility. If it is included in the municipal expenditures, the total for the latter will amount to Rs. 7593-9-9, which compares favourably with the amount of Rs. 7306-5-8, spent in 1950.

142. The infant municipality of the Deesa town takes care to have its streets swept and kept clean. During the year under report it has expeneded only Rs. 54-7-3 against Rs. 102-13-0, which item was inclusive of the cost of a pair of bullocks then purchased.

143. Excluding the item on account of the Deesa Municipality the expenses, purely incurred for the Palanpur city municipality, comes to Rs. 7539-2-6. This is partly met from the income of the Octroi duty levied in Palanpur city; for Sumwat 1951 the proceeds thereof have amounted to Rs. 2532-14-6 against Rs. 2722-0-2 in Sumwat 1950. The rest of the municipal expenditure was met, as a matter of faet, from the revenues of the state.

144. The cost of the *pucca* roads properly speaking belongs to this head, but has been included in that of the Public Works.

145. Besides the Talebag (Municipal Garden) the Dill Khoosal gardens are also allowed to be used as a place of public recreation. These gardens are maintained in their excellent condition as before.

146. There were 24 fires in the year under report against 29 in the previous year. They involved damages to the extent of Rs. 6549-8-0. Of these two were very great, the one at Chandisar and the other at Sulla, involving damages of the values of Rs. 2275 and Rs 2118 respectively.

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XI. PUBLIC WORKS.

147. The financial condition of the state, and the fall-off in the revenues on account of deficient rain having not permitted it, the Durbar was, during the year under report, unable to undertake more Public Works. Still the grand total of expenses under this head, as will be seen from appendix L., has come to Rs. 43069-2-6 against Rs. 90577-10-9 in the previous year. This sum is shewn under two subheads. The total cost of Durbari buildings has amounted to Rs. 25320-13-9, and that for purely public works to Rs. 17748-4-9.

148. An aggregate amount of Rs. 4351-2-3 has been expended on the construction of new roads, and repairs to the old ones. The expenditures on account of the Superintendency Garden have been Rs. 2928-8-0, while that for the Sonaria Rs. 793-7-0.

149. The amount, spent on the Talebagh, has been dealt with under this chapter, and aggregates to Rs. 1380-14-9.

150. A reference to Appendix L. will also shew what amounts have

been expended in Sumwat 1951 for renewing and repairing the old buildings.

151. The two new Halls, added to the High school have cost Rs. 3333-8-6; and the repairs to the Hospital Rs. 470-12-9. These figures appertain to Sumwat 1952, and are, therefore, not entered in the said appendix.

152. A sum of Rs. 7000 (Kaldar), which amounts to Rs. 7283-0-10 *Siccai*, has been given as a donation towards the Scott Hospital, to be built for the benefit of the Superintendency and Railway servants. This item no doubt is one for a Public Work.

153. The metalling of our roads with stone *Kankar*, and making them of *pucca* nature has specially engaged our attention. Two main roads have been already so constructed, and Rs. 3726-13-9 have already been paid to the contractor on that account. He is now collecting materials for a similar construction of the other roads.

154. All the above expenditures have not been, however, paid up in Sumwat year 1951. Those that have been so paid, have been shewn in appendix L., which may be referred to for further particulars.

155. The total cost of the Ahmed Khanji Guest-house has amounted to Rs. 10661-15-3, including that spent on the construction of its out-houses. This house is now complete in every way, and is proving greatly useful for the accommodation of our Durbari guests. Its unique situation is such, as affords the guests every convenience and comfort. The house itself is a pretty addition to our Public Buildings.

156. The Police Line and office buildings will be commenced as soon as the financial state will permit. Plans for both have been already prepared. It is a matter of regret that these important works have to stand over till then.

157. It will be also seen from appendix L., that in the year under report, the cost of the Durbar buildings has been Rs. 26701-12-6 against Rs. 27246-4-9 in the previous year. This includes Rs. 2459-2-3 against Rs. 2442-4-3 for the Dill Khoosal gardens, which is properly speaking an item for a Public Work.

158. The *pucca* metalled road from the Deesa Railway Station to the Cantonment limits has been repaired during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 196-13-3. Trees on both its sides are being reared and looked after.

159. New school houses at Piloocha, and Rajpur are under con-

struction. The former is estimated to cost Rs. 1000, and the latter Rs. 2000.

160 The road round the Gobri tank has continued to be kept up in good order by means of convict labour.

161. The Dharamshala and well on the Lalawada road are being repaired. The cost on this account will be dealt with in the next report, as it appertains to Sumwat 1952.

162. A Custom-house has been built at Chandisar, and Rs. 200, as part payment towards its cost, has been paid during Sumwat 1951. The rest of the cost has been paid in this year.

163. A well-built combined Post and Telegraph Office, (for which Government now use a hired building belonging to a private individual) having been found a desideratum, the Durbar have undertaken to supply it. The site, selected for the building, is situated inside the city, near the Delhi Gate and opposite the City Foujdar's Cutcherry. The houses that stood on it have been pulled down, and the ground already cleared. The occupants thereof have been furnished new quarters by the Durbar outside the city. Materials of all kinds for the combined Post and Telegraph office buildings are now being prepared and collected, its plan having been already approved by the Post Master General. This combined Post and Telegraph office, with residential quarters for its masters and menials, is estimated to cost Rs. 5,000.

164. The "Jackson Hall", referred to in paragraph 18 of this report, is being rapidly constructed. The amount already spent on it is Rs. 5,000. It will be a very substantial and ornamental charitable building when completed. The Verandah colonnade is being made of Dhangdhra white stones, the roof will have Mangalore tiles, and the floor will be paved with Minton tiles. These three sorts of materials are to be used for the first time in this city, and for the matter of that, the building is calculated when ready, to present a novel construction and a sightly appearance. On the whole it is likely to cost about Rs. 12,000.

165. A well has been sunk in the compound of the Goodfellow Hospital for its general use. Its cost has amounted to Rs. 737-2-9 up to date. The work of constructing it with masonry is now being done.

XII. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

166. In Sumwat 1951 the income from the levy of custom duty has amounted to Rs. 86948-2-11 against Rs. 69473-2-1 in Sumwat 1950. The

increment of Rs. 17475-0-10 is mainly owing to the fact of increased quantities of rapeseeds, ghee &c. having been exported outside the limits of this state.

167. The cost of maintaining this Department has been Rs. 9567-12-8 in Sumwat 1951 against Rs. 9031-9-2 in Sumwat 1950. The increase of 536-3-6 is principally attributed to the part payment of the cost of constructing a Custom-house at Chandisar.

168. Some minor changes have been effected in this Department with a view to place its management on a better footing. The Custom Nakas are inspected by the Tehsildar at least twice a year, and the whole Department is managed and supervised by the Naib Karbhari, Mr. Sobhagchand, who has evinced a praiseworthy zeal, and kept a strict eye over his subordinates.

169. The levy of of Octroi duty in Panthawada is a new feature in the administration of this Department deserving of notice. The proceeds thereof will be used in meeting the expenses of the school, that has been opened there since some years.

170. During the year under report the income, yielded by this Department, has been a good one, but the prospects for the current year are not at all hopeful. Because the agricultural outturn has been a poor one, especially of those articles that form the major portion of our usual exportations. This will naturally affect the export trade, and prove a detrimental to the income of the Customs Department.

XIII. SURVEYS.

171. This Department is placed under the immediate supervision of the Revenue Kamdar, as the surveys that are being made are for revenue assessment purposes. Mr. Jebhai Uderam, as mentioned in para 161 of the previous report, having accepted service in Palitana State, his post of Survey Kamdar has been given to Mr. Gokaldas Parmanandas, a well-trained and experienced hand. Under his care and guidance the Survey Department has greatly improved in the year under report. He has enforced a very strict and methodical system of working.

172. The surveyors, who actually do the survey business, are 19 in number, one more having been engaged during the year under report. At the close of 1894-95 the number of villages, the surveys of which had been completely done, was 180. This figure was inadvertently put down at 178 in the last annual report. In 1895-96, 18 more villages have been fully sur-

veyed against 20 in the previous year. Thus we have 198 villages, whereof the Revenue surveys have been accomplished. It may be added that the survey of 19 more villages is presently in progress, but has not been completed. In the previous year the corresponding number was 14.

173. The annual expenditures on account of this Department has been Rs. 4609-1-1 in 1895-96 against Rs. 4298-1-6 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 310-15-7 is due to the greater salary Mr. Gokaldas draws, and to the fact of an additional surveyor having been employed.

174. The total numbers, surveyed in the year under report, is 3654, covering an area of 43457 acres and 34 Gunthas; while in the year before the total of numbers surveyed was 3684, covering an area of 35708 acres and 38 Gunthas. Comparatively the number surveyed is less by 30, and the area is greater by 7766 acres and 36 Gunthas. This is undoubtedly a gratifying result of the working of this Department.

175. Out of the sum of Rs. 4609-1-1, expended during the course of the year under review, Rs. 743-6-4 have been debited to the settlement of boundary disputes, in doing the work regarding which some of the surveyors had to be engaged. Deducting this the net amount of expenditure is Rs. 3865-10-9. This brings the average of expense on each survey number to Re. 1-0-11 against Re. 0-15-8 in the previous year. On each acre the amount of outlay comes to Re. 0-1-2½ against Re. 0-1-7 in the year before.

176. Besides the performance of the above work some of the surveyors, as well as their Kamdar, were charged with the work relating to several disputed boundaries. Among them may be mentioned those of Chansole–Kodram, Moona–Khurdosun, and Bapla–Dhamsen.

XIV. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

177. The Forest Department is also looked after by the Revenue Kamdar. This Department continues to consist of the same establishment, as has been described in para 167 of the last annual report. During the year under report the rules regarding its working have been thoroughly revised, and Mr. Dhirajram, the Forest Officer, has thought it proper to make a collection of the specimens of the various kinds of useful Jungle produce. Many of them have been already collected. After the collection has been completely made he intends to place them for public inspection in a public place like the Palanpur Library. His idea is a laudable one, and may be

allowed to take its course. The collection consists of different kinds of woods, fruits, pods, barks, roots, gums, juices, flowers &c.

178. The names of the different forests and their natures have been given in para 168 of the previous year's annual report. It is, therefore, needless to recount them here.

179. Besides the inner Jungles, in which conservancy rules are strictly observed, certain description of trees, that are somewhat valuable as timbers, are not allowed to be cut. The cultivating classes are, however, permitted to cut and take them free of any charge when they want them for constructing their houses or for agricultural purposes. The principal timber trees, that grow in our Jungles, are Dhav, Kher, Sisum, Huldarvo, Bio, Savun, Timbaran, Nimb, Babul, Dhaman, bamboos, Ghol, Bordi, Salar, Kadayo, Endrok, Sardul, &c. &c.

180. In Sumwat 1951 the total income from the levy of royalty on the Jungle produce has amounted to Rs. 9478-14- 4, against Rs. 7873-6-4 in the year that preceded it. This amount is irrespective of the shares of the Jahagirdars, and the income of the Virampur and Kurza forests, which are sole to their Thakardas.

181. From the above comparative figures of the incomes for two years it can be gathered, that in Sumwat 1951 there has been an increase of Rs. 1605-8-0. This is ascribed to some more contracts having been given for the Jungle produce.

182. Mr. Bhaishanker Kuberram of Ahmedabad has taken a contract to export to Ahmedabad the wood called "Khirni." He has established there a factory to manufacture bobbins for the use of the Weaving and Spinning Mills. It is not known how far he has succeeded in this his new industry, but if he does this ever-neglected "Khirni" tree is likely to yield to this state an increased income. "Khirni" wood is light, soft, and stiff; and is, therefore, suited to the manufacture of bobbins; and consequently the enterprise of Mr. Bhaishanker stands a great chance of securing success.

183. The industry of manufacturing Catechu from "Kher" trees has been revived after about 7 years. Some Mahomedan Ghanchis from Bansda have come forward and undertaken this business. They have agreed to certain terms, which are equally favourable to them and the state.

184. Naransingh Sundersingh has taken a contract to work the marble quarries in the Divania Hills. Certain concessions have been granted to him. He seems to be an expert in such matters, and is working with some zeal.

The marble, that may be found in these hills, is supposed to turn out better than that which was excavated from the Ghanghoo Hills. The result will show how profitable the enterprise turns out to the Durbar and the contractor.

185. Near the Kochri Hill in the Balaram Jungle some micca has been discovered. But it is found too much mixed with ores. The Durbar would welcome any contractor who will undertake to work the mines. Enquiries are on foot to secure such contractors.

186. The teak plantation in the Balaram Jungle can now boast of teak *trees* instead of teak *plants*; for most of them have assumed a height of over 6 feet. But it is a matter of regret, that the additional seeds, sown last year in the same Jungle and also in those of Roh and Dabhela, have failed to grow; and the reason assigned for their failure is scantiness of rain-fall in the past year. The *sardul* trees, however, have thriven, and some of them have assumed a great height.

187. The Babul plantations, wherever they have been grown, continue to flourish.

188. The total expenditure on account of this Department is Rs. 2863-13-4 in Sumwat 1951 against Rs. 3061-3-6 in Sumwat 1950.

XV. REGISTRATION.

189. Under the supervision of the Sir Nyayadhish, who does the duties of the Registrar, there is one court of sub-registrar for Palanpur proper, and one in each of the principal Talukas. In all there are six such courts.

190. At the end of 1894-95, no documents had remained in arrears pending their registration. During the year under report 281 documents were presented for registration, as against 274 in the year that preceded it. Thus there was an increase of 7 documents. All the 281 documents were registered in the year.

191. The aggregate value of the registered documents in the year under notice is Rs. 100163-4-3, as against Rs. 83210-2-6 in the year 1894-95. The increase is evidently a result of the slight increase in the number of documents that were registered and their higher values.

192. The total amount of registration fee has been Rs. 327-2-0 in 1895-96; while in the previous year it was Rs. 265-5-0. The reason for the increase of Rs. 61-13-0 is just the same, as has been mentioned in the

preceding paragraph.

193. The aggregate expenses on account of the maintenance of this Department is Rs. 444-0-0, exactly the same as it was before. The only office, specially created and paid for registration business, is that of the Palanpur sub-registrar. The rest, that have to do it, perform it along with other duties; and hence no extra charge has to be incurred on that score.

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XVI. RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS

194. The Palanpur–Deesa Railway Branch may be said to have already passed its infant stage, it being over 2½ years old. It has proved as profitable a concern in 1895, as it was in 1894, in-as-much as the amount of our net profits for the first half of the former year has come to Rs. 7319-11-8, as against Rs. 6728-11-4 for the corresponding period of the latter year. The income for the second half of 1895 is Rs. 4013-4-0 against Rs. 4635-11-2 for the same months of the previous year. Thus it will be seen that the total for 1895 is Rs. 11332-15-8; while in 1894 the total was Rs. 11364-6-6. The decrease is a very slight one, and needs no remarks to explain it away. This total of net profits for 1895 is, in other words, the amount of interest, received on our contribution of Rs. 185,000. On making out a calculation we find that the rate of interest, yielded by the Railway traffic, is Rs. 6-2-0 percent per annum, instead of Rs. 6-2-3 in the year 1894.

195. It may be stated here, that the management of this important Branch of Railway is carried on with great economy, as it is worked along with the Rajputana–Malwa Railway Line. The passenger traffic has received increased facility by the increased speed, with which the Deesa trains are now run.

196. It is needless to reproduce here all the statistical details regarding the working of the Palanpur–Deesa Railway Branch Line, as they have been already published by the Railway Department in its half-yearly Returns of the Capital and Revenue Accounts.

197. Besides the Railway Telegraph line we have also a Government line, the Office for which works in combination with the Post Office here, and is situated within the city to the utmost convenience of the Public, as described in para 184 of the previous annual report.

198. The Telegraph Office, which is combined with the Local Post Office, will have a new building shortly ready for it at the expense of the

Durbar, as mentioned in the chapter on Public Works.

XVII. VACCENATION

199. The Vaccination Department of this State is looked after, and managed by the Kattyawar Agency Surgeon; and an Assistant Vaccination Superintendent is posted at Palanpur to supervise the working of the same in all the states of this Superintendency. For our territory four Vaccinators have been employed as before.

200. The number of children, vaccinated during 1895-96 is 9110, as against 8134 in the year that preceded it. The figures give us an increase of 976. Of these 9110 not less than 4933 children were male, and the rest, viz:, 4177 were female. Besides 128 children were revaccinated, among which number 70 were male and 58 female.

201. The cost of maintaining this Department has amounted to Rs. 1858-10-9 for Sumwat 1951; while in the preceding Sumwat year it was Rs. 1855-9-3. This state on its part goes on contributing Rs. 1796-14-5 (Kaldar) annually towards the maintenance of this Department. The above amount of our contribution is to be understood to have been reckoned in Siccai Rupees.

202. Last hot weather, small-pox prevailed in Palanpur itself and its districts. There were 600 cases, of which 200 proved fatal. Vaccinator Bhaichand deserves credit for having done his duty most assiduously, and conscientiously during such a critical period.

XVIII. LIBRARIES.

203. The principal library is that which is located in Palanpur in the Durbar's "Victoria Jubilee Institute." It subscribes to all the three Bombay Dailies, and to most of the important Gujrati papers, published in Bombay and the Moffusil. In the year under report there has been, however, a very slight addition to the number of books. It is a somewhat gratifying fact to notice, that taste for newspaper reading at least, is now fast increasing in Palanpur. This is evidenced by the numbers of library readers and home readers.

204. The central hall of this Institute, being a capacious one, is occasionally used as a lecture or meeting hall. In the year, with which this report deals, Mr. Virchand Raghavji Gandhi, a Jain graduate, who has travelled in England and America, delivered an elaborate speech regarding his impressions

and observations there, which particularly related to his religion. A vast concourse of people of all denominations had assembled to hear him. His speech was certainly very interesting, and was heard with marked attention.

205 The small library at Deesa has improved a little more, and has had some addition made to its number of books. It has been registered by the Gujrat Vernacular Society of Ahmedabad.

206. The so-called Ghud library is merely a reading room, situated in the Ghud school. It now possesses 87 books, there having been an addition of 5 in the course of the year under review. It is maintained by public subscriptions.

207. A sum of Rs. 60 is annually paid by the Durbar, as a donation to the Palanpur Library.

XIX. PRINTING PRESS.

208. The "Rajabhakta" Printing Press is doing well under the patronage of the Durbar, from whom it enjoys certain concessions. It is also patronized by the Agency. Its proprietor and Manager, Mr. Ambalal Becharlal, is a very obliging man. This year the press has been able to undertake printing of important books, and has imported one more printing press to meet the increasing amount of work which it receives.

209. The only want that should be supplied in the press is a book-binding establishment. Mr. Ambalal's attention has been drawn to this desideratum, and he has agreed to see to it.

XX. BHAYATS, JAHAGIRDARS, AND VAJEDARS.

210. The number of Bhayats, Jahagirdars, and Vajedars is comparatively very great in this state. This fact owes its origin to the long period this Raj has been in existence. All the relations, in which the Bhayats &c. stand with the Durbar, and His Highness personally, have been of an extremely cordial nature; and for that we are indebted to the generous spirit, with which His Highness invariably treats them. The Jahagirdar of Limaj, and those of Panthawada now stand also on terms of perfect harmony with the Durbar, the petty differences with them having been amicably settled, as mentioned in paragraph 194 of the previous report.

211. The numerous Vajedars, so called because they enjoy *Vaje* of the villages in lieu of services they have to render as Sowars, when required,

have all behaved excellently and exceptionally well. The one of Nagal, which village has fallen to Danta's share solely, according to the terms of the amicable arrangements regarding the four joint villages, has been assigned land under our village of Wagadadi. He is quite content with his lot, and this separate assignment. He now enjoys it without any let or hinderance.

212. Besides Rs. 10,000, paid by His Highness towards the liquidation of his father's private debts, as mentioned in para 197 of the Annual Report for 1894-95, an additional sum of Rs. 371 has been paid during the year under report, and thus all the old debts have been nearly squared. The credit earned by this step is enhanced, when the fact of the creditors' having never asked for their time-barred outstandings is borne in mind.

XXI. THE STATE VAKILS' DEPARTMENT.

213. The number of State Vakils continues to be the same, viz:, two. One of them is attached to the Court of the Palanpur Political Superintendent. All the vernacular correspondence with the Superintendency Offices is carried on under his signature. Mr. Lalla Thakardas holds this post since several years, and it is a pleasure to notice, that during the year under report he has worked very hard and to the complete satisfaction of the Durbar, and also, it is believed, to the satisfaction of the Political Officers.

214. The other Vakil is attached to the Rajputana Punchayet Court under the Resident of the Western Rajputana States. Jodhpur is its head quarters, but during hot weather the court is held on Mount Abu.

XXII. HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

215 The two Arab stallions of the Durbar, and two more country-bred stallions also belonging to the Durbar, continue being used as such. The former two are known by the names of "Poonawalo" and "Leher-Dariao." The first of them covered 3, and the second 11 mares in the course of the year. The country-bred stallions are the "Manbhavan" and the "Marwadi." They have respectively covered 4, and 23 mares.

Owing to the unusual mortality, that overtook the animals all over the country, consequent on the spread of the disease called "Jairbaj", the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department did not think it proper to visit this part of the country. As mentioned in para 201 of the previous annual report the prevalence of the same disease had preventd the production of sufficient mares for his selection last year.

XXIII. CONCLUSION.

216. We shall consider our labours amply repaid, if on perusing this resume of the past year's principal events, the reader is satisfied, that we have done all we could to enable the State to make a steady progress in the march of civilization. The several reforms, introduced into the different Departments of the State, have been concisely given in the foregoing paragraphs. The progress made in land-reforms, the substitution of the Vighoti, the pushing on of the revenue surveys, the reclamation of irrigation and culturable lands, the increased medical relief, the educational progress, the construction of the Jackson Hall and a few other Public Works, all these *inter alias*, coupled with the consolidation of the reforms carried out in the previous years will, it is hoped, arrest attention, and connote that the sublime calls of duty have been obeyed to the best of our limited ability, and capacity. A modern writer of established reputation and long experience observes:- "The process of infusing vitality into the Native States and quickening the abolition of time-honoured abuses seems needlessly slow to impatient reformers." Here at any rate there is a weighty authority to teach us to hasten slowly.

217. Before concluding this summary I am bound to state, that my warm acknowledgments are due to my worthy Master, His Highness Sir Sher Mohammad Khanji Saheb Bahadur K. C. I. E. for the readiness with which he has guided me in my path. As usual he has evinced a deep interest in all matters touching the well-being of his state.

218. I must also express my grateful thanks to Colonel F. H. Jackson, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, for his having been ever cheerfully accessible to me, and for his having always accorded to me the benefit of his sound advice, whenever it has been sought.

219. I also avail myself of this opportunity of heartily thanking Brigadier-General George Hogg, Officer Commanding the Deesa District, and the other Officers of the Deesa Cantonment for their having paid due attention to the interests of this state in their manifold dealings with this Durbar.

220. In the discharge of my official duties I had the benefit of a hearty co-operation from the Huzur Assistant, Mr. Hormasji Framji, the Naib Karbhari, Mr. Sobhagchand Velji, and the Sarhadi Kamdar, Mr. Amarshi Jadavji. Mr. Maganbhai, Palanpur Tehsildar, conscientiously took a deal of pains in making arrangements for the supply of transports and provisions

to the troops that took part in the Camp of Exercise. To them all, and to Mr. Doongarshi Futtechand, who has conscientiously helped me in several ways, I hereby tender the assurance of my appreciation.

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
29th June 1896.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

☞ *Printed at the "Palanpur Rajyabhakta" Printing Press by Sedsabmia Abdumia Syed.*

Appendix A.

Statement shewing the number of villages, numbers surveyed, and assessed, numbers to be surveyed, and assessed and other particulars for the year 1895-96.

No.	Name of Taluka.	No. of villages.		Number surveyed.		Number assessed.		No. to be assessed from those surveyed.		No. remaining to be surveyed.		Number of Jagirdars' and co-shared villages.	Remarks.
		In 1894-95.	In 1895-96.	In previous years.	In 1895-96.	In previous years.	In 1895-96.	In previous years.	In 1895-96.	In 1894-95.	In 1895-96.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Palanpur.	122	121	44	4	16	4	27	28	36	43	30	In this statement the previous year's figures, that were slightly defective, have been rectified up-to date. The figures have been revised with a due regard to the mutual transfer of the joint villages with Danta and other circumstances.
2	Meyta.	42	43	29	0	11	1	16	17	1	1	13	
3	Gudh.	28	28	19	0	14	0	5	5	5	5	4	
4	Dhanally.	61	62	26	0	12	0	12	14	11	12	24	
5	Deesa.	126	131	38	13	33	6	5	12	57	49	31	
6	Dhanera.	66	66	19	1	12	5	6	3	27	26	20	
7	Panthawada.	62	55	5	0	2	0	3	3	47	40	10	
	Total.	507	506	180	18	100	16	74	82	184	176	132	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 29th *1896.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix B.

Statement shewing the revenues of Khalsa, Putta and Pasaita lands for the years Sumwat 1950 and 1951.

Year Sumwat.	Khalsa Income.	Income of Patta villages.	Income of Pasaita lands.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1950	224094- 8- 2	31556- 6- 1	46680- 0- 0	302330- 14- 3	,,	,,	
1951	233979- 9- 5	31684- 1- 9	46680- 0- 0	312343- 11- 2	10012- 12- 11	,,	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 29th *1896.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix C.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of Revenue of the Palanpur State for the Maroo year commencing from Assad Sood 2nd of Sumwat 1951 and ending on Assad Sood 1st of Sumwat 1952 (corresponding with 5th July 1894 to 23rd June 1895).

No. of Items.	Receipts.				Amount.				No. of Items.	Disbursements.				Amount.			
	Receipts for Sumwat 1951.									Balance due to the State Banker as per last year's accounts...				78970	5	4	
1	Land Revenue:-								1	Tribute to the Gaickwar Government paid in Babasye Currency...				50000	0	0	
	Khalsa Income...	233979	9	5					2	Durbar contribution towards the maintenance of the Palanpur Political Superintendency in advance from 21st October 1894 to 20th October 1895 including exchange...				9360	0	0	
	Income of Putta (Vajedars') Villages.	31684	1	9													
	Do. of Pasaita lands under village Police...	46680	0	0													
					312343	11	2										
2	Duties on goods imported and exported.				86948	2	11										
3	Tribute...				36779	0	0										
4	Cash dues...				68785	10	9										
	Carried over..				504856	8	10			Carried over...				59360	0	0	78970 5 4

	Brought over.					504856	8	10			
5	Fines and commission...					19395	5	4			
6	Abkari Revenues...					32722	7	0			
7	Nazeranas...					2957	12	6			
8	Jumma on State and foreign villages..					2660	8	0			
9	Tarahi (right of sovereignty) on Putta Villages...					88	0	0			
10	Forest Revenues...					9478	14	4			
11	Miscellaneous Receipts...					12499	10	5			
12	Difference of exchange on the Gaickwar's Tribute of Babasye ~~Rs~~ 50000...					7000	0	0			
13	Opium compensation from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895 including Exchange...					32543	7	0			
14	This Durbar's share of the profits realized by the working of the Palanpur-Deesa Branch Railway for the										
	Brought over.					59360	0	0	78970	5	4
3	Civil Establishment...					54334	14	5			
4	Expenses connected with the Daftar.					5239	5	0			
5	Police, mounted and foot...					85106	0	1			
6	Durbar Sibundi (mounted and foot)...					37468	15	9			
7	Allowance to His Highness the Durbar Sahib and to the Princes including Tosha Khana Expenses...					86868	9	9			
8	Ordnance and Artillery Expenses...					3208	13	6			
9	Inams, Rewards and Gifts...					7254	2	7			
10	Subsistence to prisoners and other expenses connected with the Jail... ...					5577	2	10			
11	Entertainments and Hospitality. ...					4752	7	8			
12	For the benefit of the General Public:—										
	Education...				13873	1	10				
	Hospital...				24990	5	0				
	Vaccination...				1858	10	9				

		half year ending 31st December 1894 including Exchange...															
					4789	4	1										
								628991	13	6							
		Recovery in part of former year's outstandings...															
								1923	7	6							
								630915	5	0							
		Balance due to the State Banker...									13						
								31194	8	3							
											14	Public Works Department:—					
												Public Buildings...			16367	6	0
												Durbar —Do.—...			26701	12	6
											15	Agricultural Improvements...					
											16	Charity...					
											17	Survey Department with contingencies.					
											18	Forest Department...					
											19	Special or Extra Expenditure:—					
												Pay of the Servants of His Highness' uncles, the late Ahmed-khanji and Sikanderkhanji Sahibs.			5543	2	6
		Carried over.						662109	13	3		Carried over.					

												Matron Chanda and a Karkoon at Tekra...			240	0	0
												Contribution to the Palanpur Library...			60	0	0

Appendix D.

Table shewing the working of the Police during the year under report and the preceding year.

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons arrested	Persons sent for trial.	Accused convicted.	Accused discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of accused convicted to persons sent for trial.
1894-95	556	783	559	345	203	44.06	61.7
1895-96	478	707	551	344	207	48.6	62.4

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 29th *1896.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix E.

Comparative statement showing the values of property, stolen and recovered in 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Remarks.
1894-95	30915 » 1 » 3	8934 » 9 - 2	28:9	
1895-96	18687 - 5 - 2	8676 - 8 - 4	46.3	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 29th *1896.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix F.

Statement shewing the working of the two Civil Appellate Courts in 1895-96.

Name of courts.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1894-95.	Appeals filed in 1895-96.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1895-96.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1895-96.	
Huzur Court.	0	23	23	22	1	
Appellate Court.	0	59	59	59	0	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 29th *1896.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix G.

Statement shewing the work done by the various Original Civil Courts in 1895-96.

No.	Name of the Court.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1894-95.	No. of cases filed in 1895-96.	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1895-96.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1896.	Remarks.
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	30	18	48	19	29	
2	Palanpur sub Judge's Court.	278	333	611	351	260	
3	Palanpur District sub Judge's Court.	268	535	803	519	284	
4	Palanpur Special Judge's Court.	7	0	7	3	4	
5	Palanpur Small Cause Court.	27	712	739	681	58	
6	Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	293	814	1107	866	241	
7	Dhanera Thandar's Court.	28	193	221	167	54	
8	Khemat Tehsildar's Court.	49	160	209	155	54	
9	Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	5	5	5	0	

10	Ghud Thandar's Court.		0	145	145	144	1
11	Meyta Thandar's Court.		1	139	140	134	6
12	Dhanali Thandar's Court.		121	127	148	139	9
		Total.	1002	3181	4183	3183	1000

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 29th *1896.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix H.

Statement showing the working of the two Criminal Appeal Courts for the year 1895-96.

No.	Name of Court.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1894-95.	Appeals filed in 1895-96.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1895-96.	Appeals remaining on 31st March 1896.	Remarks.
1	Huzur Court.	0	17	17	16	1	
2	Appellate Court.	0	41	41	41	0	
	Total.	0	58	58	57	1	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 29 *1896.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix I.

Statement showing the working of the several Original Criminal Courts in 1895-96.

Name of the Court.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1894-95.	No. of cases filed in 1895-96.	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1895-96.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1896.	Remarks.
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	5	83	88	86	2	
Palanpur First Class Magistrate's Court.	2	318	320	317	3	
Deesa First Class Magistrate's Court.	1	142	145	143	0	
Gudh 2nd Class Magistrate's Court.	0	43	43	43	0	
Meyta Do. —— Do.	0	100	100	100	0	
Dhanali Do. —— Do.	1	31	32	32	0	
Panthawada Do —— Do.	2	12	14	13	1	
Dhanera Do. —— Do.	0	17	17	17	0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	1	1	1	0	
Total...	11	747	758	752	6	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 29-th-c *1896.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix J.

Return of In and Out Patients treated at the Palanpur Goodfellow Hospital for 1895-96.

Name of diseases.	Total number of Patients treated Out-door.	In-patients.					Total number of Patients treated both in-door and out-door.	Remarks.
		Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise	Died.		
Small-pox.	3	1	,,	,,	,,	1	4	
Cholera.	137	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	137	
Dysentery.	237	4	4	,,	,,	,,	241	
Malarious Fevers.	5392	25	24	,,	,,	1	5417	
Primary Syphilis.	543	21	18	3	,,	,,	546	
Secondary Do.	143	10	10	,,	,,	,,	153	
Gonorrhœa.	402	3	3	,,	,,	,,	405	
Scurvy.	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8	
Worms.	614	2	2	,,	,,	,,	616	
Debility.	835	7	5	,,	,,	2	842	

Rheumatic affection.	884	16	13	3	,,	,,	900
Tubercular.	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1
Leprosy.	5	1	,,	1	,,	,,	6
All other general diseases.	521	10	6	2	,,	2	531
Diseases of the organs of Locomotion.	30	17	13	4	,,	,,	47
Diseases of the nervous system.	224	8	7	1	,,	,,	232
Diseases of the eye.	1035	6	5	1	,,	,,	1041
Diseases of the ear.	874	2	2	,,	,,	,,	876
Diseases of the nose.	27	3	3	,,	,,	,,	30
Diseases of the circulatory system.	225	4	3	,,	,,	1	229
Lungs (diseases of).	106	9	7	1	,,	1	115
Other diseases of the respiratory system.	2044	7	7	,,	,,	,,	2051
Diarrhœa.	407	5	4	,,	,,	1	412
Goitre.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Spleen (diseases of).	212	18	10	8	,,	,,	230
Other diseases of digestive system.	476	4	4	,,	,,	,,	480
Diseases of Liver.	25	4	3	1	,,	,,	29

Diseases of the lymphatic system.	64	3	3	,,	,,	,,	67
Diseases of the urinary system.	48	12	10	2	,,	,,	60
Diseases of the connective tissue.	364	15	12	2	,,	1	379
Diseases of the skin.	1784	19	19	,,	,,	,,	1803
Ulcers.	559	40	35	4	,,	1	599
Poisons.	6	4	4	,,	,,	,,	10
General injuries.	8	2	,,	2	,,	,,	10
Local injuries.	125	14	10	4	,,	,,	139
Diseases of the Generative System.	165	7	4	,,	,,	3	172
Dyspepsia.	463	6	6	,,	,,	,,	469
Venereal diseases other than in group A.	10	3	2	,,	1	,,	13
Total.	19006	312	258	39	1	14	19318

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 29th 1896.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix K.

Return showing the Class and Sex of the Patients, treated at the Goodfellow Hospital for 1895-96.

	Total treated.																								Daily average number.			
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Parsis.			Native Christians.			Other Classes.			Total.						
	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In-door.	„	„	„	„	„	„	169	66	16	48	8	5	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	217	74	21	20.12	5.6	1.23	26.95
Out-door.	3	„	4	„	„	„	6219	2004	2665	4114	1646	2317	6	2	2	12	2	5	„	3	2	10354	3657	4995	89.28	54.38	67.2	210.86
Total.	3	„	4	„	„	„	6388	2070	2681	4162	1654	2322	6	2	2	12	2	5	„	3	2	10571	3731	5016	109.40	59.98	68.43	237.81

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 29th *1896.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix L.

Statement showing the figures of expenses incurred in Sumwat 1951 on Public Buildings as also on Durbar ones.

No.	Name of Buildings.	Cost of Durbar Buildings.			Cost of public Buildings.			Remarks.
		Rs	as.	p.	Rs	as.	p.	
1	New roads and repairs to old ones.	,,	,,	,,	4361	2	3	
2	Expenses of the Superintendency Garden.	,,	,,	,,	2928	8	,,	
3	—Do.— Sonaria Do.	,,	,,	,,	793	7	,,	
4	—Do.— Dill Khoosal Do.	2459	2	3	,,	,,	,,	
5	—Do.— Talebagh Do.	,,	,,	,,	1380	14	9	
6	Construction of new buildings.	425	3	6	4801	2	6	
7	Renewal to old buildings.	19218	5	1	1026	3	6	
8	Repairs to old buildings.	3218	2	11	2456	14	9	
	Total.	25320	13	9	17748	4	9	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 27th 1896.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Annual Administration Report

of the

PALANPUR STATE

for the year 1896-97.

Palanpur, *June* 1897.

To,

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI DEWAN MAHA-

KHAN SIR SHER MAHOMMAD KHANJI

SAHEB BAHADUR K. C. I. E.

PALANPUR.

Your Highness,

I beg most respectfully to herewith submit for your Highness' information the accompanying Annual Report of the administration of the State for 1896-97. A perusal thereof, will enable Your Highness to see how the different departments of the State have worked during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' Most Obedient Servant,

Dullabhji D. Ved,

Chief Minister, Palanpur.

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Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year 1896-97.

I. INTRODUCTION.

(Area of the State about 3177 square miles, population 274,864 souls according to the last census, number of villages 506, average revenue about Rs. 640,000).

A cycle of five years has run its course since the annual reports of this kind have begun being drawn out and submitted. The last one has been very favourably noticed by Government as well as by the Political Superintendent. The observations made by the former, after having taken it into consideration, are very pithily worded. The text runs as follows :—

"It is a noticeable feature of the year that the enlightened administration of His Highness the Divan of Palanpur has recognized the disadvantages of maintaining the old Siccai currency, and has of its own initiative adopted the Indian British currency. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council feels confident that time will prove to His Highness the wisdom of that reform. The ordinary record of the year in the State of Palanpur calls for no notice by Government. It has been, as hitherto, efficient and satisfactory".

2. Remarks, such as the above, are eminently calculated to lend encouragement, proceeding as they do from high quarters.

3. Appendix A. embodies particulars regarding the ruling Chief of this State, the principal members of his family, his relatives, and the leading persons of his court. Among other details it shows the progress made by the two young intelligent and well-behaved princes during the year under report. A glance at the list of their studies is sure to carry conviction, that the progress is of a satisfactory nature. Both of them have worked well and regularly under their respective tutors, and under the strict parental eye of His Highness, who most carefully sees to the moulding of their moral character and development of their physique.

4. Mr. Chaturbhai Vallabhbhai Patel, the tutor of the Heir-apparent.

having resigned his appointment, Mr. Krishnaji Sadashiv Tambe has been given the post. He took charge on the 1st of September last. He has a long educational experience, of which department he is a pensioner, and commands remarkably good power of teaching and inculcating moral principles.

5. Besides the change, noted in the above para, another change was made in the personnel of the Heads of the State Departments. Mr. Lalmia Ahmedmia, Police Kamdar, having died after a long and meritorious service on the 22nd July last, his place has been filled up by his eldest son, Mr. Misrimia, whose appointment has been made probationary.

6. Two sad deaths occurred during the year from among the members of the personal staff of His Highness. One of them was that of Thakore Pahadkhanji, a favourite attendant of his. He was very popular on account of his amiable disposition and simplicity of manners. His Highness felt the loss of this luminous light among his courtiers very keenly. Among the Patavats he was, again, very well-up in all the Rajvady ways and local customs, and used to assist in boundary cases and revenue matters. His Highness went to Nagana to condole with his relatives on the 14th and returned on the 19th November last. After his death on the 30th July 1896, His Highness' Hakim, Mr. Banoomia, died on the 22nd December last. His noble manners and learning have left a blank, not easy to be filled in. His son, who is about 12 years of age, is being allowed his father's full salary, the amount of which is to include the cost of his education. The boy now studies Persian and will be sent to Delhi to study the *Unani* medical science, after he has obtained a fair knowledge of that language.

7. During the year under review His Highness had the long-wished for opportunity of meeting His Excellency Lord Elgin, Viceroy and Governor-General in India. His Excellency was kind and gracious enough to stop at the Railway Station of Palanpur, while going to Baroda, on the 27th of November. The Station was very tastefully decorated with a Mundup, wherein a reception was held, and with a shamiana, wherein breakfast was given to His Excellency and to the numerous party of European gentlemen that accompanied His Excellency, as also others that had come out to meet him. A Bombay caterer, Mr. D. Bori, was selected to make arrangements for the breakfast and he managed everything splendidly well. The Station, the Mundup, the Shamiana and their approaches were most gorgeously decorated with flags, bunting, arches, mottoes, and evergreens. The reception after the breakfast was a highly

cordial and friendly one. The honour of such a visit by the highest representative of the Paramount Power in British India does not fail to attain fruition. His Excellency, among other things, enquired of His Highness regarding the scarcity and the general condition of the people.

8. On the 19th of November His Excellency General Duncan, commanding the Bombay Forces, was received by His Highness at the Railway Station, where a sumptuous lunch was provided for him and his party by the Durbar. Koomar Shri Joravarkhanji of Bajana was our guest while returning from his pilgrimage at Ajmere. He stopped here for 4 days from the 12th to the 15th of December last. He had a party of 150 men with him. They were all very hospitably treated and presented with Poshaks.

9. One more noticeable feature of the year was the laying of the foundation stone of the Scott Hospital, for which this Durbar have contributed a sum of Rs. 7000, and made a free grant of land required for its site. The building is now under construction; and as soon as it is finished the Agency and the Railway Hospital, which is at present temporarily located in the Traveller's Bungalow belonging to the Durbar, will be shifted there. The ceremony of laying its foundation was performed on the 2nd of June 1896, when a Durbar, attended by the Political Superintendent, His Highness, the Agency and Durbar officers &c, was held.

10. The most important event in the year was, however, the accomplishment of His Highness' tour to North India. It is a great pleasure to record that his long contemplated object was, after all, fulfilled. His Highness, accompanied by his two sons and a party of nearly 100 men, among whom there were some high officers of the State and Thakores, left Palanpur on the night of the 20th of January. After a few hours' stay at Ajmere, which was seen by His Highness before, the party went to Agra. Thence we proceeded to Mathura, whence Digna Bhavans were visited. There Kumar Shri Harbhamji of Morvi, who is holding the post of the Administrator of the Bharatpur state, met His Highness and entertained the party in a most polite and becoming manner. The other cities, where His Highness went, were Allahbad, Benares, Lucknow, Moradabad, Cawnpore, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Aligarh, and Jeypore. Wherever he went he was most cordially and fittingly received and respected. He paid visits to many men of light and leading. Among them may be mentioned the Raja of Benares, who resides at Ramnaggar, Sir Dennis Fitz-Patric, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Colonel Law, Political Agent of Jeypore, and a number of wealthy

jewellers and Sethias residing at the different cities.

11. His Highness took over two months' time in completing his programme of tour. He returned to his capital amidst the joy and congratulations of his subjects, on the 23rd of March, very well delighted with all he and his sons, as well as others, had seen and enjoyed. At Aligarh he visited the famous Mahomadan reformer, Sir Syed Ahmed K. C. S. I., with whom he discussed some abstruse religious subjects. The tour, which cost a good round sum, was a very pleasant one. His Highness and the two princes have profited mentally and physically both, and have had the scope of their minds widened, by the stupendous institutions and grand things they had viewed. Nothing struck them so much as the wise and benign policy of the British Government, replete with all the moral, material, and economic progress and civilization of the Nineteenth Century.

12. Wherever he went, His Highness gave the people of the place the benefit of his wonted generosity. He gave away, in all, about Rs 6385 in mere charities of various descriptions. A list of them in round sums may be given as below :—

Rs 200 Miscellaneous charities at Ajmere
,, 150 Do. at Agra.
,, 200 Contribution to the Famine Relief Funds at Mathura.
,, 300 Charities at Mathura and Digna Bhavans.
,, 50 To the Anjuman Islamya at Mathura.
,, 100 Contribution to the Famine Relief Funds at Allahbad.
,, 150 Miscellaneous charities to the poor at Allahbad.
,, 100 Do. at Benares.
,, 100 To the Famine Relief Funds at Benares.
,, 200 Do. at Lucknow.
,, 25 Yatim Khana at Lucknow.
,, 500 Miscellaneous charities at Lucknow.
,, 100 To the Famine Relief Funds at Muradabad.
,, 325 Miscellaneous charities at Lahore.
,, 200 Contribution to the Famine Relief Funds at Lahore.
,, 300 To the Anjuman-i-Islamya at Lahore.
,, 125 Contribution to the Famine Relief Funds at Amritsar.
,, 275 Miscellaneous charities at Amritsar.
,, 75 Present to the Amritsar Golden Temple of the Sikhs.
,, 200 Contribution to the Famine Relief Funds at Delhi.

Rs.	200	Charities to the Begums of the Khandan-i-Tamuriani at Delhi.
,,	200	Contribution to the Yatim Khana at Dehli.
,,	50	Present to Suria Jaha's Madressa at Delhi.
,,	750	Miscellaneous charities at Delhi.
,,	50	Donation to the Gujrati Library at Delhi.
,,	700	Donation to the Allygarh College.
,,	350	Miscellaneous charities at Jeypore.
,,	400	Do. Do. on return to Palanpur.
Rs.	6385	Total.

13. On the other hand scarcity owing to the failure of a subsequent rain-fall, and the unwelcome appearance of the bubonic plague in the town of Palanpur, have to be painfully recorded. It was a providential coincidence of untoward circumstances, but fortunately not so keenly felt as elsewhere in India. We have well-nigh passed over both. The statistical details regarding both will be given in the next chapter.

14. The Kodram–Chansole boundary dispute with Baroda had gradually assumed a very serious aspect. It resulted in the appointment of a Government Manager, who has succeeded in re-establishing peace. The management over the disputed area involves attachment, and hence to some extent the people find it hard to maintain themselves and their cultivation. On the whole, however, the measures adopted have been found salutary. Captain P. Z. Cox, Boundary Commissioner, Baroda, to whom the dispute has been entrusted for adjudication, has finished the hearing of the case, and also done with his local inspection. He is expected to deliver his judgment within a short distance of time.

15. The Tokaria Mahadev Boundary dispute, (also with Baroda) has also been entrusted to the above officer, and the case regarding it is being heard before him.

16. The Bapla-Dhamsen dispute with Jodhpur regarding the renewal of the old boundary pillars still remains undecided, as owing to the scarcity and other reasons the Marvad Durbar could not depute its officers for the purpose.

17. The New Law of Limitation, specially framed for the people of this State, has been put in force from the 23rd October last. The old creditors were given sufficient time to file their suits, which they have done.

18. At the urgent request of Government the Worlee Farm, situated

near the Deesa Cantonment, has been leased to them for the use of the Commissariat Department there.

19. The work of judicial reforms has remained in abeyance owing to the scarcity, plague, and absence of the principal officers of the State on account of His Highness' tour. Stamps, bearing His Highness' bust, have been manufactured and received from London, and so the Stamp Act will be enforced sometime after the people's condition, which has become disorganized owing to the scarcity and the plague, has readjusted itself.

20. The Jackson Hall, referred to in para 18 of the previous Annual Report, has been completed. Dhrangadhara stones for masonry, Minton tiles for the floor, and Mangalore tiles for its roof have greatly enhanced the beauty and cost of this unique building. The ceremonies of opening it will be performed as soon as the clock for its tower, ordered out from England, has been received and set in. This will be done before the next monsoon at any rate. The total cost of the whole will amount to about Rs 20,000. We wish we could open the Hall on the celebration day of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

21. The out-turn of harvests having proved somewhat shorter than usual, remissions had to be made in the levy of our land-tax in some of the villages. The aggregate amount of about Rs 2251 had thus to be remitted for relieving them.

22. There being famine in several parts of India, Government have opened subscriptions in all directions and from the proceeds several Relief Works have been started all over the affected country. This Durbar have subscribed a sum of Rs 1,200 and remitted the same through the Political Superintendent, over and above the various sums paid to the Famine Relief Funds while His Highness was touring in North India in the cold weather.

23. It is, however, a matter of self-congratulation that no distress whatsoever having been experienced in any part of our terrritory, no relief works had to be started by the Durbar. By providential arrangement the people have been enabled to hold their own. Sanguine expectations are being entertained in all quarters for a favourable monsoon at no distant date to bring down the prices of cereals to normal rates.

24. It is a gratifying feature to notice that the average revenue of the State has been raised to Rs 640,000 from Rs 600,000, the figure shown during the last five years. An approximate increase of Rs 40,000 by fair means and salutary measures will, no doubt, create a favourable impression regard-

ing the management of the State income. Had better years supervened, the State would have, in all probability, shewn a yet higher increment in its revenues. But the realization of this hope must be deferred till better years succeed.

GENERAL CONDITION, RESOURCES, AND INDUSTRY.

25. The amount of rain-fall during the year under report was but very little short of average, it being 29 inches and 24 cents. For the preceding five years the fall during each of them was as noted below:—

Years.	Inches.
1891-92.	16.34
1892-93.	40.50
1893-94.	54.13
1894-95.	37.93
1895-96.	18.94

26. The figures, detailed above, give an average of 33 inches and 57 cents. It will be easily seen that the rain-fall during the year under review has been less by 4 inches and 33 cents, than the average one.

27. The state of affairs, given in para 22 of the previous Annual Report, holds true for the year 1896-97. For in the first part of the monsoons, rain came down in a very large quantity, leaving but very little for its latter part. In fact the fall was not a well distributed one.

28. The failure of the subsequent rain told heavily on the monsoon or Rabi crops. The outturn of harvests was such as could not be put down as "normal or average". Fortunately, however, the Kharif or summer crops turned out better, and greatly compensated for the partial failure mentioned above. This was the result of the ample means of irrigation, which are being encouraged and supported by the State to its utmost capability.

29. Whenever the rain-fall has even been less than what we had during the year under report, no want of water either for drinking or irrigation has been felt. Similarly during 1896-97 sufficiency of water has been a source of comfort, convenience, and profit to the people as well as to the Durbar. The increasing number of wells continues contributing to this favourable state of affairs.

30. Fodder of every kind, including grass, has been less deficient than during the previous year. No hardship for want of it has been experienced. It has been enough all round.

31. As for the cattle, the year has been comparatively a healthier one. Only 809 cases of various cattle diseases occurred. Out of them 305 have died.

32. Regarding the general health of the people the year has been a pretty good one, except for the prevalence of the Bubonic Plague, which made its unwelcome appearance in Palanpur in February, having been evidently imported from Bombay, despite the inspection of the passengers at the Railway Station. The people had a terrible ordeal and a bitter experience of this new sort of epidemic. Upto the end of March last 83 cases have taken place. Out of the number 44 proved fatal. In April, I might be allowed to go beyond the period covered by this report and say, it increased. Dr. Lowson, who has a great experience of this epidemic and who, therefore, is a specialist, was deputed here by Government at the request of the Durbar. The measures, advised by him, were at once adopted. The services of Surgeon-Captain H. F. Cleveland were lent to us by Government, and he acted with great promptitude and energy. Under his supervision 4 Plague Hospitals for the Segregation of the plague-stricken and their attendant relatives were formed. One of them was for the Jain community, another for the Mahommedans, a third for the Bohoras, and the fourth one for the miscellaneous people. Two more Hospital Assistants were employed, besides a number of Dooliwalas, limewashers, special policemen and people to disinfect houses, were also engaged in a large number. The city was divided into 6 wards and each was placed under a Jamadar with a Police party, who carried on house-to-house visitation and enforced segregation. Most of the officers were assigned special work in connection with the plague. Every sanitary measure was adopted, and all that could be done to combat the plague was done, regardless of the expense and trouble involved. A medical man was specially engaged at Deesa on Rs. 70 per mensem. Mr. Shivaji, a military pensioner, was the man and he looked after the sanitation of the town and inspection of the passengers. Happily all these turned out successful and the plague has been stamped out while this report is being drafted. People, who had fled to the neighbouring villages, have begun returning to Palanpur, wherein they are not being allowed to come and reside before their houses are thoroughly white-washed and disinfected. On the 11th May the last case occurred, all totalling to 141 cases with 90 deaths. The extra expenses on account of the plague will amount to about Rs. 12000.

33. During the year there was no cholera, but there were 500 cases of small-pox, out of which there were 95 deaths. The malarial fevers prevailed to a lesser extent, only 2616 persons having been attacked. Measles and chicken-pox were not noticeable at all.

34. The export articles are the same as detailed in para 28 of the previous year's report. Trade has, however, suffered owing to the scarcity and the prevalence of the bubonic plague in February and March. The manufacturing of bobbins for the use of Spinning and Weaving Mills from the wood called "Khirni", by the Ahmedabad Contractor, Mr. Bhaishanker Kuberram, has proved a success. He has been kind enough to send some specimens of them and they look exactly like those manufactured in Europe. Having got insufficient machinery he has stopped the manufacture, and therefore, the exportation from our jungles of the Khirni wood for the present.

35. Besides Naransingh (vide para 29 of the previous report) another adventurer, a Parsi, named Khersedji Manekji, has also taken a contract to quarry marble from the Divania Hills. He has just entered upon his enterprise and consequently it is premature to tell any thing about the success of his undertaking.

36. The subjoined table embodies the average prices of cereals that ruled during the year under review, as compared with those that prevailed in the preceding year :—

Year.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Mutt.	Gram.	Moong.	Superior Rice.	Inferior Rice.	Remarks.
	Pounds per Rupee.							
1895-96.	25¾	27	37	35	28	12	22	
1896-97.	28	23¼	29	26¼	19¾	14¼	17¾	

37. A glance at the above table shows that wheat, muth, gram, moong and inferior rice have been dearer in rates. This is clearly attributable to the famine and keen scarcity prevailing in the other parts of India, where

and specially to Kathiawar, a large quantity of gram, Jowari &c, has been exported from our territory.

38. Our territory has been very fortunately free from distress. Not only this, but prices have continued to be lower than those that rule elsewhere. Similarly the Cantonment of Deesa has been able to preserve an average equilibrium in the rates of all sorts of provisions.

39. As alluded to before, plague and high prices have decimated trade during the year under report. The plague that disorganized the trade of Bombay had its natural effect extended to Palanpur. It is hoped things will not take long time to adjust themselves again.

III. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

40. The Vighoti system of levying the land revenue has been introduced into 13 more villages in the year under report. This makes the total of Vighoti villages 129. A partial failure of crops, and the inherent and relentless conservatism of the agricultural classes have allowed but a small and gradual progress in this direction. Again had not Mr. Girdhurlal, our Revenue Kamdar, been occasionally absent on the score of ill-health, there is no doubt, he would have, with his usual zeal, succeeded in bringing a greater number of villages under the Vighoti system.

41. A reference to Appendix B indicates, besides what has been mentioned in the preceding para, that revenue survey of 15 villages was completed during the year under report. Of these 13 villages, 1 belongs to the Palanpur Taluka, 7 to the Deesa Taluka, 4 to the Dhanaly Taluka, and 3 to the Dhanera Taluka.

42. From the same Appendix it can be easily seen, that altogether 213 villages have been surveyed and 129 have got the Vighoti system introduced into them. Other particulars of interest have also been embodied therein.

43. As described in the previous chapter the rain-fall during the year was deficient in the latter part of the rainy season. In consequence of this the outturn of wheat was about 14, that of rapeseed 6, that of sesamum 5, Joowari 13, Bajri 10, rice 14, and pulses 8 annas in the rupee. On the whole the outturn was 10 annas or there-abouts.

44. The year under report required that the Durbar could not but show some practical sympathy with the cultivating classes in shape of remissions in land revenues. This was done by remitting Rs 2251.

45. Appendix C is a comparative statement containing the amounts of revenues, derived from the Khalsa, Putta and Pasaita lands for the Samvat year 1952 and for the previous year. It is evident therefrom that the land revenues for Samvat 1952 of the Khalsa villages have amounted to Rs. 231606-1-11 against Rs. 233979-9-5, showing a decrease of Rs. 2373-7-6. This is but a very slight decrease and requires no explanatory remarks, as do the incomes appertaining to the Putta and Pasaita villages.

46. The number of Pucca wells, sunk and constructed during the year, is 9, against 15 in the preceding year. The usual monetary help was given to those who applied for it. The number of Kutcha wells is 92 against 48. Over and above these 2 of the Durbari wells, let to the Palanpur Malis have been reconstructed. Mr. Hemraj Hathibhai, Deesa Tehsildar, has earned a great credit by taking the consent of Kuchawada people to sink and construct 13 pucca wells.

47. The Takavi system has been availed of by the cultivators to the extent of Rs. 1006 against Rs. 2175 in 1895-96.

48. Fallow lands, measuring in all Bighas 320, have been newly brought under cultivation against 105 Bighas in the preceding year. In this particular, it must be admitted, there has been some satisfactory work. A new Vas in the village of Bhatram under our Panthawada Taluka has been populated in the year under report. The lands under the deserted village of Paladi under the Dhanera Mahal have been brought again under cultivation.

49. The river Saraswati having committed ravages on the lands of the Sandhesari village by floods in the last rainy season, a remission of Rs. 130 has been, as a relieving measure, conceded to its cultivators.

50. So far as we have been able to ascertain, about 578 acres of land only had been sown with cotton during the year under report. Cotton was tried in more lands, but the sandy nature of the soil is found to be uncongenial to its growth. The outturn of cotton produced was valued at Rs. 1023-12-0.

51. A sum of Rs. 3097-5-3 has been paid to the cultivators for agricultural improvements. This has been done for the sake of encouragement, and nothing is to be recovered from those who have benefited by the improvements. The improvements, to which the money has been devoted, were mostly in the nature of irrigation.

52. Though the village "Malvaro" accounts of the Dhandhar villages

were settled and a chronic state of disorder removed, as described in para 54 of the preceding Annual Report, it did not give satisfaction all round and, therefore, Mr. Girdharlal had to travel over the same ground at a considerable expense of his time. Out of the accounts of 80 villages first cleared, those of 31 had to be examined again, as either the Talatis or the people of the village were not satisfied. This was done, and the latter now, know the real state of their village finances. Strict rules have been framed to economize these funds, and to see that they are only applied to their legitimate purposes. This business will tend to some improvement in the impoverished condition of the rural classes.

IV. FINANCES.

53. The financial year, with which this report deals, is Sumvat (Maroo) 1952. It extends from 24th June 1895 to 11th July 1896.

54. Statement marked D, and appended to this report, contains the statistics regarding the receipts and disbursements of the revenues of the State for the Sumvat year 1952. The balance due to the State Banker at the end of Sumvat 1951 was Rs. 31194-8-3. During Sumvat 1952 the grand total of incomes from all sources amounted to Rs. 639806-1-3, while in Sumvat 1951 it was Rs. 630915-5-0. These figures show an increase of Rs. 8890-12-3 during the year Sumvat 1952.

55. The total of expenditures under all heads amounts to Rs. 602921-13-3 for the year Sumvat 1952 against Rs. 583139-7-11 in Sumvat 1951. It will be seen from these sums, spent in both the years, that during Sumvat 1952 there has been an increase of Rs. 19782 -5 -4 in the expenditures. By comparing the detailed figures for both the years the increase is discernible under the heads of entertainments and hospitality, Duftar, Sibundhi, Ordnance and Artillery, subsistence to prisoners, education, vaccination, public buildings, agricultural improvements, and the surveys Department.

56. The total income for Sumwat 1952 was Rs 639806-1-3, while the expenses amounted to Rs. 602921-13-3. Thus a net increase of Rs. 36884-4-0 was left. Deducting therefrom the sum of Rs. 31194-8-3 due to the State Banker at the end of Sumwat 1951, the closing balance remaining with him and due to the State, is Rs. 5689-11-9 as shewn in Appendix D.

57. The above figures, no doubt, carry conviction that the finances have been managed with a strict eye to economy; and a monetary equili-

brium, which has been our aim throughout, has been properly preserved.

58. The introduction of British currency, in lieu of the Siccai Rupee that was current in this State, has borne satisfactory fruits. The British Rupee has come in to fill up its place, and every facility was given by Colonel Jackson, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, in this direction. The public purchased Bombay Hoondees for the Siccai coins or for their commodities. In return they got currency notes from Bombay, which were cashed by the Superintendency Treasury at once, a special arrangement having been made for this. Thus the worn-out Siccai was got rid of. It mostly found its way into the neighbouring Gaekwar Mahals. As surmised in para 61 of the last Annual Report the solution of the exchange problem has proved a smooth one. Though the Durbar and many a private individual have suffered some loss by the change, all the complications have happily ceased sooner than was expected, and the defunct Siccai is now rarely to be seen.

V. POLICE.

59. There have been some changes in the Police establishment. As previously recorded the death of the Police Kamdar, Jamadar Lalmiyan, on the 22nd July last, has rendered a change in the head of the Department necessary. His son, Mr. Misrimiyan, has been since then doing the duty of that post as a tentative measure.

60. Some slight change has had to be made in the year under report in the strength of the Police. For the present it stands as under:—

442	Regular Foot Police.
160	Mounted Police (Regular Sowars),
2334	Village Police (Chokiats),
100	Vajedar Sowars.
3036	Total.

61. It will be plain from the figures given above, when compared with those of the previous year, that during the year under review there has been an increase of two in the number of the Regular Police and an equal reduction among the Sowars, and that the numbers of the Village Policemen and Vajedar Sowars continue to be the same.

62. There has been no change in the number of the Foujdars, which continues to be 10. They all work under the Police Kamdar. The eleventh

Subordinate Police officer is the Opium Inspector. He too is immediately under the Police Kamdar and supervises the several Opium Thanas, posted on the Marwad limits, or as we call it the Opium Preventive Line. It may be observed *en passant* that this supervision is being exercised with the usual amount of care and vigilance.

63. The cost of the maintenance of the Police Department, during the year Sumwat 1952, has been Rs. 84803-5-7 as against Rs. 85106-0-1 in Sumwat 1951. The decrease of Rs. 302-10-6 is too small to require any sort of explanation.

64. The strength of the Village Police stands the same as before, viz, 2334.

65. Appendix E. is a comparative statement for the last two years. It is evident from it that during the year 1896-97, 560 offences were reported as against 478 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 182 offences.

66. The Appendix, referred to above, also discloses that the number of persons arrested for the offences, committed by them, has gone up to 809 from 707, indicating an increase of 102. The efficiency of the Police has kept pace with the increased number of offences as evidenced by the greater number of criminals arrested.

67. Out of the persons arrested 659 were sent for trial during the year, as against 551 in the previous year. The number of the accused convicted has been 451 against 344. It will be observed, that along with the increase in the number of offences, the number of convictions has also been greater.

68. Besides the above facts one more fact clear from the same Appendix and complimentary to the police working is, that the number of accused persons discharged or acquitted has gone down to 198 from 207 in the preceding year.

69. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested has been 55.7 in 1896-97 against 48.6 in 1895-96, while the percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial has arisen to 68.4 from 62.4.

70. Appendix F. indicates that the value of property, stolen during the year under review, has been Rs. 18250-14-4 against ~~Rs~~ 18687-5-2. From the former, property valued at Rs. 11095-14-7 has been recovered against Rs. 8676-8-4 in the year 1895-96. Hence the percentage of the value of property recovered to the property stolen comes to 60.7 against 46.3. This

is a very creditable result.

71. The several annual fairs passed off quietly under the eye of the special police deputed on the occasion of each of them. Their names are just the same as were detailed in para 73 of the previous Annual Report.

72. The Drill Masters have continued to do their duty during the year, except during the time the bubonic plague prevailed in Palanpur. During its prevalence a good many of the members of the Police Department have rendered praise-worthy services, devoting their energies most conscientiously and cheerfully to the special work assigned to them. While the plague lasted the drill, therefore, had to be stopped.

73. There were six cases of opium smuggling during the year under report; while in the preceding year their number was 3. In 5 out of the 6 cases conviction was brought home to the culprits, who were administered condign punishment and the opium found was confiscated, as required by the rules in force.

74. Before concluding this chapter regarding the administration of the most important of the State Departments, it is but fair to give it the quota of praise it so richly deserves. The results achieved demonstrate its successful career more conclusively than any lengthy remarks can do.

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VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

75. The names of the different Appellate and original Civil Courts are given below:—

1. Huzur or Special Appeal Court.
2. Appellate Court.
3. Sar Nyayadhish Court.
4. Palanpur sub-Judge's Court.
5. —Do.— District Do.
6. —Do.— Special Court.
7. —Do.— Small Cause Court.
8. Deesa Tehsildar's Court.
9. Dhanera Thandar's Court.
10. Khemat Tehsildar's Court.
11. Bapla Kamdar's Court.
12. Ghud Thandar's Court.
13. Meyta Thandar's Court.
14. Dhanally ——Do.——

76. The area of the State being so extensive as 3177 square miles the Durbar has to maintain so many as 14 Civil Courts. Justice is more conveniently administered to the people by this arrangement. People secure it nearer home, and, therefore, at a smaller cost.

77. A reference to Appendix G. points out to the fact that out of 26 second or special appeals the Huzur Court has been able to decide 20 of them, leaving a residue of 6. In the previous year the number of appeals disposed of was 22, leaving a balance of one. During the year under report 87 miscellaneous appeals were decided. Among this number there were 32 that related to disputes regarding immoveable property, 19 regarding interlocutary orders, and execution of decrees, 33 applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction on the decision of the Small Cause Court, and 3 Review appeals. Inclusive of all these the total number of appeals decided in 1896-97 by the Huzur Court comes to the unusual figure, 121 against 71 in the preceding year. From the same appendix it is manifest that out of the total of 59 appeals the Appellate Court has disposed of 56 Civil appeals against 59 in the previous year.

78. Appendix H. shows the working of the several original Civil courts. Out of a total of 4732 cases, 2949 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 1783. This rather heavy balance is due to the prevalence of the bubonic plague, during which the officers were assigned special work in connection therewith and courts closed as parties and witnesses could not attend them with safety.

79. In the year under report 3732 cases were filed against 3181 cases in the year that preceded it. The increase of 551 cases is ascribable to the enforcement of the New Limitation Act.

80. The Huzur Court had in all before it 17 criminal second appeals during the year. Of this number 2 only have remained undisposed. The Appellate Court had in all 56 first appeals before it. All these the Appeal Judge has decided leaving none in arrears (vide Appendix I).

81. Besides the above two Appeal Courts we have 9 original Criminal Courts.

Their names are as under :—

1. Sar Nyayadhish Court.
2. Palanpur First Class Magistrate's Court.
3. Deesa Do. Do. Do.
4. Ghud Second Class Do. Do.

5. Meyta Second Class Magistrate's Court.
6. Dhanally Do. Do. Do.
7. Panthawada Do. Do. Do.
8. Dhanera Do. Do. Do.
9. Bapla Kamdar's Do. Do.

82. The first mentioned court hears criminal cases in which more than 6 months' punishment is awarded and the sessions cases. The First Class Magistrates have, under our code, power to award 6 months' imprisonment. The Bapla Kamdar has been empowered to award 2 months' imprisonment. He exercises jurisdiction over the 3 small villages of the Ravji of Limaj (a Sirohi Bhayat) that are in Palanpur limits.

83. The working of the above courts has been embodied in Appendix J. It will appear therefrom, that out of the total 851 criminal cases, they have succeeded in deciding 843, leaving a residue of 8 cases only. The greatest number of cases disposeed of appertains to the court of the Palanpur First Class Magistrate. Mr. Maganbhai deserves high praises for the conscientious work he has done.

84. Though the amount of civil work has been less in the year under review, when compared with that of the previous year, that of the criminal one has been evidently more. For during 1895-96 the number of criminal cases decided by the Magistrates was 752, while in 1896-97 it was 843, as specified above.

85. It may be noted here that among 91 cases that were heard and decided by the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish, there were 4 sessions cases against 9 in the preceding year. Of these 4, 3 related to culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and one to Dacoity.

86. The total amount of fines, inflicted during the year under report, is Rs 9249-8-1 against Rs 8745-8-6 in the year that preceded it. It is apparent that an increase of Rs. 503-15-7 has thus resulted.

87. The total of the proceeds of commission fees on the institution of civil suits in all the courts has come to Rs. 18521-13-3 in 1896-97, against Rs. 11828-3-3 in 1895-96. The increase of Rs. 6693-10-0 is due to the fact of a greater number of suits having been filed on the enforcing of the new rules of limitation. In 1896-97, 2126 decrees have been executed, while in the preceding year their number was 2513. During the year the decrees against agriculturists were stopped from being executed. Again their execution was at a stand-still during the time Palanpur was visited

by plague. Hence the fall-off of 387 in the decrees executed is easily accounted for.

88. The Small Cause Court has alone decided 677 cases in the year under review, against 681 in the previous year. If this court had not to be closed along with others, Mr. Amarshi Jadavji would have indeed decided many more cases.

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VII. JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

89. The Central Jail at the Capital (Palanpur) has had a larger number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year under report. The subjoined table shows that the total number of prisoners remaining on the 31st March last, was 198 against 147 at the close of 1895-96. Three

No. remaining on 31st March 1896.	No. admitted in 1896-97.	Total.	No discharged in 1896-97.	No. absconded.	No died.	Total.	No. remaining on 31st March 1897.
147	531	678	470	3	7	480	198

prisoners escaped, but were rearrested. Inspite of 7 deaths the general health of the inmates of the Jail has been good.

90. With the increased number of prisoners the garden attached to the Jail has been widened and improved. It continues to grow vegetables for the use of the convicts.

91. As mentioned in para 93 of the preceding Annual Report at each Taluka head-quarter there is a lock-up. Long term prisoners therefrom are, as a rule, sent down to the Palanpur Central Jail for working out their terms.

92. Each prisoner was being allowed diet at the rate of one anna and a half per diem, but owing to the high prices, His Highness has been pleased to increase the amount to two annas. This step of the Durbar is sure to increase the comforts of the helpless men in durance vile.

93. During Sumvat 1952 the total expenses on this head has come to Rs 6317-14-0, against Rs 5577-2-10 in the previous year. The expenses have thus gone higher by Rs 740-11-2. It must be borne in mind that

the Jail expenditures are running up every year with an increase in the number of prisoners. The sum expended, however, includes the clothing charges.

94. The workshops, garden, well, &c. attached to the Jail, are maintained in excellent order. The workshops now turn out better carpets and tapes. During this year the manufacturing of wicker-works has been introduced. Long term prisoners, who are confined for intramural labour, have to engage themselves in this sort of industry. Others that are taken out have to work in making and mending roads, watering gardens and trees &c., &c.

95. The Jail Superintendent, Mr. Bhoopatram, and the Jailor, Mr. Asaraf Khan, have worked very satisfactorily, and the excellent arrangement of the Jail reflects credit on them both.

VIII. EDUCATION.

96. Education in this State is receiving the impetus it needs. One more school has been added to the number of the village schools, already existing. It has been opened at our village of Takarwada. Necessary furniture and books have been provided to start it. It is a satisfaction to notice that a respectable number of pupils have begun attending it.

97. At the top of our educational institutions stands the Palanpur High School, which has figured well at the Educational Inspector, Northern Division's Annual Examination, as well as at the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. Out of 7 candidates sent up for the latter, as many as 4 have successfully gone through the test. The school sent up four pupils for the School Final Examination, of whom one has passed. As one out of seven young men had passed the Matriculation in the preceding year, more second year candidates were left and the result was consequently more satisfactory during the year under report.

98. The numerical strength of the above institution was 138 pupils on the roll on the 31st March last, against 123 at the end of March 1896. The increase of 15 pupils is due to the feeding it received from the local Taluka school.

99. During the latter part of the year the school was not well attended as the bubonic fever prevailed in Palanpur. An earlier vacation was deemed a necessity, and the school was closed in March.

100. The airy and commodious school-house, in which the High School

is located, is in every way convenient and comfortable. The only thing wanting is some sort of pavement in the class rooms instead of chunam floor. To remedy this defect Abu Stone (rouble) pavement has to be done. For this a contract has been advertised, and the work will be executed in the summer vacation. During the year under report all the buildings in the school compound were repaired and lime-washed. The High School boys had a prize distribution on the 4th December last, along with the pupils of the other schools.

101. The two new spacious halls, referred to in para 118 of the preceding Annual Report, continue to be utilized as class rooms.

102. A sum of ~~Rs~~ 80 for books and furniture, and a sum of Rs. 20 for chemicals, in all Rs. 100, have been granted to this school by the Durbar. The Puggee (watchman) has had his pay increased by one rupee.

103. The next school in importance is the Palanpur Taluka school. It had 335 pupils on its roll at the end of the year, against 362 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the bubonic plague that commenced here in February last. No student was sent up for the Third Grade Public Service Examination. However the school sent 3 boys for the Entrance Examination of the Ahmedabad Male Training College, one of them having passed it, has joined that institution. It may be noticed here that there are two scholarships for the natives of Palanpur, who go to attend that College. During the year under report Rs. 144, as usual, were sanctioned for their stipends.

104. The Scott Girls' School in Palanpur has fallen in a lamentable state. Instead of 125 pupils, only 83 stood on the rolls at the end of the year. This attendance was again nominal. The School Mistress was very unpopular, and has been transferred to Amod in the Broach Zilla. We are going to have one Parvatibai Girdhar, as her successor. She is an elderly woman, and one, we hope, will do better.

105. There are two scholarships for the High School boys. One of them is founded in the name of Mehta Hathibhai. The amount invested for it by his son, Mr. Pitamber Hathibhai, is Rs. 1200. From the proceeds thereof a Scholarship of the value of Rs. 3 per mensem is given to the student, who passes the sixth Standard with the highest number of marks and joins the Matriculation Class. The other scholarship bears the name of Talakchand Manchand, for which the sum invested is Rs. 600. This Scholarship is worth Rs. 2 per mensem. There is also an annual prize

bearing the same name.

106. We are thankful to Mr. H. F. Jacob for his having still continued his annual prize of Rs. 10 in the local High School for proficiency in Gujarati.

107. The prosperous condition of the Urdu School is patent from the increase of pupils, it has been able to show. The number has risen to 135 from 112. It goes without saying that education among Mahomedans is gradually being more and more appreciated and taken advantage of.

108. The subjoined table embodies the number of pupils attending the different schools in this State, as they stood at the close of the year 1896-97.

Palanpur High School.	Taluka School	Urdu School.	Girls' School.	Total.	17 Village Schools.	Grand total.	Remarks.
138	335	135	83	691	1097	1788	

109. In comparison to the previous year's figures, it will be noticed that the grand total for the year under report is less by 11. This diminution is attributed to the fall-off in the attendance of the Taluka School, and particularly to that in the Girls' School. The village Schools, with addition of one in them, are able to show an increase of 20 pupils. Were it not for the plague, perhaps the schools would have managed to disclose better attendance.

110. Instead of the Indigenous School closed in 1895-96, it has been decided to open a new one in Palanpur, and a budget grant for its provision has been sanctioned by the Durbar.

111. Some more budget expenditures were sanctioned for educational purposes at the last committee. Among them there was an item of Rs. 50 for furniture and books for village schools, an increase of Rs. 4 to the Deesa School Master on certain conditions, and other petty increments in salaries.

112. The total expenses under Educational Head for Sumvat 1952 have risen to Rs. 15974-13-10 from Rs. 13873-1-10 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 2101-12-0 is a self-evident proof of the encouragement that is being given to this important department, on which greatly depends the moral progress of the people.

113. The Pilucha School house has been completed at an approximate

cost of Rs. 1500. The Rajpur one is still under construction.

114. As for the progress made by the Heir-apparent and the Heir-presumptive a reference may be made to appendix A. and para 3 of this report. It will be found in every way satisfactory.

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IX. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

115. As mentioned in para 131 of the previous report, the total expenditures for Sumvat 1951 under this head were shewn to be Rs 24990-5-0 including Rs 7283-0-10 on account of the donation to the Scott Hospital. Deducting the latter from the former the expenses for the Goodfellow Hospital had amounted to Rs 17707-4-2. In the financial year Sumvat 1952 the expenses have aggregated to Rs 16979-1-7. The amount spent in the year, dealt by this report, is less by Rs. 728-2-7; because in the accounts for Sumvat 1951 medicines, ordered out and used in Sumvat 1950, were paid for. Any how a very liberal expenditure is being maintained for this Department, as nothing earns the public blessings so well as the free medical aid, given to the suffering humanity, does.

116. Besides the above a considerable sum has been devoted to the special arrangements made for stamping out the bubonic plague. This will be detailed in the next Annual Report.

117. With such a liberal grant as it receives, the Goodfellow Hospital has maintained its well-known reputation. Dr. Dhondu Appaji Patwardhan, the Chief Medical Officer, deserves high praises for this. In addition to his current duties he has most energetically worked during the plague season, and treated the sick regardless of his rest and health.

118. As regards the work done by the Travelling Hospital Assistant it has been satisfactory so far as it was done. Ill-health compelled Mr. Manilal to go for a change on six months' leave, and no one could be secured to fill up his post. He, however, managed to travel over a total distance of 135 miles and treated 1222 cases in 67 villages, which he actually visited.

119. Anent the work, performed by the Matron Mrs. Alicia, the Chief Medical Officer reports as under:—

"Mrs. Alicia Benjamin, the midwife, continues to do her duties well and to the entire satisfation of all. She is a very useful hand in examining and treating female cases. During the year under report she has treated 247 cases and attended no less than 19 labour cases, and

performed 5 manual midwifery operations."

The above comments deserve to be thoroughly endorsed.

120. In the year under notice the total number of out-door patients, suffering from diseases of different denominations, that received treatment in the Durbar's Goodfellow Hospital, is 15672 against 19006 in 1895-96, The Chief Medical Officer is of opinion that the fall-off in the number of patients is owing to the year having been a healthy one. The malarial fevers prevailed to a lesser extent. Only 2616 cases of them occurred during the year under report, in place of 5392 in the previous year (Vide Appendix K.)

121. The number of indoor patients also fell to 226 in the year under report from 312 in the previous year. Of these 226, 174 were cured, 30 relieved, 8 absented themselves; and 14 died.

122. A reference to Appendix L. evidences the daily average attendance of the out-door patients to be 237.506 in 1896-97, against 210.86 in 1895-96.

123. The daily average attendance of the indoor patients has fallen to 15.754 from 26.95. This appendix also discloses the class and sex of the patients.

124. In the year under report 35 major surgical operations were performed against 42 in the previous year. The number of minor operations is also lower, it being 684 against 754.

125. During the year the thermometer ranged from 56 to 110 degrees, almost the same as in 1895-96.

126. As many as 31 post mortem examinations were performed in 1896-97 against 28 in 1895-96; while medico-legal cases investigated and opinions expressed upon, have been 142 against 78. Here is a very high increase to be seen. It is an indication of the value, attached to the individual medical opinion of Dr. Patwardhan.

127. Among the number of out-door patients 83 cases of the bubonic fever have been included. All that was necessary to be said about this epidemic has been detailed in chapter II of this report.

128. The new well, constructed in the Hospital compound for general use, has had a tank for storing water added to it during the year under review.

129. Rain-gauge kept in the Hospital compound is in a very good order, and has been securely kept in an iron enclosure.

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X. MUNICIPALITY.

130. Besides the Municipality at Palanpur, we have another at Deesa. At the recommendation of the Deesa Tehsildar, Municipal rules have been temporarily made applicable to the villages of Tekra and Rajpur on account of their proximity to the Cantonment.

131. Mr. Fajoomian Dadamian, Municipal Secretary, has brought to bear an uncommon amount of energy and industry in the discharge of his work. The working of the Department under him has been very efficient and economical. During the time the bubonic plague prevailed he was indefatigable, and carried out instructions with praise-worthy promptitude.

132. As mentioned in para 136 of the last Annual Report, the work of constructing pucca metalled roads by the Durbar has been pushed on with greater cost and regularity. The long road commencing from the southern corner of the High School Compound to the Temple of the Ambaji Mata, opposite the Goodfellow Hospital, has been completely constructed with the metal brought from Chitrasani. It extends over a length of 4936 feet and has cost Rs. 3861-7-7. During this year the road opposite it, namely, the one leading to Bai-Shri-Koonverbai Saheb's Garden house, is to be similarly constructed by the same Contractor, Tamboli Gangadeen of Deesa.

133. In several localities in the Bazars parts of shops have been pulled down, and a number of new shops have been rebuilt with a due regard to the widening of the thorough-fares. Whenever damages or appropriation of lands have occurred the people have been duly compensated.

134. A considerable addition has been made to the number of lamp-posts, by which the streets and lanes in the city of Palanpur are lighted. We now have in all 101 of them. Watering of the roads is done from February and continued till the commencement of the rains. This year, however, owing to the appearance of the plague, it was not possible to carry out watering of the roads at all.

135. All sanitary measures, adopted for the checking of the plague and eradicating it, mainly depended for their enforcement on the Municipality. Of course, extra hands, in every branch of it, had been given at a large cost, which will be detailed in the next Report. Suffice it for the present to say that it worked most satisfactorily and creditably.

136. For the year Sumvat 1952 the municipal expenses for the city of Palanpur has come to Rs 6895-9-4. In the year before the total under this

head was Rs 6212-11-0. The increase of Rs 682-14-4 is due to the intercalary month we had in Sumvat 1952 and for which the municipal expenses were met in that year. The total of Rs 6895-9-4 includes the following items:-

Watering the roads	...1204–12– 9
Repairs to Roads and sweeping charges	...2471– 5– 5
Lighting streets...	...1375– 7– 9
Salaries of Municipal Staff ...	...1103–12–10
Miscellaneous...	... 699–10– 4
Deesa Municipality	... 40– 8– 3
Total Rs	...6895– 9– 4

137. Besides the above, the Municipal Garden (Talebag) has had to be maintained during the year under report at a cost of Rs 1258-12-9 against Rs. 1380-14-9. Inclusive of this item the grand total of Municipal expenses for Sumvat 1952 is Rs. 8154-6-1, against Rs. 7593-9-9 in Sumvat 1951.

138. The expenses on this head are met from the levy of Octroi duty. During the year under review the income from it totalled to Rs. 3375-7-7. The deficit as usual has been provided for from the State revenues.

139. The above figures are irrespective of the sum spent upon new roads. This, as has been the practice, finds room under the head of Public Works.

140. The Dill Khooshal Gardens are also open to the public, and so far they are considered as coming under municipal category. This year His Highness and his family, with the numerous retinues accompanying them, have used them and the Bungalows therein situated for their own residence, as the plague renderd it unsafe for them to reside in the town.

141. There have been more fires in our territory during the year of report than during the year before. Their total number is 45 against 24 in the preceding year. They involved damages to the extent of Rs. 28377-12-0 against Rs. 6549-8-0. Among them are included the great fires that almost destroyed the whole of the villages of Nenava and Ramsen. All these were accidental and none of them was traced to incendiarism.

XI. PUBLIC WORKS.

142. So far as Public Works were carried on, the total of expenditures on their account has risen to Rs 47504-3-9 in Sumvat 1952 from Rs. 43069-2-6 in the previous year. This sum is shown under two heads. The total cost of Durbari buildings has amounted to Rs. 24903-9-5, and

that for purely public works to Rs. 22600-10-4.

143. An aggregate amount of Rs. 1361-9-3 has been expended on the construction of new roads and repairs to the old ones. More expenses on the former score have found entry in the accounts of the current financial year, the amount of which will be over Rs. 4000.

144. The expenditure for maintaining the Superintendency gardens has been Rs. 2872-11-0, against Rs. 2928-8-0. The cost for the Sonaria-bag has been Rs. 1161-3-6 against Rs. 793-7-0.

145. The amount spent on the Talebag, has been dealt with under this chapter and aggregates to Rs. 1258-12-9 in Sumvat 1952, against Rs. 1380-14-9 in Sumvat 1951.

146. A reference to Appendix M. will show the above items, as also the items expended for renewing and repairing the numerous existing buildings of the Durbar.

147. The most important public buildings now under construction, are the Jackson Hall and the Combined Post and Telegraph Office. The former is now complete in every way, and has taken the foremost rank among our public buildings. With masonry work of costly and strong white Dhranghdhra stone, roof covered with Mangalore tiles, and a chequered pavement of Minton tiles, and above all a tower for a clock, it has been a really splendid edifice. The only thing wanted to lay it open for use is the arrival of the clock, ordered out from the celebrated Clock Makers, Messrs. Lund and Blockley. It is hoped it will arrive in time for the Hall being opened on the celebration day of Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. The cost, inclusive of every thing required for it, will reach, it is expected, the round figure of Rs. 20,000.

148. The Combined Post and Telegraph Office, with the two Masters' residential quarters, is approaching completion, and will be ready and handed over for use about the middle of June. Its total cost will exceed Rs. 5000, but not by very much. Being opposite the City Police Office and near the Delhi Gate, it has commanded an excellent sight and situation. The Post Master and the Telegraph Master's quarters, with outhouses for the menial servants, have all been very nicely constructed and have been provided with every requisite.

149. The construction of the Pilucha School house has been completed. Its total cost has exceeded Rs. 1000, and when the accounts are settled it will be found to have run up to about Rs. 1300.

150. The Durbar have been allowing a lump sum of Rs. 420 per annum for keeping up the fort round the city in thorough repairs. During the year under report this amount was expended, and, therefore, deserves a passing mention.

151. In former years public works have had their expenses shown bit by bit, as they were incurred. None of these works were again finished in the course of a particular year. It is, therefore, desirable that the total amount, spent on each public work, executed during the cycle of last 6 years, be shown here. They are as follows:—

Palanpur-Deesa Railway...	Rs.	185000
Palanpur Central Jail...	„	81600
Goodfellow Hospital...	„	60800
Scott Girl's School...	„	11000
Gobri Tank...	„	6250
Two High School Halls...	„	3350
Ghud School house...	„	3450
Guest house...	„	10700
Scott Hospital...	„	7000
Pucca Metal roads...	„	12500
Dhanera Tank...	„	1500
Jackson Hall...	„	20000
Post and Telegraph Office...	„	5350
Total	Rs.	408500.

152. While noticing the above detailed items it will be, no doubt, concluded that the State has been very liberal in having permanent works of public utility during the period of last six years.

153. During the year under report several charitable and religious buildings have been erected and repaired by private individuals or communities. It will not be out of place to take a short note of them here. A total amount of Rs. 16177-0-0 has been expended by the people. The principal buildings are a Musjid at Malan, a Dhurmshala for Shravaks at Deesa, a Vohora Musjid at Dhanera, a Shravak temple at Meheta, a Dhurmshala at Ghud, a Mataji's temple at Dhanera and others.

XII. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

154. In Sumvat 1952 the aggregate income of this Department has

been Rs. 72876-2-4 against Rs. 86948-2-11 in Sumvat 1951. The diminution of Rs. 14072-0-7, thus accruing, is accounted for by these facts. The year, in the first place, was not a good one on account of deficiency of rain. As a natural consequence thereof sesamum and rapeseeds, which are usually exported in large quantities from Deesa, did not have a good out-put. Nor was an average quantity of Ghee exported from our Dhanera Mahal. Lastly general depression of trade had supervened.

155. The cost of maintaining this Department in the year Sumvat 1952 has amounted to Rs. 9214-3-9, against Rs. 9567-12-8 in the preceding year. The difference is but a small one.

156. One new concession of a very important nature has been granted during the year under review. It is equally profitable to traders and cultivators. His Highness, on being petitioned to, has been pleased to abolish all import duty on grains, our traders bring from out-side the state limits from their debtors, who are agriculturists, whether residing under this state or not. In connection with this it is necessary to say, that good many cultivators residing in our jurisdiction have cultivation out-side of it, and creditors living in our State deal with the subjects of some of the neighbouring states.

157. The Naib-Karbhari, who manages this Department, had some extra measures taken for the examination of the different Custom Nakas over and above the immediate supervision exercised by the Tehsildars and Thandars.

XIII. SURVEYS.

158. The surveys being for revenue assessment purposes, this department has been placed under the immediate supervision of the Revenue Department. Mr. Gokaldas Parmanandas, as noticed in para 171 of the last Annual Report, has been in-charge of the Survey Department. He has performed his duty satisfactorily, and besides his legitimate duty has been of much use in the boundary cases, for which his experience amply qualifies him.

159. Excluding Mr. Gokaldas there are 20 surveyors, one more having been added to 19 already in service (Vide para 172 of the last Annual Report).

160. The Revenue surveys of 15 villages have been completed during the year. Adding this figure to 198, already surveyed, the total

number of villages surveyed is 213. Besides these the survey of 26 villages is incomplete, but in progress. In the previous year the corresponding number was 19.

161. The yearly expenditure for the keep-up of this Department has come to Rs. 4666-8-1 in 1896-97 against Rs. 4609-1-1 in the preceding year. There is but a slight excess, and that is on account of furniture given for the use of the Department.

162. The total numbers, surveyed in the year under report, are 3830, covering an area of 39361 acres and 12 Gunthas, while in the year before, the total of numbers surveyed was 3654, covering an area of 43457 acres and 34 Gunthas. Comparing these figures we find that the numbers surveyed exceed by 176 and the area falls short by 4096 acres and 22 Gunthas. This result cannot but be called a gratifying one.

163. Out of the sum of Rs. 4666-8-1, expended during the year, for this Department, Rs. 938-0-3 has been debited to the settlement of boundary disputes &c, which occupied the time of some of the hands. Deducting this the net amount of the year's expenditure is reduced to Rs. 3728-7-10. This brings the average of expenses on each survey number to Re. 0-15-7 against Re. 1-0-11 in the previous year. On each acre the amount of outlay comes to Re. 0-1-6 against Re. 0-1-2½ in the year before.

164. It will be seen from the above, that for each survey number the expense has been comparatively less, while per acre it has been more.

165. The boundary disputes, to which members of the survey Department had to pay particular attention, were those relating to Chansole-Kodram and Tokaria Mahadev.

XIV. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

166. The Forest Inspector does his duty under the supervision of the Revenue Kamdar. He has a ranger under him, two karkoons, and a number of men to look after the Jungles, and Nakadars at the principal station to levy the Jungle taxes.

167. The Northern and the North-Eastern parts of this State (about 345 square miles) are greatly covered over with forest hills, in which the following principal descriptions of trees are to be found growing mostly naturally and a few artificially:—

1. Mango, Mangnifera Indica.
2. Bel, bili, Ægle Marmelos.

3. Mahuda, Bassia Latifolia.
4. Timroo, Diospyras Montana.
5. Amla, Phyllanthus emblica.
6. Jamboo, Eugenia Jambolana.
7. Koth, Feronia Elephantum.
8. Rayan, Mimusops Indica.
9. Tamarind, Tamarindus Indica.
10. Bordi, Jujube.
11. Babul, Acacia Arabica.
12. Blackwood, Sisum, Dulbergia Sissoo.
13. Khijdo, Prosopsis Spicigera.
14. Arjan, Terminalia Arjuna.
15. Arduso, Ailanthus Excelsa.
16. Nimb, Melia Azadirachta.
17. Goondi, Cordia Rothii.
18. Gholar, Ficus Glomerata.
19. Banian tree, Ficus Bengalinsis.
20. Piplo, Ficus Religiosa.
21. Pipal, Ficus tsicla.
22. Karanj, Pongamia glabra.
23. Kadai, Sterculea urens.
24. Simla, Bombax Malabaricum.
25. Garmalo, Cassia Fistula.
26. Khakharo, Erythrina Suberosa.
27. Champa, Michelia Champaca.
28. Borsali, Mimusops elenji.
29. Kher, Catechu.
30. Asundra, Benhinia recemosa.
31. Revera, Bignonia Undulata.
32. Salar, Boswellia thurifera.
33. Dhaman, Gremia Asiatica.
34. Dhav.
35. Sarguva, Moringa pterigosperma.
36. Murda Shingi, Randia Dumetorum.
37. Pilu, Salvadora Indica.
38. Arithi, Sapindus emarginatus.
39. Dudhi, Sprinja Emodi.

40. Beda, Ferminalia Belerica.

41. Paraspiplo, Thespesia Populia.

42. Bamboos.

167. As mentioned in para 177 of the last Annual Report the Jungle officer has made, and preserved a collection of many sorts of woods, fruits, pods, barks, roots, gum, juices and flowers, all productions of our different forests.

168. The Jungle rules remain the same as particularized in para 179 of the preceding Annual Report.

169. In Sumvat 1952 the total income from the levy of royalty on the Jungle produce has risen to Rs 13347-12-6 from Rs 9478-14-4 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 3868-14-2 is the outcome of a greater quantity of fuel, bamboos, &c. having been exported outside the State limits. Besides this amount Jagirdars and Thakardas had their own shares paid to them from the proceeds of the Jungles, that are joint with them.

170. The above item of income includes the royalty charged on the wood called "Khirni", which Mr. Bhaishanker Kuberram took to Ahmedabad for manufacturing bobbins therefrom (Vide para 34 of this report).

171. Some of the Hills in our Jungles have one more natural product, viz, marble imbedded in them. In addition to Naran Singh Sunder Singh another contractor, namely, Mr. Khursedji Manekji, has come forward and undertaken to quarry it. Many favourable conditions have been conceded to him also. His enterprise is yet in its infancy and it is, therefore, premature to speak of its success.

172. The Forest Officer reports that there are now about 1750 teak trees in the Balaram Teak Plantations. They have attained a height of from 10 to 12 feet. This is a great success. Encouraged by this result some more teak seeds have been sown last year; and still more have been ordered from the Punch Mahals, with a view to make further experiments in other localities. It is needless to mention that the present plantations are most carefully guarded and taken care of.

173. The Sardul is a very useful timber tree. The plantation thereof has thriven during the year under report. One hundred such trees have assumed a height of about 15 feet each.

174. Babul trees, natural and planted, have commenced growing in abundance in several localities. Afforestation rules are made applicable to

them, and hence they are not allowed to be felled or cut.

175. The cultivators are allowed to fell timber trees free for their use in every respect, including the construction of their houses. Poor people, who carry away fuel from the Jungles to be sold, are not hindered, though the Jungles partly suffer at their hands. This has been done since time immemorial, as that has been the only means of their livelihood.

176. The cost of maintaining this department has been Rs. 2779-6-8 in Sumvat 1952, as against Rs. 2863-13-4 in Sumvat 1951. The decrease is but a small one and calls for no comments.

177. Thousands of mango trees have been reared by people on waste lands around Palanpur and in the eastern districts. The soil of these parts is very congenial to their growth. Besides the produce they yield to their owners, the country derives the natural advantages accruing from an abundance of trees.

XV. REGISTRATION.

178. There are, as before, six registering courts in the State. They are all under the Sir Nyayadhish's court, which is the Registrar's court, all under it being styled the sub-Registrar Courts.

179. At the close of 1895-96, no document had remained in arrears pending its registration. During the year under review 329 documents were presented for registration, against 281 in the year that preceded it. 320 of them having been registered during the past year, the balance left for the current year was of 9 documents.

180. The total value of the registered documents in the year under report is Rs. 141104-6-6, while in the year that preceded, it was Rs. 100163-4-3. It will be perceived from these statistics that there was an increase of 39 registered documents and their total value was greater by Rs. 40941-2-3.

181. The aggregate of registration fees has been Rs. 378-3-0 during the year under retrospect as against Rs. 327-2-0. Thus Rs. 51-1-0 has been an amount of increase in the income of the registering Courts. They may be deemed to have done better work than what they did in the year before.

182. Only one registering Court involves special expense, and that is that of the sub-Registrar of Palanpur. As usual, the salaries of the sub-

Registrar, his Karkun and peon have amounted to Rs. 444-0-0 in the year under review.

XVI. RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

183. Our Palanpur-Deesa Railway Branch has yielded during 1896 something less than the average amount of income. Most of the Railway Lines have more seriously suffered, and this one has but partly shared the same fate.

184. The income for the first half of the year 1896 has amounted to Rs. 5935-10-0, as against Rs. 7319-11-8 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The income for the second half of 1896 has been Rs. 4839-1-6, against Rs. 4013-4-0. Thus it will be perceived that the total net earnings for 1896 amount to Rs. 10774-11-6, while in the previous year, the total was Rs. 11332-15-8. The fall-off of Rs. 558-4-2 is accounted for by the general reduction in the traffic. The agricultural output being somewhat meagre, trade was unfavourably affected. These earnings have brought the Durbar interest on their share of capital, Rs. 185000, at the rate of about Rs. 5-13-3 percent per annum. In 1894 and 1895 it had exceeded 6 per cent.

185. The Palanpur-Deesa Branch continues to be economically worked by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway authorities. The details of working are, as usual, embodied in the Half-yearly Returns of the Capital and Revenue Accounts and, therefore, require no repetition here.

186. For the convenience of the public of Palanpur, there is, besides the Telegraph Office at the Railway Station, a Combined Telegraph Office along with the local Post Office. This gives us all a very great facility. It is shortly to be removed to the new handsome building in conjunction with the Post Office near the Delhi Gate. Its situation will be found more central and open to the public view.

187. In Sumvat 1952 the Durbar received from the Railway authorities a sum of Rs. 3326-3-7 on account of the Terminal charges. This addition to the Railway income was a most welcome thing, having been remitted to us for the first time after the opening of the Railway. We shall now continue to get it every year. This new source of income will certainly tend to increase the rate of interest up to this time paid by the Deesa Branch.

188. We ought to be proud of the very successful and satisfactory

working of this small Railway line. The trains are running very regularly and punctually, and never know what accidents are. Besides the working expenditures are most scrupulously economized.

XVII. VACCINATION.

189. Like the other States in this Superintendency the Vaccination Department of this State is supervised and managed by the Kathiawar Agency Surgeon, whose Assistant, Mr. J. Bocarro performed his biennial tour of inspection in our districts during the last cold weather. The number of vaccinators for this State continues to be four.

190. During the year under retrospect the number of children vaccinated is 9084 as against 9110 in the previous year. There is a fall-off of 26 only. Of these 9084, not less than 4747 children were male and the rest, viz, 4337 were female. Only 5 children were revaccinated, among which 3 were male, and 2 female.

191. The cost of maintaining this Department has amounted to Rs 2798-13-2 during Sumvat 1952, while in the preceding year it was Rs 1858-10-9. The increase of Rs. 940-2-5 is due to the fact of a third half yearly contribution of this Durbar having been paid in the said year.

192. Last hot weather smallpox prevailed in Palanpur and its districts, but it is a matter of regret that revaccination does not seem to have been carried out as evidenced by the figures above quoted.

XVIII. LIBRARY.

193. The Palanpur Native General Library is housed in the Victoria Jubilee Institute, constructed in 1887. During the year under report it has received some addition in the number of its books, the total of which is now 1228. The library subscribes to most of the Presidency papers, English and Gujarati. Along with the spread of education people's taste for reading is increasing, and the library is well attended and patronized.

194. During this year, when Palanpur was visited by the bubonic plague, the central hall of this library was used for the purpose of holding the meetings of the Plague Committee. Mr. Narayan Vishnoo Bam, a Hindu social preacher, when here in the last cold weather, delivered his lectures there. Such a thing being a novelty in Palanpur, he was heard by a very large audience.

195. There are 48 subscribers to the Palanpur Library. The income

from subscriptions during the year amounted to Rs. 366-7-10, while the expenses to Rs. 330-3-9. The Durbar have continued their annual donation of Rs. 60-0-0 to it.

196. The Reading Rooms at the Head quarters of our Deesa and Ghud Mahals have had some additions to their stock of books. They are properly speaking Reading Rooms, but it is hoped, ere long they will be fit to be called real libraries.

XIX. PRINTING PRESS.

197. Mr. Ambalal's "Rajbhakta" Press has maintained its reputation for good work under his able management. Book-binding has been added to it, as an additional Department. The Press is continued the concessions it has been accorded from the beginning, and every Durbari printing work is solely given to it. The Press being on the spot, the Political Superintendency also patronizes it. The building, in which it is housed, belongs to the Durbar, and has been put under thorough repairs during the year under retrospect.

198. The press is in need of some more competent English compositors; and the manager's attention has been frequently drawn to it.

XX. BHAYATS, JAHAGIRDARS AND VAJEDARS.

199. It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that all the Bhayats, Jahagirdars, and Vajedars have had their amicable relations continued with the Durbar. Some of the orthodox Thakardas of Kurza, a Jahagir village situated near the foot of the Jasore Hills, having had a boundary dispute, threatened to go out in outlawry. But timely remonstrances and better councils prevailed, and they came to Palanpur. Their advent to Palanpur resulted in the appointment of a Punch for the adjudication of the boundary dispute complained of. So every thing is now quiet. The Punch is shortly to meet, and give their decision regarding the said boundary dispute.

XXI. STATE VAKILS' DEPARTMENT.

200. The Vakil, attached to the Superintendency courts, has done his duty most satisfactorily. Besides his legitimate work Mr. Lalla Thakardass has supervised the construction of the Jackson Hall. He being a native of Delhi also greatly assisted in rendering His Highness' tour in North India a comfortable one. It had devolved upon him to make all sorts of arrange-

ments for His Highness and suite. He did it with immense pains and zeal. It is, therefore, a matter of great gratification to place on record his valuable services here.

201. Our Jodhpur Vakil has also worked well. His principal duty is to act as our representative in the Rajputana Punchayet Cutcherry.

XXII. HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

202. Of the two Arab stallions belonging to the Durbar "Poona Walo" has, after covering four mares, in the year under report, become unfit on account of old age, while "Leher Dariao" has covered 10 mares during the course of the year under restrospect. To the number of two country-bred stallions ("Manbhavan" and "Marwadi"), one more called "Devdurbarwalo" has been added. Thus we had, in all, 5 stallions and excepting "Poonawalo" four have been left. Manbhavan has covered 15, Marwadi 3, and Devdurbarwalo 12 mares. Thus the total number of mares covered in 1896-97 comes to 44 against a total of 41 in the preceding year.

203. Surgeon-Captain Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, visited Palanpur and Deesa in December last. A stock of mares for being selected as fit to be covered by the Government stallions at Deesa was shown to him, and out of the number presented 16 were selected and branded.

XXIII. CONCLUSION.

204. A perusal of this resumè of the principal features of the past year will show that it has been a chequered one. It had an average rainfall, but one of a capricious sort. The result was scarcity, but providentially not so acutely experienced here as elsewhere. About forty lacs of people are now receiving relief from Famine Funds in the whole of India, but our territory has needed no relief works. On the other hand His Highness had an opportunity of giving away hundreds of Rupees in charity and feeding the poor during his North Indian tour, the accomplishment of which the year has seen. He also contributed a sum of Rs. 1200 to the Indian Famine Funds. The year has also seen the British currency firmly and well grounded, trade and traffic reduced to minimum, and the terrific appearance of the never heard of bubonic plague, which was eradicated from Palanpur in an unexpectedly short time by some wise dispensa-

tion of Providence, and did not luckily find its way into the villages, wherein Palanpur people had taken refuge. Things are now re-establishing themselves, and at no distant date the effect of the plague will altogether disappear.

205. The year, having been an eventful one in the way depicted above, saw but a few steady and moderate reforms introduced into the State Departments. Despite the above occurrences, we have done something in every department that may mean progress. Vigour and vitality are, by no means, to be ignored; but we all know that the strength of progress admittedly lies in its moderation and steadiness. We have preferred adhering to this principle and hope it will meet with approval all round. Even-handed justice, efficient police protection, free medical aid to suffering humanity and a liberal imparting of high and primary education have been made available to the people to the best of our ability.

206. I shall be indeed wanting in my duty, if I were to fail to give a ready expression to my sentiments of gratefulness to that guiding and inspiring spirit, namely, my esteemed and respected Master, His Highness Sir Sher Mohmed Khanji Saheb Bahadoor K. C. I. E., who has invariably taken an immense interest in all the important State matters and smoothed my path. His able and sympathetic guidance has been of great value to the State.

207. I am also deeply indebted to Colonel F. H. Jackson, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, for the kindness with which he has been pleased to advise us on matters concerning the State and its well-being.

208. My warm acknowledgments are due to all the heads of the State Departments for their hearty co-operation and particularly to Messrs. Sobhagchand Velji, Naib Karbhari, and Mr. Amarshi Jadavji, Sarhadi Kamdar, for the pains they have taken in the boundary cases. Mr. Dungarshi Futtechand, Judicial Sheristedar to the Huzur Court, has rendered me the usual assistance, which deserves a special mention in this yearly chronicle.

209. Lastly I should heartily tender my best thanks to Mr. Pitamber Hathibhai and Mr. Hormasji Framji for their having satisfactorily discharged my duties during my two months' absence with His Highness in North India.

Appendix A. for 1896-97.

Statement shewing particulars regarding the Native Chief, principal members of his family, relatives and leading persons of the Court of Palanpur.

Name, Principality and family.	Place of residence.	Present Rank.	Caste, creed and religion.	Age.	Where and how educated.	Post held.	Whether has a sanad for adoption.	Whether primogeniture system obtains	Whether there is male heir or not.	Remarks.
His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji Sahib K. C. I. E. of Palanpur.	Palanpur.	Shri Diwan Maha Khan.	Lohani Pathan Mahomedan.	45	In Palanpur by private tuition.	Ruler.	Has a Sanad.	Yes.	There is.	
Prince Tale--Mahomed Khanji Sahib.	Do.	Heir-apparent.	Do.	14	In Palanpur under a Tutor; at present studying Royal Reader No. 4, History of India, Æsop's Fables, Pathmala Part II, Easy parsing, Dictation, Karan Ghaila in Guzerati & ordinary Mathematics.	None.	"	Heir-apparent.	"	
Prince Yaver Hoosen Khanji Sahib.	Do.	2nd Prince.	Do.	10	Studies under a Tutor Royal reader No. 1, Gujarati 6th book, Gujarati Grammar, Common Addition, History & Geography of India.	Do.	"	"	"	
Hoosen Mahomed Khanji Sahib.	Do.	Bhayat.	Do.	51	By private tuition.	Jivaidar.	Has no Sanad.	Not necessary to mention.	Not necessary to mention.	
Mr. Dullabhji Dharamshi Ved.	Do.	Chief Minister.	Halai Bhatia Vaishnav, Ved family.	47	In Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law Class. Has passed District Pleader's Examination in 1884 and also the Bombay University F. E. A. in 1870.	Chief Minister	"	"	"	

Hazur Office, Palanpur,
June, *1897.*

Dullabhji D. Ved.
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix B.

Statement shewing the number of villages, numbers surveyed, and assessed, numbers to be surveyed, and assessed and other particulars for the year 1896-97.

No.	Name of Taluka.	No. of villages.		Number surveyed.		Number assessed.		No. to be assessed from those surveyed.		No. remaining to be surveyed.		Number of Jagirdars' and co-shared villages.	Remaaks.
		In 1895-96.	In 1896-97.	In previous years.	In 1896-97.	In previous years.	In 1896-97.	In previous years.	In 1896-97.	In 1895-96.	In 1896-97.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Palanpur.	121	121	48	1	20	0	28	29	32*	31	41*	*Misprinted 43 and 30 respectively in the last annual report.
2	Meyta.	43	43	29	0	12	0	17	17	1	1	13	
3	Gudh.	28	28	19	0	14	0	5	5	5	5	4	
4	Dhanally.	62	62	26	4	12	0	14	18	12	8	24	
5	Deesa.	131	131	51	7	39	9	12	10	49	42	31	
6	Dhanera.	66	66	20	3	17	3	3	3	26	23	20	
7	Panthawada.	55	55	5	0	2	1	3	2	40	40	10	
	Total...	506	506	198	15	116	13	82	84	165	150	143	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1897.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix C.

Statement shewing the revenues of Khalsa, Putta and Passita lands for the years Sumwat 1951 and 1952.

Year Sumwat.	Khalsa Income.	Income of Patta villages.	Income of Pasaita lands.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1951	233979- 9- 5	31684- 1- 9	46680- 0- 0	312343- 11- 2	„	„	
1952	231606- 1- 11	31769- 5- 6	46680- 0- 0	310055- 7- 5	„	2288- 3- 9	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1897.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix D.

Statement shewing Receipts and Disbursements of Revenue of the Palanpur State for the Maroo year commencing from Assad Sood 2nd of Samwat 1952 and ending on Assad Sood 1st of Sumwat 1953 (corresponding with 24th June 1895 to 11th July 1896.

No. of Items.	Receipts.				Amount.			No. of Items.	Disbursements.				Amount.		
	Rcceipts for Sumwat 1952.								Balance due to the State Banker as						
1	Land Revenue:-								per last year's accounts.				31194	8	3
	Khalsa Income...	231606	1	11				1	Tribute to the Gaikwar Government						
	Income of Putta (Vajedars') Villages	31769	5	6					paid in Babasaye Currency				50000	0	0
	Do. of Pasaita lands under village							2	Durbar contribution towards the						
	Police...	46680	0	0					maintenance of the Palanpur Political						
					310055	7	5		Superintendency in advance from 20th						
2	Duties of goods imported and exported.				72876	2	4		October 1895 to 19th October 1896						
3	Tribute...				36699	0	0		including exchange...				9334	11	0
4	Cash dues...				69809	13	11								
	Carried over...				489440	7	8		Carried over...				59334	11	0	31194	8	3

	Brought over...	489440	7	8
5	Fines and Commission...	28967	3	2
6	Abkari Revenues...	35451	1	5
7	Nazerannas...	3106	8	4
8	Jumma on State and foreign villages..	2645	13	0
9	Tarahi (right of sovereignty) on Putta villages...	88	0	0
10	Forest Revenue...	13347	12	6
11	Miscellaneous Receipts...	12815	2	6
12	Difference of exchange on the Gaikwar's Tribute of Babasaye Rs 50000..	6816	6	6
13	Opium compensation from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896 including Exchange...	32976	9	0
14	This Durbar's share of the profits realized by the working of the Palanpur-Deesa Branch Railway from 1st			

	Brought over...				59334	11	0	31194	8	3
3	Civil Establishment...				54815	2	11			
4	Expenses connected with the Daftar..				7596	4	4			
5	Police, Mounted and Foot...				84803	5	10			
6	Durbar Sirbundi (mounted and foot)...				39502	12	6			
7	Allowance to His Highness the Durbar Sahib and to the Princes including Tosha Khana Expenses...				90768	9	9			
8	Ordnance and Artillery Expenses...				5237	8	9			
9	Inams, Rewards and Gifts...				5875	10	7			
10	Subsistence to prisoners and other expenses connected with the Jail... ...				6317	14	0			
11	Entertainments and Hospitality.. ...				11048	10	7			
12	For the benefit of the General Public:–									
	Education...	15974	13	10						
	Hospital...	16979	1	7						
	Vaccination...	2798	13	2						

	January to 31st December 1895 including Exchange and terminal charges...			12842	11	5											
	Recovery in part of former year's outstanding...						638497	11	6								
							1308	5	9								
										13	Municipal Expenses...				6895	9	4
										14	Public works Department :—						
											Public Buildings...	22600	10	4			
											Durbar —Do—...	24903	9	5			
															47504	3	9
										15	Agricultural Improvements...				3097	5	3
										16	Charity...				2834	10	3
										17	Survey Department with contingencies.				5682	7	6
										18	Forest Department...				2779	6	8
										19	Special or extra Expenditure :—						
											Pay of the Servants of His Highness' uncles, the late Ahmed-Khanji and Sikandarkhanji Sahibs						
	Carried over...						639806	1	3		Carried over...				470147	1	7	31194	8	3

											Matron Chanda and Karkoon at Tekra...	240	0	0			
											Contribution to the Palanpur Library...	60	0	0			
															36052	12	7
										13	Municipal Expenses...				6895	9	4
										14	Public works Department :—						
											Public Buildings...	22600	10	4			
											Durbar —Do—...	24903	9	5			
															47504	3	9
										15	Agricultural Improvements...				3097	5	3
										16	Charity...				2834	10	3
										17	Survey Department with contingencies.				5682	7	6
										18	Forest Department...				2779	6	8
										19	Special or extra Expenditure :—						
											Pay of the Servants of His Highness' uncles, the late Ahmed-Khanji and Sikandarkhanji Sahibs						
											Carried over...				470147	1	7	31194	8	3

		Brought over...						639806	1	3		Brought over...				470147	1	7	31194	8	3
												and those of aunt Amirbai Sahib...	5764	9	3						
												Expenses incurred in connection with the Gadhwara villages... ...	131	3	11						
												Maintenance allowances to Prembai and Sarooba...	1750	0	0						
												Deficit in the revenue of the village of Tainiwara assigned for the maintenance of aunt Cooverbai Sahib.	44	11	3						
												Expenses incurred on account of Chalisma of the late Kunver Mahbub Ali Khanji...	1327	7	0						
												Expenses on account of the Chansole-Kodram disputed boundary...	2000	0	0						
												Do. incurred in performing the death ceremonies of Saroobai... ...	2989	9	6						

| | | |

Appendix E.

Table shewing the working of the Police during the year 1896-97 and the preceding year.

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons sent for trial.	Accused convicted.	Accused discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of accused convicted to persons sent for trial.
1895-96.	478	707	551	344	207	48.6	62.4
1896-97.	560	809	659	451	198	55.7	68.4

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, *1897.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix F.

Comparative statement showing the values of property, stolen and recovered in 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1895-96	18687 - 5 - 2	8676 - 8 - 4	46.3	
1896-97	18250 - 14 - 4	11095 - 14 - 7.	60.7	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1897.

Dullabhji D. Ved.
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix G.

Statement shewing the working of the two Civil Appellate Courts in 1896-97.

Names of courts.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1895-96.	Appeals filed in 1896-97.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1896-97.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1896-97.	Remarks.
Huzur Court.	1	25	26	20	6	
Appellate Court.	0	59	59	56	3	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
Jnne, 1897.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix H.

Statement shewing the work done by the various Original Civil Courts in 1896-97.

No.	Names of the Courts.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1895-96.	No. of cases filed in 1896-97.	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1896-97.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1897.	Remarks.
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	29	24	53	14	39	
2	Palanpur Sub-Judge's Court.	260	555	815	310	505	
3	Palanpur District Sub-Judge's Court.	284	777	1061	442	619	
4	Palanpur Special Judge's Court.	4	0	4	1	3	
5	Palanpur Small Cause Court.	58	727	785	677	108	
6	Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	241	815	1056	693	363	
7	Dhanera Thandar's Court.	54	248	302	261	41	
8	Khemat Tehsildar's Court.	54	127	181	123	58	
9	Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	23	23	23	0	
10	Ghud Thandar's Court.	1	140	141	140	1	
11	Meyta Thandar's Court.	6	112	118	98	20	

12	Dhanali Thandar's Court.	9	184	193	167	26	
	Total...	1000	3732	4732	2949	1783	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, *1897.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix I.

Statement shewing the working of the two Criminal Appeal Courts for the year 1896-97.

No.	Names of courts.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1895-96.	Appeals filed in 1896-97.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1896-97.	Appeals remaining on 31st March 1897.	Remarks.
1	Huzur Court.	1	16	17	15	2	
2	Appellate Court.	0	56	56	56	0	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, *1897.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix J.

Statement shewing the working of the several Original Criminal Courts in 1896-97.

Names of Courts.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1895-96.	No. of cases filed in 1896-97.	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1896-97.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1897.	Remarks.
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	2	93	95	91	4	
Palanpur First Class Magistrate's Court.	3	343	346	343	3	
Deesa First Class Magistrate's Court.	0	129	129	129	0	
Gudh 2nd Class Magistrate's Court.	0	70	70	70	0	
Meyta Do. —— Do.	0	124	124	124	0	
Dhanali Do. —— Do.	0	46	46	45	1	
Panthawada Do. —— Do.	1	8	9	9	0	
Dhanera Do. —— Do.	0	26	26	26	0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	6	6	6	0	
Total...	6	845	851	843	8	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1897.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief-Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix K.

Return of In-and Out-Patients treated at the Palanpur Goodfellow Hospital during the year 1896-97.

Names of diseases.	Total number of Patients treated Out-door.	In-patients.					Total number of Patients treated both in-door and out-door.	Remarks.
		Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise	Died.		
Smallpox.	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	
Cholera.	27	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	27	
Bubonic Fever.	83	,,	,,	,,	,,	44	83	
Dysentery.	139	4	3	,,	,,	1	143	
Malarious Fevers.	2616	36	30	1	2	3	2652	
Primary Syphilis.	169	12	11	1	,,	,,	181	
Secondary Do.	142	3	3	,,	,,	,,	145	
Gonorrhœa.	283	5	4	1	,,	,,	288	
Scurvy.	27	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	27	
Worms.	278	6	6	,,	,,	,,	284	

Debility.	922	2	1	1	,,	,,	924
Rheumatic affections.	899	6	4	1	1	,,	905
Tubercular ,,	15	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	15
Leprosy.	16	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16
All other general diseases.	356	7	6	,,	,,	1	363
Diseases of the organs of Locomotion.	30	1	1	,,	,,	,,	31
Do. of the nervous system.	660	11	5	6	,,	,,	671
Do. of the eye.	1480	3	3	,,	,,	,,	1483
Do. of the ear.	327	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	327
Do. of the nose.	35	6	5	1	1	,,	41
Do. of the circulatory system.	330	4	2	2	,,	,,	334
Do. of the lungs.	695	9	4	,,	3	2	704
Other Diseases of the Respiratory system.	1085	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1085
Diarrhœa.	585	9	4	,,	1	4	594
Goitre.	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20
Spleen (diseases of).	249	6	5	,,	,,	1	255
Other diseases of digestive system.	700	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	700

Diseases of Liver.	21	1	1	,,	,,	,,	22
Do. of the Lymphatic system.	38	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	38
Do. of the Urinary system.	26	3	1	2	,,	,,	29
Do. of the connective tissue.	16	9	8	1	,,	,,	25
Do. of the skin.	2134	12	10	2	,,	,,	2146
Ulcers.	684	50	38	10	,,	2	734
Poisons.	3	1	1	,,	,,	,,	4
General injuries.	67	9	7	2	,,	,,	76
Local injuries.	15	1	1	,,	,,	,,	16
Diseases of the generative system.	41	4	4	,,	,,	,,	45
Dyspepsia.	439	4	4	,,	,,	,,	443
Venereal diseases other than in group A.	19	2	2	,,	,,	,,	21
Total...	15672	226	174	30	8	58	15898

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1897.

Dullabhji D. Ved.
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix L.

Return showing the class and sex of the Patients, treated at the Goodfellow Hospital for 1896-97.

	Total treated.																						Daily average number.			
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Parsis.			Native Christians.			Other Classes.			Total.						
	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In-door.	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	114	35	20	32	15	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	148	50	28	12.26	2.97	1.216	15.754
Out-door.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4761	2540	1840	3266	1803	1435	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	13	10	4	8040	4353	3279	92.868	71.673	73.097	237.506
Total.	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4875	2575	1860	3298	1818	1443	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	13	10	4	8188	4403	3307	105.128	74.643	74.313	253.26

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1897.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix M.

Statement showing the expenses incurred in Sumwat 1952 on Public Buildings as also on Durbar ones.

No.	Names of Buildings.	Cost of Durbar Buildings.			Cost of public Buildings.			Remarks.
		~~Rs~~	As.	p.	~~Rs~~	As.	p.	
1	New roads and repairs to old ones.	,,	,,	,,	1361	9	3	
2	Expenses of the Superintendency Garden.	,,	,,	,,	2872	11	0	
3	—Do.— Sonaria Do.	,,	,,	,,	1161	3	6	
4	—Do.— Dill Khoosal Do.	2596	12	9	,,	,,	,,	
5	—Do.— Talebagh Do.	1258	12	9	,,	,,	,,	
6	Construction of new buildings.	2788	8	3	14197	0	11	
7	Renewal of old builings.	9352	7	9	542	9	0	
8	Repairs to old buildings.	8906	15	11	2465	8	8	
	Total.	24903	9	.5	22600	10	4	=47504-3-9 Grand Total.

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1897.

Dullabhji D. Ved.
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Annual Administration Report

of the

PALANPUR STATE

for the year 1897-98.

Palanpur, 13½ *June 1898,*

To,

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI DEVAN MAHA-

KHAN SIR SHER MOHMED KHANJI

SAHEB BAHADUR K. G. C. I. E,

PALANPUR.

Your Highness,

I beg most respectfully to herewith submit for Your Highness' information the accompanying Annual Report of the administration of the State for 1897-98. A perusal there-of will enable Your Highness to see how the different departments of the State have worked during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' Most Obedient Servant,

Dullabhji D.Ved.

Chief Minister, Palanpur.

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Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year 1897-98.

I. INTRODUCTION.

(Area of the State abont 3177 square miles, population 274,864 souls according to the last census, number of villages 507, average revenue about Rs. 650,000).

This annual report for the year 1897–98 is the seventh one of its kind.

2. The bubonic plague having prevailed in Palanpur and the surrounding villages this report has but a few administrative measures to deal with. It has, on the other hand, simply to tell a long tale of unprecedented woes and sufferings, mitigated greatly by the liberal expenses incurred by the Durbar, and the deep and disinterested sympathy substantially extended by His Highness personally to all classes of his subjects.

3. The report for the year 1896-97 was somewhat favourably commented upon by the Political Superintendent, and it also evoked the following remarks from His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

"The Palanpur Report again requires but little notice from Government and, if couched in somewhat optimistic language, yet gives a record of general administration, which shows that the wants of the State receive full attention from its ruler, while His Highness' anxiety to co-operate with the British Government in all Imperial matters, and his promptness and vigour in endeavouring to prevent his capital from becoming a danger of centre for the further dissemination of the plague have received recently direct recognition at the hands of Her Majesty. His Excellency would be glad of further information as to the issue of Stamps, referred to in paragraph 19 of His Highness the Dewan's Report as being introduced in the State".

4 As implied in the above remarks His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji K. C. I. E, the Dewan Sahib, has been most graciously promoted to the personal distinction of Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire by Her Imperial Majesty. This appreciation of his humble doings,

shown in the New Year's Honours' list, has greatly delighted him and placed him under life-long gratitude. It is needless to say that the honour conferred is operating upon him as a salutary incentive for the good of his people, and for strengthening the tie of deep and sincere loyalty, with which he is attached to the Paramount Power.

5. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, very kindly visited Palanpur on the 25th August last. Though His Excellency's stay was but a short one, as he returned the next day, he repeatedly expressed himself highly gratified with all that he personally saw,

6. As for changes in the *personnel* there have been none of any note-worthy significance. A new office for the settlement of boundaries of the different villages, held by subordinate Girasias and Thakardas having been found a desideratum, the services of Mr. Rattanchand Ujamchand, Municipal Secretary of Ajmere, were applied for and secured from Goverment. He has joined his appointment on the 20th December last. He is to receive a net salary of Rs. 200 p. m. This is an important addition to the number of offices existing in this state.

7. Appendix A embodies the several particulars regarding the ruling chief of this state, the principal members of his family, his relatives, and the leading persons of his court. Among other details it shows also the progress of the two young princes. It has been pronounced to be of a very satisfactory nature. Colonel Jackson, after frequently examining the heir-apparent, Prince Talemohmed Khanji Sahib, has been pleased to address him a letter, from which it is not out of place here to quote the following. " When I examined you the other day I was very glad to find that you had improved so much in English. You now read very well with good pronunciation and you can carry on a conversation without difficulty. I have no doubt that you will, with your steadiness and perseverance, eventually become accomplished in that difficult language. "

8. In a similar letter to the younger Prince, Yaverhusain Khanji Sahib, Colonel Jackson says as under:—

" I am glad to observe that you are paying good attention to your study of English. As you have natural sharpness and good courage you will find no difficulty in learning and in speaking my language. Every year that language is becoming more and more spoken, not only in India, but all over the world. It is quite necessary that sons of Rajas should be accomplished not only in speaking English, but also in the knowledge

of how to carry out the duties of a state. They should also be proficient in bodily exercises. I hope that you will take pains to grow up clever and strong and capable of performing any duty that you may have to do in the future. I am very pleased with your good manners and general good conduct."

9. The above quotations speak for themselves, and there remains but little to be added, except that credit is also due to the respective tutors of both the Kumars. Mr. Krishnaji and Mr. Vachhraj have worked hard with there respective charges.

10. The State Stamp Law, which was not enforced earlier owing to the plague, has been put in force from Chaitar Sud 2nd, Sumwat 1954, corresponding to 24th March last. As trade and traffic, as also all sorts of monetary transactions, have been at a stand-still on account of the epidemic and the consequent exodus of the people, and as they will take sometime more to be in full swing again, this new law will but make a slow progress. The income from the sale of Stamps will be but limited for the present, but we hope it will increase gradually.

11. His Highness having himself very wisely suggested, Rules for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals have been framed and promulgated on the 25th March last. They have been put in force from the 1st of April 1898, which date actually speaking, however, does not come within the period covered by this summary of the past year's events.

12. This Durbar's appeal regarding the Chansole-Kodram boundary case was very patiently and attentively heard by Mr Lely, Commissioner Northern Division. He has given his decision and a copy of his judgment has been received after the end of the official year, dealt with in this report.

13. At the time of the Tirah expedition this Durbar made a voluntary offer of a present to Government of transport animals. Two hundred bullocks were accepted, but Government paid their price. However His Highhess' loyalty was acknowledged, and a communication, conveying the best and the most cordial thanks of Government, was received.

14. The Jackson Hall, referred to in para 20 of the previous Annual Report, was opened for use by Colonel Jackson on the 22nd June 1897, the very day on which Her Imperial Majesty's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated. A Durbar was held on that day, and was very numerously attended. It goes without saying that the Hall is proving a great and real

blessing to the people, attending the Superintendency Offices for business. As was intended a large and nice clock has been placed in the tower, erected on the front part of the Hall. The total expenses on account of this admirable structure has risen to Rs 21000.

15. A village has been newly populated in our Panthawada Taluka. It has been named "Rajkot" and goes to make the total of our villages 507, as shown at the top of this chapter.

16. The revenue of the State having somewhat increased the average annual figure has been shown at Rs 650,000 instead of Rs 640,000. It is hoped this will be deemed a gratifying feature of the past year's administration.

17. The new building for the combined Post and Telegraph Office for the city of Palanpur having been completed has been occupied from the 5th June 1897. The building is calculated to be of utmost convenience, as it commands a central and open situation. The total cost of this building has come to Rs 8118-10-6 instead of Rs 5000, the first estimated amount.

18. During the year under report several internal boundaries have been settled through the instrumentality of Punch, a mode very popular and time-honoured in itself and always calculated to give general satisfaction. These were between:—

[1] Bharath and Baiwada.
[2] Dhedhal and Lorwada.
[3] Pengia and Dugdol Moti.
[4] Siya and Dugdol Chhoti.
[5] Dhanpura-Talepura and Ghada.
[6] Dhanpura and Bharath.
[7] Vithodar-Taleghad and Bural.
[8] Dhanawada and Bural.
[9] Nandla and Dhroba.
[10] Assia-Saral and Nandla.

These villages have in them various interests of different Jaghirdars, and hence an early settlement of their boundaries was a most desirable thing. In accomplishing these adjustments the Revenue Kamdar, Mr. Girdharlal, the Deesa Tehsildar Mr. Hemraj, and the Dhanera Tehsildar, Thakore Jalal Khanji have rendered valuable services, which the Durbar appreciate very much. Thakore Mojam Khanji and Survey Kamdar, Mr. Gokaldass also

co-operated with the above officers, and gave all assistance they could.

19. The Ghudwada disputes are waxing more numerous and complicated. It is hoped a competent officer will be appointed to take them up next cold weather.

II GENERAL CONDITION, RESOURCES, AND INDUSTRY.

20. The amount of rain-fall during the year under report was a good one, being nearly equal to the average, viz, 33 inches and 60 cents. It was again well distributed throughout the rainy season, and consequently largely contributed to render the year a fairly good one as regards agricultural produce.

21. The rainfall during each of the preceding five years is noted below:-

Years.	Inches.
1892-93	40-50
1893-94	54-13
1894-95	37-93
1895-96	18-94
1896-97	29-24

The figures, detailed above, give an average of 36 inches and 15 cents against the previous average of 33 inches and 57 cents.

22. The out-turn of harvests, Kharif as well as Rabi, was certainly better, but owing to the plague several villages had to be evacuated, and the people had no time to take full care of them. Hence they could not be gathered to the full extent. On account of this the cultivators as well as the Durbar had to suffer a partial loss.

23. The supply of water, for drinking and irrigation, has been copious. Fodder has been abundant and cheap.

24. As for cattle disease 1200 cases, with 400 deaths occurred, against 803 and 305 respectively. Their general condition has been, however, healthy.

25. During the year under review there was no cholera at all. There were 86 cases of smallpox, out of them 18 proved fatal.

26. The articles of export continue to be the same as previously reported, but during the year under retrospect trade was at a complete standstill. The outbreak of the plague produced a general depression of traffic, the unfavourable effects of which a good many years' revival will only be able to efface.

27. The subjoined table embodies the average prices of cereals that ruled during the year under review, as compared with those that prevailed in the preceding year.

Year.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Muth.	Gram.	Moong.	Superior Rice.	Inferior Rice.	Remarks.
	Pounds per Rupee.							
1896-97.	28	23¼	29	26¼	19¾	14½	17¾	
1897-98	23¾	21	25¼	23¼	18¾	12¾	17¼	

28. It will be seen from the above average rates, that those for the past year have been dearer than those that prevailed in the previous year. The reason of this is not far to seek. During the plague epidemic markets were actually closed, and the rates went high in an abnormal way. This fact, and the scarcity that prevailed elsewhere contributed to render the average prices higher than before.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

29. Lieutenant-Surgeon Norman Rainier, Special Plague Officer, whose services were kindly lent by Government for plague duty here, has prepared an elaborate and graphic report regarding the plague and measures adopted in connection therewith. With his kind permission his report is embodied in this one. It is so full that there remains but little to be added to it. This will be done after reproducing here his report, the text of which runs as under:—

30. "During 1897-98 Palanpur State has been visited by two epidemics. The first epidemic was confined only to the city of Palanpur which was infected from Bombay through a Baniah, who died of the disease soon after his return from Bombay. The epidemic, which was of a mild type, lasted about four months, from February 1897 to the end of May 1897, during which there were 141 cases and 90 deaths, being a percentage mortality of 63.8.

31. During March Surgeon-Captain Cleveland came over from Deesa and, together with Dr. Lowson, made the following arrangements:—

[I] For the several classes of inhabitants erection of Hospitals for the sick, and formation of Segregation Camps for the reception of neighbours and relatives.

[II] Disinfection of the infected houses by a solutlon of 1 to 20 carbolic acid.

32. The second epidemic commenced on August 2nd 1897 in the same quarter as that, in which the first epidemic had ended, and was also traced to a Baniah, who had recently arrived from Bombay.

33. For convenience the course of the epidemic may be considered under two headings:—

(I) In the city of Palanpur.

(II) In the Districts of Palanpur.

EPIDEMIC IN THE CITY OF PALANPUR:—

34. Upto September 22nd the Plague operations were in the hands of the State Doctor, who followed as closely as possible the lines laid down by Dr. Cleveland, but with the addition of search parties, and on my arrival I found the following arrangements in force:—

(I) For the different classes of inhabitants four hospitals, and attached to each a segregation camp, to which were removed the sick with their attendants, and the inmates of the neighbouring houses.

(II) Search parties of Durbar sepoys, but with no responsible official in charge of them.

(III) A rough disinfection of infected houses with a solution of 1 to 20 Carbolic acid.

35. These arrangements were found not to work satisfactorily, owing to the strongly rooted objection amongst the people to hospitals and segregation camps, and the apathy of the search parties, who, sympathising with the people, could not be depended on to give much help or timely information, in many cases information being delayed until the neighbours had had time to remove to a different locality. In order to overcome these difficulties, the following measures were adopted.

36. The city was divided into four wards, each of which was placed under the charge of a native gentleman, who with the help of his search party daily inspected his quarter. Two or three times a week I, with the medical subordinates, accompanied the ward supervisors in their search, thus ensuring

a complete and simultaneous examination of the whole city. The influence of these gentlemen induced the search parties to give earlier information, and ensured the inhabitants of the infected block being removed to a segregation camp, although many still managed to escape to other parts of the city and to the Mango Groves outside. When it was found that in the latter place they were not interfered with, and that only Chowkidars were posted to give information of fresh cases, they speedily removed themselves and their sick thither.

37. To the better organization of search parties, the voluntary removal of infected house-holds to the Mango Groves, and to the great decrease in the population (many people having fled to the surrounding villages) must be attributed the decline of the disease, which marked the eighth to the eleventh week of the epidemic. Unfortunately the occurrence of the Dewali Festival caused a great number of people to return to the city, resulting in a rapid increase of the disease.

38. The week after the Dewali most of these people returned to the villages. Probably at this time they laid the foundation of the Epidemic in the districts, though one or two villages were already infected. About this time the Plague Commissioner arrived and advocated the complete evacuation of the city. This was done by the 2nd November, about eight thousand or one-third of the normal population building huts for themselves in the open areas round-about the city, the remaining making good their escape to the villages. The effect of this operation, combined with the increasing confidence of the people, leading them to voluntarily report cases and submit to Segregation, was at once apparent. By the end of November the epidemic was practically at an end.

MEASURES FOR DISINFECTION.

39. On my arrival the method of house-disinfection was very imperfect; this was at once taken in hand, each infected house together with the adjacent houses being cleansed in the following way:—

40. A large area of roofs was first removed. The floors were then thoroughly soaked with 50 p. c. solution of carbolic acid, all moveable articles were taken outside and disinfected, as also all rags, dirty Razais, and useless articles were burnt in front of the houses. The floor was afterwards dug up to a depth of two inches, the whole interior roof, walls, and floor then sprayed by a small-hand engine with carbolic solution, and a thick

coating of white-wash applied to the walls.

41. The doors were then locked, a notice pasted over them forbidding entry without permission, and a plague-sign painted on the wall.

42. On the evacuation of the city four cleaning parties, under European supervision, were formed, and disinfection of the whole city was systematically carried out, as above described, with the exception, that the floors were not dug up, and that after a quarter of the city had been completed a solution of 1 to 100 perchloride of mercury was substituted for the carbolic solution. The mercury salt upto this time had not been obtainable in sufficient quantity.

REOCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

43. On the evacuation of the city the system of the Ward Supervision was continued in the areas outside the city, each supervisor being required to prepare registers of persons living under his charge.

44. On December 15th the reoccupation of the town was commenced. Only those persons on the register were first admitted, no disinfection being enforced, but only medical examination. Each person was provided with a ticket bearing his name and that of the head of the family. The head of each family was given a larger ticket bearing all the names of his family.

45. All arrivals by road or rail, unprovided with passes from Plague Authorities, were conducted to an Observation Camp, and after disinfection, were detained for a period not exceeding ten days, after which they also received similar tickets.

46. Respectable natives, unwilling to reside in a camp, were permitted to make their own arrangements, subject to disinfection and medical examination for ten days before receiving tickets.

47. Arrivals, producing duly signed passes from plague authorities, were at once given tickets subject to a ten days' medical surveillance. All tickets were signed by myself only. Every person was required to show his ticket when passing through the city gates, and also at the inspections of the Ward Supervisors, who dividing their ward into three, saw one portion each day, thus ensuring a complete examination of the whole city once in three days. Any person found without a ticket was sent to an Observation Camp.

48. This ticket system is still in force, and persons desiring to leave

Palanpur can do so, on giving up their tickets to their Ward Supervisor, who keeps a register of their names, and on their return, gives back the tickets and keeps them under his observation for ten days.

RESULTS OF REOCCUPATION.

49. Since the reoccupation of the city several imported cases have occurred, one of which was concealed in different quarters of the town for about ten days, but by evacuating and redisinfecting large areas round the infected houses, no indigenous case has occurred.

50. During this epidemic the total number of cases was 674,the deaths being 413, giving a percentage mortality of 61.2.

51. Very little medical treatment was employed with the exception of disinfection, and towards the latter part of the epidemic the administration of stimulants and purgatives, on account of the strong objection to European medicines. Food was supplied free in all Hospitals and Segregation Camps.

52. Compulsary removal to hospital was enforced after evacuation of the city to lessen the danger of infection to the healthy.

II. PLAGUE IN THE DISTRICTS OF PALANPUR.

SOURCE OF INFECTION.

53. Early in October it was found that two or three villages were attacked with plague, and there can be no doubt that the infection had been carried from Palanpur city, as the first cases were in every instance Palanpur people, who in order to avoid the disease, had taken refuge with their friends or relatives in the villages. At this time and upto November 2nd I was the only European Officer present; and owing to the more important work in Palanpur, I could only spare time for occasional visits to the infected villages, when I took the opportunity of instructing the Patels as to the nature and danger of the disease, and the steps necessary for its suppression, as far as possible, personally supervising the latter.

54. As these measures varied considerably from those adopted later, and as they gave very different results, it has been thought advisable to separately consider the periods, during which they were respectively in force, viz, from the commencement of the disease to December 31st 1897, and from January 1st to the end of the epidemic.

55. During the first period the measures were as follows:—

[I] Rough huts were erected at some distance from the village for the patients and their attendants, and near them another set of huts for the segregation of contacts. Both Hospital and Segregation Camp were watched by Chowkidars to prevent inter-communication. Food, and firewood were supplied free to both the sick and segregated.

[II] The Patel and Havaldar were ordered to make a daily inspection of the village for the detection of new or suspected cases. To help them in this work one or more sepoys were attached to each infected village.

[III] The evacuated houses were locked and sealed to prevent re-occupation.

[IV] Hospital Assistants were sent out from Palanpur, when required, to disinfect the persons and clothing of those who had been segregated for ten days, and the sick after a period of 21 days, provided they were convalescent. Clothing was disinfected in 1 to 50 Phenyle solution, the people in 1 to 100 bath, and all clothing &c, of the sick was burnt.

56. During November three European Officers arrived; and to them was allotted the work of supervising the disinfection and general plague arrangements of the villages. It was also their duty, on obtaining information of any freshly infected village, to proceed there and make the usual arrangements, the disinfection being left until an officer and his cleaning party were available.

57. It will be noticed, that only the infected quarter of the village was primarily evacuated, and only after several fresh quarters were attacked, and it was seen that their evacuation did not materially check the course of the disease, that the village was completely evacuated and closed.

FROM JANUARY 1st TO THE END OF THE EPIDEMIC.

58. Early in January Dr. Anderson arrived, and suggested the complete evacuation of an infected village on the first authenticated case, and the adoption of some better system of obtaining earlier information from the villages. Acting on this suggestion the following modifications in, and additions to, the fore-going plague measures, were made and remained in force upto the end of the epidemic,

(I) Patels of all villages, within a radius of 12 miles from

Palanpur, [this included the whole infected area] were ordered to send in daily reports of sickness and deaths, occurring in their villages.

[II] Vaccination was stopped, and the vaccinators were instructed to visit the villages in their districts and bring in all local reports, whether true or otherwise. [These men did excellent work and obtained a lot of valuable information.]

[III] The infected area was divided into four parts, each of which was placed under the charge of a European Officer, with a native of position and a medical subordinate to assist him, at the same time one or more cleaning parties were placed under his orders.

[IV] In order to give this Officer the best possible information, printed slips, with the names of all villages in his division, were prepared, and on receipt of the morning village reports at Palanpur, were filled up and despatched the same day to him. Any suspicious village could thus be searched by the Officer and his Medical Assistant.

[V] On finding any village infected, he caused a list of its inhabitants to be prepared, evacuated the whole village, and made the usual arrangements for the sick and segregation.

[VI] By means of this list a roll-call was ordered to be made daily by the village Havaldar and Talati.

59. As a result of these alterations much earlier information of infected villages was obtained, and the people were turned out before the village was thoroughly infected. The list acted as a check on villagers leaving their village. The printed slips ensured a daily report from each Patel.

METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

60. These were carried out on the same lines as in the city of Palanpur, with the exception that the floors were covered with a thick layer of white-wash.

61. It now remains to be seen whether these alterations in the methods employed had any influence on the course of the epidemic.

62. The number of villages, treated by the old methods upto December 31st 1897, was 25. The total number of cases in these villages was

637 with a mortality of 465, giving a percentage death-rate of 72.9. These cases, it must be observed, did not all occur before January 1st, many occurring during January and upto the end of February. In all, out of the 637 cases, 230 cases and 163 deaths occurred in these villages after January 1st with a percentage death-rate of 70.8. From January 1st to the end of April every freshly infected village was treated by new method; in all these villages amounted to 27 in number. The total cases were 316, the deaths 191 and percentage death-rate 60.4.

63. The results of the two methods of treatments are striking and important; and the cause of the marked diminution of cases and especially in the mortality in the villages, infected during the second period, must be due to either of the following.:—

1. Influence of variations in climatic condition.
2. A natural decrease frequently seen at the end of epidemics.
3. Variation in the methods of suppression and control.

64. (1) I need only quote two instances, to show that climatic conditions may be set aside. After January 1st,230 cases occurred among the villages treated on the old system. These villages were evacuated, and the people lived in the fields in the same way as the villages infected after January 1st, yet their percentage mortality was 70.8, as compared with 60.4 of the latter. Again the percentage mortality for January was 61.5, as compared with those of February [71.8] and December [73.3]. Yet January was extremely cold and easterly winds prevalent, crowding together of the persons for warmth —— condition certainly favouring the spread of the disease.

65. (2) Is it due to a natural decline in virulence, frequently seen at the end of an epidemic? I can quote only one instance against this, but I think it answers the question sufficiently. Deesa Cantonment was infected on 4th of March, and its last case occurred on 24th April, total cases 59, deaths 42, and percentage death-rate 71.1. This is not under the state, though in it, and all its plague operations were carried out by the Cantonment authorities. In Palanpur we have had eleven villages affected since March 1st, but the highest number of cases has been 13 with 9 deaths. I think this shows that there is no natural decline in the virulence of plague in this district.

66. (3) There only remains the variation in the methods of control, and though several changes were made in January, the great factor is, without doubt, the immediate evacuation of the villages on the first reported case.

The general condition of the villages, during the two periods, was identical. The climatic conditions affected them equally. The numbers of villages affected in each period were practically the same.

67. The populations of the villages of the two periods averaged about equal. Concealment was certainly practised in nearly all villages upto the end of the epidemic, though the first three or four villages had more opportunities, and were probably more seriously infected, the remainder of the villages may be held fairly equally infected before the report of the first cases. The only difference practically was that information was received earlier and immediate evacuation carried out; all villages were eventually completely evacuated, but the improvement only relates to the villages which were emptied within a day or so of receiving the report of the disease. These facts bear out the theory that the ground is the most serious source of infection, and that the more rapidly the population can be completely removed from the infected area, the more excellent will be the results obtainable.

METHOD AND RESULT OF REOCCUPATION.

68. The villages were reoccupied after 21 to 28 days had elapsed from the occurrence of the last case. With a few exceptions all villagers were medically examined before entering their village. After the introduction of lists this work was rendered easier, and the names of any absentees were given to the village Patel, whose duty was to detain them outside the village until ten days after their arrival. Five villages in all were attacked a second time. One [not medically examined] was proved to have concealed its cases in order to re-enter the village. In a second two cases occurred both in one family, but the first was probably imported, as he had recently been to an infected village to see some relations. The infected block only was evacuated, and redisinfected. No further cases then occurred. In a third village two cases occurred at different intervals, but they also probably contracted the disease from an infected village close by. The same treatment was adopted with a similar result, only partial evacuation being carried out. In the remaining two villages the disease was almost certainly of local origin, in both the previous disinfection had been very imperfectly carried out; and as in both villages cases occurred simultaneously in several quarters of the village, the disease was probably not eradicated. On reoccupation one village was again thoroughly cleaned and evacuated for a

a month. The second attack was severe, but no further case since reoccupation has occurred. The other was partially evacuated in blocks and thoroughly recleansed, only some four cases occurred therein. With one exception all these villages were in one division, several cleaning parties were under the officer at the same time, and it was impossible to supervise each thoroughly. It was also thought that by this time they could be trusted to work efficiently by themselves. One large village was successfully treated by the old method. Some nine cases occurred, but after evacuation of the block and thorough cleansing and segregation, no further cases afterwards occurred. In another village it was successful for three weeks, but cases then began to crop up, and evacuation was eventually carried out.

69. A rough estimate from the State accounts shows that about Rs. 102659-7-6 has been expended, inclusive of the pay of the European Officers, upto the date of this report."

70. After the wholesale quotations of the above accounts from Dr. Rainier's report among what little remains to be added is the appendix N, attached to this Report. It shows the detailed items of the various descriptions of expenditures, incurred and paid by the Durbar upto the 9th of May. The grand total of Rs. 102659-7-6 is a very heavy figure and indicates what amount of noble generosity, and the philanthropic instincts of His Highness were allowed to play their part freely. It will be unhesitatingly admitted all round that the state has outstepped its means in incurring these expenses, but the good of the people, which is so much at His Highness' heart, and the blessed quality of mercy, he is endowed with naturally, have led to them. Our financial position for the Sumwat year 1954 is somewhat in jeopardy, but we hope to tide over the embarrassment in a short period with a strict eye to economy.

71. Though plague has been completely put down there is some apprehension of its recurrence, so long as other parts of the Presidency continue affected. With a view to its prevention we are still continuing several kinds of arrangements in pursuance of the salutary advice of the Political Superintendent. They exist in the form detailed in the following paragraphs:—

72. Five supervisors are employed, with one Jamadar and three sepoys under each, to assist him in the performance of his duties, of whom four are for doing duty in the interior of the town, and one for the suburbs. They go round examining passes and detecting persons sick on

any account. The names of the sick persons are reported to the Chief Medical Officer who examines them.

73. The town is sub-divided into four wards, one of which is assigned to each of the four town supervisors, whose duty is to visit their respective wards daily early in the morning, and to inspect the passes that are given to the residents of the town, to see that the owners of the passes are present, absentees being accounted for by other inmates of the house. Any person found to be living in the town, without having obtained a pass, bearing the signature of the Special Plague Officer—Dr Rainier—is brought up before him at the Plague Office, held daily in one of the halls of the Good-fellow Hospital, to explain why he posseses no pass. If his explanation is deemed by him to be satisfactory, a pass is granted to him, otherwise he is sent to the Quarantine Camp and detained there for ten days. At the end of that period he is disinfected under the supervision of the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Hindu or Mahomedan Camp, as the case may be. He is then given a pass, and allowed to reside in the town.

74. A register of all persons living in each ward, adjusted upto date, is kept. Each supervisor inquires after the health of each and every person living in his ward, reports any cases of illness or deaths to the Chief Medical Officer, who satisfies himself, as regards the nature of illness and the cause of death. Any person belonging to his ward, wishing to go to any other place, should have his name entered in a register, showing the name, caste, age, sex, occupation, his place of destination, date of departure and date of arrival. He should leave his pass with his Ward Supervisor, and obtain from him a printed receipt for it. On his arrival here he should re-obtain his pass from the supervisor and give back the receipt, and remain under his observation for ten days. In case he fails to do so he is at once taken to the Observation Camp, and detained there for ten days.

75. People residing in the town have been enjoined that whenever they have occasion to go out they must have their passes with them to be shown to the Karkuns, stationed at the several gates. No person is allowed to enter the town unless he has obtained a pass for himself.

76. These passes are written or printed on card boards and are "Permanent Passes". Persons coming from other places, provided with clean bills of health, signed by the Plague authorities of the places they come from, to transact business in the town of Palanpur, and to stay in it for a few days only, are granted "Temporary Passes" for the few days they are

likely to be detained here for the purpose, on condition of their remaining under medical observation for a certain number of days.

77. All the gates are kept strictly guarded by the Police, and no person is allowed to go in or out without having a pass with him. Persons coming either by rail or road without certificates, duly signed by the Plague authorities of the places they come from, are taken to quarantine camps, disinfected, and detained there for ten days before they get their passes.

78. Railway inspection of passengers is still kept in force.

79. The quarantine camps are in charge of a Hospital Assistant under the direction and supervision of the Chief Medical Officer.

80. As all the affected Dhandhar (Palanpur proper) villages have been free from plague since sometime past, the inhabitants of those villages are given passes, printed on coloured paper, to go into the town, on condition that they must not remain therein at night. These passes are available to the grantees for visiting the town as often as they like.

81. As regards the detection of plague cases in the town stringent orders have been given to the inhabitants generally to give immediate notice of the occurrence of such cases to the supervisor of the ward, in which they may be residing, with a view to the fact being at once reported to the Chief Medical Officer of the State, who forthwith goes to the affected house, and adopts necessary measures for removing the patient to the plague hospital, for the segregation of the other inmates of the house and neighbours into the segregation camp, and for the evacuation of as many houses on all sides of the affected one as he may deem necessary for the safety of the locality, his proceedings being then reported to the Special Plague Officer–Dr. Rainier–who invariably visits the place himself, and gives such further orders as he may consider to be essential for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

DHANDHAR VILLAGES.

82. All the affected villages have now been free from plague, nevertheless the following arrangements are still kept up as precautionary measures.

83. The services of a competent Hospital Assistant have as yet been retained. His duty is to go about in the villages, turn by turn, to detect any plague cases, if any may occur. The village authorities, that is, Patels, Talatis, and Talavis, are warned, under severe penalties, to send in an immediate report of the occurrence, in their respective villages, of plague

cases or even that of an ordinary illness, of deaths and their causes, to the Huzur Office, Palanpur. If the case be real or even if a suspected one, the patient should at once be removed to the hut, set apart as a hospital, and the other healthy members of the house to the segregation huts outside the village. Should the Hospital Assistant be absent therefrom, and is engaged in visiting other villages in his range, he should at once be sent for, with a view to the treatment of the patient, and to take other necessary steps for the prevention of the spread of the disease to other parts of the village. Disinfection and limewashing of the houses &c, as the Special Plague Officer may direct, are then done with due care.

84. Patels and Talatis are warned to submit weekly health reports of their respective villages to the Thandar of that District, who, in his turn, is to submit those weekly reports to the Huzur Office, Palanpur. In case of the occurrence of a suspicious or real plague case in a village, the village authorities are to send in their reports direct to Palanpur without any loss of time. They have to do the same if dead rats are found.

85. White-washing parties are kept in readiness to proceed, at the shortest notice, to any village wherever their services may be required for whitewashing and disinfecting all the houses in it or a portion thereof, as the Special Plague Officer may desire.

DEESA TOWN.

86. Though Deesa Town, as well as villages under Deesa Tehsil, are quite free from plague, a Hospital Assistant has been retained to move about in the villages to see that all is right there, and to report immediately to the Special Plague Officer and to the Tehsildar any case of plague which may occur, and to take preliminary steps to arrest the spread of the pestilence until he gets further instructions from his superiors.

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87. With the above measures in force we earnestly hope, with the help of Providence, to remain immune for the future from the most horrible mysterious, and troublesome epidemic that has eaten into vitals of the State and its people for a long time, but which has now happily passed away.

88. The co-operation of the Mahajans of Palanpur has been praiseworthy. Their hearty assistance greatly contributed to an early eradication of the plague. Mr. Hathi Manekchand was the factotum for that community, and deserves special mention for all he did, not minding the expenses and risk

he was personally incurring along with the Mahajans.

89. Lastly our grateful acknowledgments, due to Surgeon Lieutenant Norman Rainier, claim their place here quite naturally and spontaneously. This Officer, whose services were kindly lent by Government for about a period of eight months, worked most energetically and zealously. His persistent efforts to stamp out the plague were quite successful within a comparatively short time. His really indefatigable industriousness and skilful tact are beyond all praise. His name has become a household word, and his popularity will long remain fresh and green in Palanpur.

III. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

90. The work of introducing the Vighoti system of levying the land revenue has been pushed on with remarkable vigour, and energy; and even better results than those in the previous year have been achieved. The Bhagbatai system has been replaced by this one in 21 additional villages, in the year under report against 13 in 1896-97. This addition makes the total number of villages having the Vighoti system 150. Of these 21 villages 12 belong to the Deesa Mahal, 3 to the Dhanera Mahal, 2 to Palanpur Mahal proper, 2 to Dhanaly Mahal, 1 to Gudh Mahal, and 1 to the Panthawada Mahal. Looking to these figures the greatest credit is due to the Deesa Tehsildar for his having succeeded in persuading the orthodox and unwilling cultivators to accept the new system. The Revenue Kamdar, Mr Girdharlal, though suffering from a continued ill-health, has spared no pains to do his duty with tact, zeal, and industry.

91. A glance at the Appendix B shows that revenue survey has been completed in 18 more villages, thus making a total of 231. In the previous year 15 were done. Hence the work done in the year under review is comparatively more, at least so far as the number of villages goes. Of the 18 villages thus surveyed completely, 8 are situated in the Deesa Taluka, 6 in Panthawada, 3 in Dhanera, and 1 in Palanpur Taluka.

92. The same Appendix indicates that revenue survey of 26 villages is now in progress. Other particulars of interest have also been entered in this Appendix.

93. The year under report was a better one in point of out-turn of various kinds of harvests than the previous one. The produce of wheat amounted to about 15 annas, rape-seeds 13, sesamum 9, Jowari 15, Bajri 10, rice 14, and pulses 8 annas in the Rupee. The average out-turn thus

comes to about 12 annas.

94. The year being a better one very little of remission of land revenues had to be allowed. Only Rs 1458-5-4 had to be remitted, and this in the Deesa Taluka only, against Rs 2251 in the preceding year.

95. Appendix C is a comparative statement containing the amounts of revenues, derived from the Khalsa, Putta and Pasaita lands, for the Sumvat year 1953, as compared with those of Sumvat 1952.

96. The number of Pucca wells, newly sunk and constructed during the year is 56 against 9 in the preceding year, while that of Kutcha wells is 129 against 92. Herein too the revenue officials have accomplished better results.

97. The Takavi system, though kept free for all the cultivators, is but availed of by few. They choose to borrow money from their money-lenders, who can afford to wait for repayment till any length of time, the high rate of interest they charge being a great inducement for them. Hence the Durbar is but rarely applied for, as in that case repayment by instalments has to be punctual.

98. During the year under report a total sum of Rs 671-0-0 has been lent as Takavi advances to some cultivators, against Rs 1006 in the preceding year.

99. Fallow lands, measuring in all about 441 Bighas, have been newly brought under cultivation in the year under report, against 320 Bighas in the year that preceded it. A little over one-third of the above mentioned 441 Bighas has been appropriated for the new village "Rajkot", populated in the Panthawada Mahal.

100. Cotton cultivation ought to gradually increase, though the nature of the soil is uncongenial for its growth. During the year under retrospect it has fallen to 500 acres from 578 acres in the previous year (vide para 50 of the previous Annual Report.) At the kind suggestion of Major Lyde, our new Political Superintendent, we have thought it advisable to try Egyptian cotton-seeds this year, and have already received a quantity of them from Mr. Tata of Bombay. An experiment will be tried in the forthcoming season on a small scale first, and will be extended if any amount of success is fortunately secured.

101. A total sum of Rs 2917-7-6 has been paid to the cultivators for effecting agricultural improvements, against Rs 3097-5-3 in the previous year. This is done to encourage poor cultivators to sink and construct

new wells.

102. The Revenue Kamdar went on a district tour, and visited villages under the Deesa, Dhanera, and Panthawada Mahals, settling Vighoti matters and land disputes on the spot.

IV. FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

103. This report, in account matters, deals with the Sumwat year 1953, commencing from Asad sud 2nd of that year to Asad Sud 1st of the Sumwat year 1954. The financial year, Sumwat 1953, thus taken, corresponds to the period extending from 12th July 1896 to 1st July 1897.

104. The receipts and disbursements of the revenues of the State for the Sumwat year 1953 under different sub-heads have been shown, with all the necessary details, in Appendix D. The balance at the end of the year with the State Banker is found to be ~~Rs~~ 15622-12-0, which is a welcome outcome of the strict economy, that was observed in the year. The balance due to the State at the close of the previous Sumwat year was only ~~Rs~~ 5689-11-9.

105. During the year under report (Sumwat 1953) the grand total of income from all sources amounted to ~~Rs~~ 659527-14-7, against ~~Rs~~ 639806-1-3 in Sumwat 1952. Thus there has been an increase of ~~Rs~~ 19721-13-4 in Sumwat 1953. This is mainly due to the increment, discernible in the income of our Khalsa villages, paying their Rajbhag by Vighoti.

106. The aggregate of expenditures under all heads for the Sumwat year 1953 has been ~~Rs~~ 649594-14-4, against ~~Rs~~ 602921-13-3 in the previous year. A sum of ~~Rs~~ 46673-1-1 has consequently been the amount of increase in the expenditures for the former year. Comparing the items shewn in Appendix D for both the years, good many departments appear to have been managed with a careful eye to economy. The tour expenses of His Highness, and those incurred on account of the first outbreak of the plague, which only have found entry in the accounts of Sumwat 1953, have turned out to be the chief causes of the increased expenditures. Civil establishment and charity have also, to some extent, contributed to this result.

107. The total income for Sumwat 1953 was ~~Rs~~ 659527-14-7, while the expenses amounted to ~~Rs~~ 649594-14-4. Deducting the latter from the former, there has been left a net surplus of Rs. 9933-0-3.

108. As mentioned above the closing balance in favour of the Durbar with the State Banker for Sumwat 1953 was Rs 15622-12-0. But the current financial year having seen the dire revisitation of the bubonic plague has been one of very heavy and extraordinarily high expenditures. Up-to the 9th May 1898 the total sum of Rs 102659-7-6 has been paid for the plague expenses of various kinds. The greater portion of this will be shown in the accounts for Sumwat 1954. It remains to be seen how much of this can be liquidated from the revenues of the present year. A curtailment in the current expenses of the several departments of the State is being practised so as to prevent financial embarrassment as far as possible.

V. POLICE DEPARTMENT.

109. This Department is managed by the Police Kamdar, the duties of which post have devolved upon Mr Misri Mian, as mentioned in para 59 of the previous Annual Report. Be it said to the credit of Mr Misri Mian that he has discharged the duties, he has been tentatively entrusted with, with zeal. He has been indefatigable while the plague raged, and met all the numerous demands, made on him, with cheerfulness and good sense.

110. The strength of our Police Department stands almost the same as before, and is as follows:—

441 Regular Foot Police.

159 Mounted Police (Regular Sowars).

2334 Village Police (Chokiats).

100 Vajedar Sowars.

3034 Total.

111. The above numbers, when compared with the numbers given in the preceding Annual Report [para 60], show that there has been a reduction of one only each in Regular Foot Police and Mounted Police. The figures of the Chokiats and Vajedar Sowars continue to be the same.

112. For the city and districts there are, in all, 10 Foujdars. Besides them there is the Opium Inspector. All these work under the direct supervision of the Police Kamdar, and have done their duties most satisfactorily. They have been of immense use during the prevalence of the plague, in connection with which they were assigned special duties which they performed without any hesitation—nay—with praiseworthy

alacrity.

113. The cost of the maintenance of the Police Department has been Rs 82353-0-4 in Sumwat 1953, against Rs 81803-5-3 in the preceding year. Appendix E is a comparative statement for the last two years, showing the number of offences reported in each year. The number of offences reported in 1897–98 is 484, against 560 in 1896–97. Thus there is a fall-off of 76. This better result is, no doubt, attributable to the better vigilance of the Police.

114. The Appendix, referred to above, also discloses that the number of persons arrested for having committed offences, has fallen from 809 to 742, showing a decrease of 67.

115. Out of the persons arrested 495 were sent for trial in the year dealt with in this report, against 659 in the previous year. The number of the accused convicted has been 304 against 451, while the number discharged and acquitted stands at 191 against 198.

116. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested has been 40.9 against 55.7; while the percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial has fallen from 68.4 to 61.4. It must be at once admitted that these two results are not so favourable as those accomplished in the year before.

117. Appendix F indicates that the value of property, stolen during the year under review, has been Rs 39008–11–5 against Rs. 18250–14–4. From the former, property valued at Rs. 22989–12–1 has been recovered, while the amount recovered in the year, that preceded it, was Rs. 11095 14–7. Hence the percentage of the value of property recovered to the property stolen comes to 58.9 against 60.7.

118. The reason for the above somewhat unfavourable results is easily forthcoming. It is that when people had to be turned out of their villages, when they were infected by plague, several thefts occurred, and it was found difficult to trace the thieves and property stolen. The Foujdars having had to adhere to the plague duty had no time and means to do all this.

119. Owing to the plague all the annual fairs were actually stopped. It was evidently safe and advisable to prevent large gatherings at such a dangerous time. The safety of the people required the adoption of this salutary measure.

120. The drilling of the policemen could not be carried on, as the

men as well as officers were employed in doing plague duties.

121. It is a gratifying feature of the past year's Police working that not a single case of opium smuggling has occurred.

VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

122. The names of the several appellate and original civil and criminal courts remain the same, as described in paras 75 and 81 of the preceding Annual Report.

123. At the outset it may be remarked that the bubonic plague has allowed but a little of civil work to be done. As for the criminal work of the various courts the results may be deemed satisfactory in face of the above reason.

124. A glance at Appendix G shows that at the end of 1896-97 there was a balance of 6 civil appeals pending in the Huzur Court. In 1897-98, only 2 appeals were filed, making a total of 8. Out of these 8, 6 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 only. Thus it will be seen that on account of the plague the Huzur Court was not resorted to so much as before.

125 During the year under report 35 miscellaneous appeals were decided. Among this number there were 10 that related to disputes regarding immovable property, 8 regarding interlocutary orders and execution of decrees, 12 applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction on the decisions of the Small Cause Court, and 5 review appeals. Including all these the total number of civil appeals, decided by the Huzur Court, comes to 41.

126 The same Appendix G points out that the Appeal Court has been able to dispose of 14 civil appeals out of 31, leaving a balance of 17.

127. Appendix H shows the working of all the original civil courts. Out of a total of 2345 cases, among which only 562 were filed in the year under review, 807 could only be decided. Most of these were those conducted by the district courts, for those in Palanpur were virtually closed on account of the plague and the judges having had to do work in connection therewith. Nor could the parties attend courts, there being a strict prohibition. Thus the number of cases remaining undecided is 1538 at the end of 1897-98, against 1783 at the end of 1896-97.

128. The Huzur Court had, in all, before it 8 criminal second appeals during the year. Of this number 6 were decided leaving a residue

of 2. The appellate court had in all 18 criminal appeals, of which 17 have been disposed of, leaving only one in arrears [vide Appendix I].

129. Appendix J shows the working of the different original criminal courts. It appears therefrom that out of a total of 595 criminal cases they have been able to dispose of 582, leaving 13 only for this year. In spite of manifold difficulties these results of their working must be considered gratifying.

130. It is noteworthy that out of 59 cases, decided by the court of the Sar Nyayadhish, there were 5 Sessions cases against 4 in 1896-97. Out of these 5, 3 related to murder, 1 to culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and 1 to attempt to commit murder. There was no dacoity case at all.

131. The total amount of fines, inflicted during the year under report, is Rs 8662-3-0 against Rs. 9249-8-1. It is apparent from these comparative figures that there has been a decrease of Rs. 587-5-1 in the sum.

132. The total of the proceeds of fees from the institution of civil suits in all courts has come to Rs. 2844-1-9 against Rs. 18521-13-5. This is the inevitable result of the smaller number of suits filed. In 1897-98 only 902 decrees have been executed against 2116 in the previous year. The execution of decrees had to be at a standstill long time while the plague raged. In the Dhanera Taluka specially execution of decrees against the agriculturists had to be stopped on account of their impoverished condition.

133. The Small Cause Court has been able to decide only 78 cases in the year under retrospect, against 677 in the previous year. The balance left, however, is but a small one, viz, 86 cases only. The number of cases filed and that of cases disposed of have been both smaller.

134. No doubt the above results are poor, but the excuse is a strong one, and is calculated to bring credit home to the judicial officers. For instead of in courts they have worked most fearlessly and conscientiously in the plague Office and outside of it for the success of the plague measures, that had to be vigorously adopted and carried out.

VII. JAIL AND LOCK-UPS.

135. The principal Jail in the State is the Palanpur Central Jail and the rest being in the districts are but lock-ups. The subjoined tabular statement shows that the total number of prisoners, remaining on the

31st March last, was 158 against 198 at the end of 1896-97. Two prisoners

No. remaining on 31st March 1897.	No. admitted in 1897-98.	Total.	No. discharged in 1897-98.	No. absconded.	No. died.	Total.	No. remaining on 31st March 1898.
198	535	733	570	2	3	575	158

escaped and three died. The health of the inmates has been generally good. It is very satisfactory to note that this large Jail has remained immune from the plague, which at one time was so very bad here.

136. The Jail garden, after it has been widened and improved, has continued to supply the convicts, to whose labour it owes its existence, with vegetables.

137. The prisoners continue getting diet at the increased rate. Instead of at one anna and a half they get at one and three-fourths of an anna. This rate has been allowed throughout the year owing to high prices of food-grains.

138. During Sumwat 1953 the total expenses on the above head, inclusive of clothing charges, have come to Rs. 6442-15-10 against Rs. 6317-14-0 in Sumwat 1952.

139. The workshops, attached to the Jail, are in good order and have, as before, turned out carpets and tapes. Long-termed prisoners, who are made to do only intramural labour engage themselves in this industry. A special man has been given to the Jail for teaching cane-work, but this new industry is still in its infancy.

140. The rest of the prisoners are taken out for ex-door labour, such as re-pairing roads, watering gardens and trees, &c.

141. Mr Bhoopatram, the Sar Nyayadhis, is the Jail Superintendent. He, and Jamadar Asharafkhan, the Jailor, both deserve credit for the keeping up of discipline and for their having managed all the Jail affairs in a satisfactory way.

VIII. EDUCATION.

142. Along with other things education has had its share of sufferings, created by the bubonic plague. All the schools in Palanpur and several in

the villages had to be closed for months together. Many of the teachers were recalled from their native places, and employed on plague duty during the latter part of the epidemic period.

143. The Palanpur High school sent up 4 candidates for the Matriculation examination of the University of Bombay. Out of them three passed it, against four in the preceding year. This means 75 percent of success, but when matter is viewed by light of comparison with other High Schools of the Presidency having the same rank, the result is only a fair one.

144. The High School also sent up one of the above three successful candidates for the School Final Examination. He, of course, passed it. Similarly one student had passed in the previous year.

145. The numerical strength of the above institution was only 74 at the end of March last against 138 in the previous year. The epidemic has been the only cause of this fall-off, but it is hoped the school will soon regain its former numerical strength.

146. As mentioned in para 100 of the previous Annual Report blackstone pavement has been done in the class rooms of the High School main building, not only this but all the numerous halls and rooms have been thoroughly repaired and whitewashed at a great cost. The airy and comodious situation of the buildings proved very useful during the time, the town was evacuated. His Highness and seveval other resided therein for sometime, after the school was closed.

147. A sum of Rs. 100-0-0 has been sanctioned this year for the purchase of books and furniture, Rs. 20-0-0 for chemicals as usual, and an additional Farash given to the High School. Prizes to the extent of Rs. 60-0-0 have also been sanctioned.

148. The Taluka School, which is the next important educational institution here, was closed until the year expired. Hence it is not possible to give any statistics regarding it. But when it was closed on account of the plague there was an attendance of the usual number of boys.

149. The above School prepared and sent up three boys for the third grade Public Service Examination, of whom two were successful. One student having passed the Entrance Examination of the Ahmedabad Male Training College has joined that institution. He will be getting one of the two scholarships, each worth Rs. 6-0-0 p. m, founded by this Durbar.

150. The Scott Girls' School also remained closed at the end of the year. For want of a Head Mistress also this school has suffered in its

efficiency. Parvati Girdhar Jani, whose appointment has formed the subject of a prolonged correspondence, has not yet joined her duties.

151. Veli Malan's and Durbar's scholarships, as well as the old prizes, are still awarded to the deserving girls as before.

152. The Hathibhai and Tilakchand scholarships, founded for the benefit of the High School boys, still continue to give the encouragement they are intended for.

153. The Palanpur Urdu School was also closed upto the close of the official year. No numerical strength of the boys is, therefore, available. Similarly the village schools at Deesa, Veduncha, Takarwada, Ghud, Mehta, Kanodar, and Malan were kept closed upto recently, and no numbers of their students are available. It has, therefore, become impossible to attach a tabular statement, like the one given in para 108 of the preceding Annual Report.

154. A grant-in-aid school was sanctioned in the Educational Budget Committee, but it was not opened on account of the plague upto the end of March last. It has been, however, subsequently opened, and is seen working.

155. A sum of Rs. 50-0-0 has been sanctioned for books and furniture for all the village schools together.

156. The total expenses under the Educational Head for Sumwat 1953 have fallen to Rs. 15195-3-7 from Rs. 15974-13-10 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact of some of the pay-bills having remained in arrears.

157. The construction of the Rajpur school building having been completed at a cost of about Rs. 1000-0-0, it has been occupied since some months past.

158. The Taluka School house at Palanpur has had its roof renewed with corrugated iron-sheets at a cost of over Rs. 3000-0-0. The school houses at Kanodar, Dhanera, Deesa, Panthawada, and Dantiwada were done the necessary repairs during the year.

159. Before concluding this chapter it is but fair to place on record the valuable services rendered by some of the teachers during the prevalence of the plague in Palanpur.

IX. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

160. A very liberal expenditure is allowed by the Durbar for this

charitable Department. The current expenses of the Goodfellow Hospital for Sumwat 1953 have amounted to Rs. 8428-11-6 against Rs. 16979-1-7 in Sumwat 1952. The decrease is due to many items on account of the purchase of medicines having not been paid in the year.

161. The expenses, incurred in the adoption and carrying out of various measures for eradicating the plague, have been dealt with separately in chapter II of this Report.

162. The Travelling Hospital Assistant, Mr. Benjamin, has been quite unable to go in the districts, he having been detained in Palanpur for plague work. This he has performed with considerable attention and patience. Dr. Patwardhan, the Chief Medical Officer, in his annual report says:— "Mr. Benjamin is a regular and steady worker. He does his duty without hesitation and can be relied on for any work entrusted to him."

163. Regarding the work done by the Hospital Assistant, Mr. Manilal, the same Officer observes:— "Mr. Manilal deserves great credit for his untiring zeal and love of labour, with which he has performed his duties at the critical time of the plague. He is a right hand man and renders me every assistance required of him."

164. Anent the work performed by the Matron Mrs. Alicia, the same Officer remarks:— "She continues to be a useful hand, especially in the Female Department of the Hospital. During the year under report she has treated 224 cases and attended 29 labour cases. She has also performed 5 mid-wifery operations. She was again very useful during the time of plague in examining, attending and washing "Parda Nasin Ladies." It goes without saying that all the above comments deserve to be thoroughly endorsed.

165 In the year under report the total number of out-door patients suffering from diseases of different denominations, that received treatment in the Goodfellow Hospital, is 10523 against 15672 in 1896-97. The Chief Medical Officer rightly explains away the fall-off by mentioning as its cause the exodus of the people from Palanpur during the time of the plague. The usual malarial fevers claimed 2106 patients against 2616 patients in the preceding year (Vide Appendix K).

166. The number of indoor patients, inclusive of plague cases in Palanpur upto the end of March last, is 820 against 226 in the previous year. Of these 820, 342 were cured, 11 relieved, 463 died, and 4 remained under treatment when the year closed.

167. A reference to Appendix L shows the daily average attendance

of the out-door patients to be 94.734 against 237.506 in the year before.

168. The daily average attendance of the indoor patients has risen to 19.09 from 15.754. Appendix L also discloses the class and sex of the persons treated.

169. In the year under retrospect 35 major surgical operations were performed against the same number in the year that preceded it. Of these 35 operations 28 were successful, one relieved, 5 died, and one was under treatment when the year expired. It is worth noting that three of these operations were for rhinoplasty, an art quite newly practised in our Hospital.

170. The number of minor operations performed in the year has been 393 against 634.

171. During the year the thermometer ranged from 56 to 115 degrees. During the previous year 110 degrees of heat was the maximum. Hence the past year was a hotter one.

172. Only 15 post-mortem examinations were performed during the year under review against 31. The number of medico-legal cases, investigated and opinions expressed upon, has been 99 against 142.

173. The well and the raingauge in the Hospital compound are in good order.

174. During the time the plague raged, the numerous buildings in the Hospital compound were placed at the disposal of several Officers.

175. Owing to his quiet disposition, unassuming manners, and the untiring pains he fearlessly took to alleviate the sufferings of the plague and other patients, Colonel Jackson has been pleased to pronounce the following opinion regarding Dr. D. A. Patwardhan, our Chief Medical Officer:- "Mr. D. A. Patwardhan L. M. and S, the State Medical Officer, has had most onerous duties to perform during the epidemic of plague, and in my estimation he has acquitted himself very well. He is very popular with all classes and is a nice quiet man to have any thing to do with."

176. Among the additional medical men that have been engaged for plague duty, the services of Mr. Shamji Tokarshi at Deesa and of Mr. Bunke Bihari here in Palanpur, have proved very useful. They have done their duty conscientiously, and have at the same time won extensive popularity.

X. MUNICIPALITY.

177. Besides the Municipality existing in the Palanpur town there

are three others, viz, one in Deesa, one in Rajpur, and one in Tekra, which are all situated in the close proximity of the Deesa Cantonment.

178. There is but little to be recorded as regards purely municipal works, as the visitation of the plague rendered paying attention to them a perfect impossibility. The town was, however, kept scrupulously clean to secure an amount of sanitation, sufficient to drive away the fell epidemic. For this and the immense pains he cheerfully took, Mr. Fajoomiyan, the Municipal Secretary, is deserving of highest praises.

179. The Municipality could not do more than keeping the existing roads in a good order by constant repairs. The wall, that now surrounds the Ambaji Temple opposite the Goodfellow Hospital, and the kutcha road with a culvert leading from it to Bai Shri Kooverbai's garden-house, are the only works deserving mention in this epitome of the past year's events.

180. Almost all the arrangements regarding white-washing, disinfecting the houses in the Palanpur Town, and the plague afflicted-villages, as well as those relating to the hutting and feeding of the plague patients and segregated people, devolved upon the municipality; and all its members worked very hard to secure a success.

181. There was no time to carry out the work of widening the streets further during the year under review. A small sum of Rs. 86-14-9 was, however, paid as compensation for some land, taken for this purpose in the Chhota Bazar.

182. For the year Sumwat 1953 the municipal expenses for the town of Palanpur amounted to Rs. 5028-1-3 against Rs. 6895-9-4 in the previous year.

The former includes the following items:—

Watering the roads (was not done)...	...	0-	0- 0.
Repairs to roads & sweeping charges...	...	2642-	12- 3.
Lighting streets...		681-	2- 0
Salaries of Municipal staff...		1052-	3- 6
Miscellaneous...		587-	15- 0
Deesa Municipality...		64-	0- 6
Total Rupees.		5028-	1- 3

183. It will be seen from the above figures that there have been no expenses on account of watering the roads, as it was thought inadvisable to do it while the plague prevailed. The expense for lighting the streets was less than usual, as the town having been evacuated the streets were not

always lighted.

184. Besides the above, the Municipal garden (Talebag) has had to be maintained during the year under report at a cost of Rs 1113-6-0 against Rs 1258-12-9 in the year that preceded it. Including this amount the grand total of municipal expenses for Sumwat 1953 is Rs 6141-7-3 as against Rs. 8154-6-1 in Sumwat 1952. The diminution is ascribed to the reasons detailed in the above paras.

185. The expenses on this head are met from the levy of Octroi duty for the city of Palanpur. During the year under review the income from it totalled to Rs.2995-2-1 against Rs.3375-7-7. The reduction is due to the depression of trade caused by the prevalence of the plague. The deficit, as usual, has been provided for from the state revenues.

186. There has been 37 fires in our territory during the year, against 45 in the previous year. They involved damages to the extent of Rs. 14778-8-0 against Rs. 28377-12-0. They were all results of accidents, and none the work of incendiaries.

XI. PUBLIC WORKS.

187. In Public Works Department a very slight progress, if at all, has to be recorded. Plague itself and the heavy expenses, incurred by the State on account thereof, did not permit much to be done. In fact this Department's services were wholly devoted to the whitewashing and disinfecting of houses in the town of Palanpur, and in the plague-stricken villages. Some new public works, though under contemplation, could not be undertaken.

188. The total expenditures on account of the Public Works, during Sumwat 1953, have come to Rs. 48679-7-2 against Rs.47504-3-9 in the preceding Sumvat year. This item, as usual, includes the sums expended on Durbari buildings, the total of which is Rs. 21806-13-7 against Rs. 24903-9-5. The aggregate cost, devoted to public works purely so called, has been Rs. 26872-9-7 against Rs. 22600-10-4.

This item includes the following:—

Construction of new metalled roads	5161-11-0
Expenses of the Talebag garden	1113- 6-0
Construction of the combined Post and Telegraph office upto the end of Sumvat 1953... ...	8000-0- 0
Jackson Hall [additional sum]	11000-0- 0
Piloocha School house (Do)	300- 0- 0

Satarsayad Dharamshala at Deesa... ...	... 186-11- 9
Old buildings repaired	...1110-12-10
	Total Rs.26872- 9- 7

189. The expenses for maintaining the Superintendency gardens have amounted to Rs. 2553-15-6 in Sumvat 1953 against Rs. 2872-11-0, while those for the Sonariabag have totalled to Rs. 855-14-9 against Rs.1258-12-9.

190. The new buildings, completed during the year under report, are the Jackson Hall, the Post and Telegraph Office, the Piloocha School, and a wall round the Ambaji Mata's Temple. The first one has cost Rs. 21000 in all, the second one Rs. 8118-10-6, the third one Rs. 1300, and the amount of cost for the fourth one has been Rs. 426-14-6. They will find entries in the current year's accounts.

191. Private individuals and communities have conjointly spent a total sum of Rs. 3340-0-0 in Sumwat 1953 against Rs. 16177-0-0 for charitable institutions, such as Shravak temples (repaired), and Dharamsalas [erected].

XII CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

192. The total of income, yielded by this important department of the State, has amounted to ~~Rs~~ 84123–7–8 for Sumvat 1953, while that in the previous year was ~~Rs~~ 72876–2–4. In Sumvat 1951 an amount of ~~Rs~~ 86948–2–11 was realized from the same source. Thus it will be easily perceived that the figure for Sumvat 1953 is something between those for Sumvats 1951 and 1952. It is a fairly good sum, and is mainly due to the increase in exportation, that could not possibly take place in the year that preceded it. The principal articles exported were Joowari, wheat, rapeseeds, and ghee.

193. The aggregate expenses, incurred by the State for the maintenance of this Department during Sumvat 1953, have come to ~~Rs~~ 10084–5–3 against ~~Rs~~ 9214–3–9 for the previous Sumvat year.

194. The concession, granted to the people and described in para 156 of the previous Annual Report, is still continued.

195. This Department is under the direct supervision and control of the Naib Karbhari, Mr. Sobhagchand Velji, who has managed it well and carefully.

XIII. SURVEYS.

196. At the head of this Department, there is a Survey Kamdar,

who works under supervision of the Revenue Kamdar. The Department consists of 20 surveyors besides a Karkoon. Of these 20, one is a classer, and another a Nimtandar, who checks the works done by the surveyors.

197. During the year under review the revenue surveys of 18 more villages have been completed, as against 15 in the previous year. This makes the total of completely surveyed villages 231. Over and above this the survey of 26 is under progress, but not finished. All. this has been dealt with under the Chapter of Revenue Department.

198. The cost of keeping up this Department has amounted to Rs. 4106-7-3 in 1897-98, while in the preceding year the amount was Rs. 4666 -8-1.

199. The total field numbers, surveyed in the year under report, are 4083 against 3830. They cover an area of 44212 acres and 2 gunthas, as against the area of 39361 acres and 12 gunthas, surveyed in the previous year.

200. From the above details the average of expenses on each survey number is deducible to 14 annas exactly, against Rs. 0-15-7. On each acre the outlay comes to one anna and three and a half pies, as against one anna and a half in the preceding year.

201. The aforesaid facts evidently lead us to conclude that the Department has worked better and with less cost to the State. For all this the Survey Kamdar, Mr. Gokaldas, is to be complimented. He has also lent his assistance in settling good many internal boundaries, and has proved of great use in the Chansole-Kodram boundary case.

XIV. FOREST DEPARTMENT

202. This Department continues to work with the same staff, as mentioned in the previous report's para 166, except a Karkun who has been reduced.

203. Among the numerous products of our Jungles, detailed in para 167 of the previous Annual Report, contracts for wood for fuel and bamboos are given to two different persons. They have undertaken to export them outside our territory on certain terms. Only dry trees are allowed to be felled by the wood contractor, and this restriction is applicable also to all our subjects

204. Agriculturists are, as a rule, allowed the free use of timber for building and agricultural purposes, and the rest, unless specially exempted.

have to pay the usual royalty. Certain jungles remain quite reserved. The aggregate income from the levy of royalty on the jungle produce of every kind for Sumwat 1953 has amounted to Rs. 10387-0-8, while the preceding year had yielded Rs. 13347-12-6. Thus there is a deficit of Rs. 2960-11-10.

206. A sum of Rs 2645-14-7 had to be expended in Sumvat 1953 for the keep-up of this Department, against Rs.2779-6-8 in the previous year.

207. Both the marble contractors, mentioned in para 171 of the previous Annual Report, have failed to satisfactorily work the mines. The reason assigned for the partial failure of this industry is that the marble meets with but little demand owing to its soft nature.

208. The teak and Sardul plantations in the Balaram Jungle continue to flourish, but the Jungle Inspector reports that the new teak seeds, sown during the year under report, have been very much injured by white ants and are not likely to grow up at all.

209. As for the Babul trees the Jungle Inspector says that about 300 of them, sown in the Balaram jungle have lived and are in a good condition, as are those grown in the other parts of our territory.

210. The former Jungle rules and restrictions continue to be enforced without any addition or change.

211. Along with others this Department has also somewhat suffered owing to the appearance of the bubonic plague in some of the villages leading to the jungles.

XV. REGISTRATION AND STAMPS.

212. Under the Sar Nyayadhish, who is the Registrar, there are six Sub-registrars' Courts as before.

213. At the close of the last year 9 documents had remained in abeyance pending their registration. Of these, 6 were refused registration. During the year under report the plague did not allow more than 150 documents being presented for Registration. Of these, 145 were registered and 7 were returned without being registered, leaving a balance of one for the current year. In the previous year so many as 329 documents were produced for registration.

214. The total value of the registered documents in the year under review is Rs. 44627-13-0 against Rs. 141104-6-6.

215. The aggregate of registration fees has been Rs. 178-8-0 against

Rs. 327-2-0.

216. The annual expenses on account of the Palanpur Sub-registrar's Court, which is the only offiice distinctly kept for registration, have been Rs. 444-0-0, as before.

217. The Stamps Department has been entrusted to the Palanpur Sub-registrar. The Stamp Rules, as observed in Chapter I of this Report, have been only enforced from the 24th March last. Hence no statistics regarding them are yet available. For several reasons we have introduced the practice of affixing stamps to documents only. The Court fees are being levied in cash as heretofor.

XVI. RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPHS.

218. The Palanpur–Deesa Railway Branch had not such a busy time of it as in the foregoing years, as was the case with the other Railway Lines. The appearance of the plague told on the traffic, which was actually at a dead- lock for several months.

219. The income, however, has not shown any extraordinary reduction. Our net share for the first half of the year 1897 has amounted to Rs. 6323-10-5 against Rs. 5935-10-0 for the corresponding period of the previous year. It is evident from these comparative figures that during the period in question this Railway Branch earned better. But the amount of our net share, realized for the second half of 1897, has come to Rs. 4558-13-4 against Rs. 4839-1-6 for the previous year's corresponding time. Thus it will be seen that the total amount paid to this Durbar for the year 1897 amounts to Rs. 10879-8-2 against Rs. 10774-11-6 in 1896. There is an increase of Rs. 104-12-8, but both these years' income has been far less than what it came to in the previous years.

220. The above earnings have brought this Durbar interest on their share of capital, Rs. 185000, at the rate of about Rs. 5-14-1 percent per annum. In 1896 it was Rs. 5-13-3, while in the preceding years it had exceeded 6 percent.

221. The authorities of the Rajputana–Malwa Railway work this branch with great economy, and the profits yielded are mainly owing to the care with which the management is carried out.

222. Pieces of free land have been given to the Rajputana–Malwa

Railway for constructing pucca huts for gangmen's quarters near our villages of Chhapi, Sarotri, Aval, Jethi, Sadurpur, Jugana, and Paswadul. The construction of the quarters has, it is believed, already been taken in hand.

223. The details of the working of the Deesa Railway Branch, embodied in the Half-yearly Returns of the Capital and Revenue Accounts, have been received through the office of the Political Superintendent. They, therefore, need not be repeated here.

224. The new buildings, erected by the Durbar inside the Delhi Gate at a total cost of Rs. 8118-10-6 for the combined Post and Telegraph Office, have been occupied since the 5th January 1897. The site of the building being very convenient, as also the arrangement, and accommodation being good, it is proving a great boon to the public. The estimate of Rs. 5000 had to be exceeded by Rs. 3118-3-6 to make it thoroughly suitable and decent. Again the Bhangis whose houses stood on its site had their new houses erected from this additional sum, outside the city.

XVII. VACCINATION.

225. The Vaccination Department of this State continues to be managed by the Kathyawar Agency Surgeon. The subject of handing it over to this State is under correspondence. It is hoped, the State will be soon permitted to have its management for itself.

226. Dr. J. Bocarro, Assistant to the Kathyawar Agency Surgeon, came out on a tour of inspection, but did not visit this State owing to the plague.

227. Most of the four Vaccinators employed for this State were assigned plague duties for some months, when vaccination operations were stopped for medical reasons by the order of the Plague authorities.

228. During the year under review the number of children vaccinated was 7055 against 9084 in the previous year. There is a fall-off of 2029. The reason is that for some time vaccination was stopped. Among 7055 children, 3533 were male and 3522 were female. No revaccination was carried on, probably because there was no small-pox.

229. The expenses under this head have amounted to Rs. 898-7-2 only in Sumwat 1953; because one of the two annual instalments was paid into the Government Treasury in the previous year (vide para 191 of the previous Annual Report.)

XVIII. LIBRARY.

230. The Native General Library at Palanpur was closed during the greater part of the year on account of the visitation of the plague; and the Victoria Jubilee Institute was used by Subordinate Medical Men and others specially brought here for plague duty. There has been no increase in the number of books and hence it continues to be 1228. The number of subscribers has fallen from 48 to 43.

231. The total income from subscriptions, paid by the members during the year under report, has amounted to Rs. 343-1-10 against Rs. 366-7-10. The decrease is apparently due to the reduction in the number of the subscribers. This Durbar have contributed their annual donation of Rs. 60.

232. The Deesa and Ghudh Reading Rooms have been placed on a better footing. They are gradually becoming libraries. The former has 81 and the latter has 91 books.

XIX. PRINTING PRESS.

233. The "Rajbhakta" Printing Press has been of utmost use during the time the plague was rampant here. The Manager, Mr. Ambalal, was persuaded to stop here with a few compositors, and did the printing of plague forms with remarkable activity. All the concessions granted to this Press by the Durbar are continued, and it is a matter of gratification that the Press is improving year by year, and doing its work with laudable despatch.

XX. BHAYATS, JAHAGIRDARS AND VAJEDARS.

234. The Durbar's relations with the Bhayats, Jahgirdars, and Vajedars continue, as usual, to be of the most cordial nature. This is entirely due to His Highness' personal tact, suavity, and compromising disposition.

235. The numerous Thakardas of Khimat not liking the survey operations commenced in their village, left it for sometime with their families and cattle. But it is a matter of satisfaction to note that these refractory people have, after a good deal of persuasion, returned home and resumed their usual avocation. The surveys they were disinclined for, are now progressing without any let or hindrance.

XXI. STATE VAKILS' DEPARTMENT.

236. This Department has worked with its usual zeal and energy. Mr. Lala Thakardas' services have always been of onerous nature, and he takes great pains to do them most satisfactorily. During his absence from 17th October 1897 to 24th January 1898, Mr. Dungarshi Futtechand held this office in addition to his own duties. This was the critical time of the plague, and it is a matter of gratification to state that he worked very hard and satisfied all concerned, among them the Political Superintendent.

237. The Vakil attached to the Jodhpore Residency, is an old and experienced hand. He too has done his duties to the Durbar's satisfaction.

XXII. HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

238. Of the 5 Durbar stallions, mentioned in para 202 of the previous Annual Report, the Poonawala having become unfit has been replaced by "Keshario". These five have covered the following numbers of mares during the year under review:—

Keshario...	11
Marwadi...	7
Dev-Durbarwalo.....	7
Manbhavan...	6
Leher-Dario...	2
Total	33

239. The number of mares covered in the previous year was 44 and so there is a fall of 11.

240. An Assistant of the Civil Veterinary Department visited Palanpur and some of surrounding villages to inspect the mares covered by the Government stallions, kept in Deesa Camp, but he could not do much work owing to the prevalance of the plague.

XXIII. CONCLUSION.

241. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the bubonic plague has allowed but little of progress in the administrative branches of the State, except in the Revenue and Survey Departments. The only new feature of the Judicial Department has been the enforcement of Stamp Laws. The Medical Department has again given strong proofs of highly valuable services which His Highness has substantially recognised and appreciated

by giving cash-rewards to its members.

242. The year has seen the condition of the people reduced to one of numerous sufferings, but His Highness' personal sympathy did much to alleviate them. The cost on account of the eradication of the plague scourge has been unprecedented, but it was incurred without any hesitation or grudging. The people's condition and the financial equilibrium will take some years to be restored to their former position. A succession of good and healthy years will only bring about these results, which we await with patience and resignation. To His Highness personally the promotion to the distinction of a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire has been a great honour and due reward of his well known loyalty, to which also Colonel Jackson has testified in these words:—"I have reason to believe that your Highness' devotion to the British Government is not on the surface but that it is deep and sincere".

243. Before concluding this annual summary I consider it my bounden duty to give expression to my feelings of gratitude to His Highness Sir Sher-Mohmed Khanji Saheb Bahadoor, my esteemed master, for the ready and willing assistance he has rendered me in carrying out the work of administration. His genial disposition and generosity have enabled us to tide over the manifold difficulties, created by the plague. His conception of the solemn duties of an enlightened ruler is very high, and he realises it in his august person. He sacrificed money, wellearned ease, and peace of mind for the weal of his people, when they had a time of deepest gloom and dismay.

244. To Colonel F. H. Jackson, who has but recently retired after holding here the office of the Political Superintendent for a period of over three years, my warmest and lasting thanks are due for his having vouchsafed to us the benefit of his ready and valuable advice on all occasions, and especially during the critical time of the plague. Since after his retirement Major M. T. Lyde, our new Political Superintendent, has very kindly continued to us the same favour, and to him also my warmest acknowledgments are due. He has been pleased to suggest some very valuable agricultural improvements, which we hope to try.

245. On account of the virulent and wide-spread outbreak of the plague all the Durbar servants of every rank had to give up the performance of their usual duties, and devote their undivided attention and energies to special duties in connection with the plague. Among them the principal

ones must be thanked in this place. Their names is a legion, but those must be selected who rendered yeoman's service. Their names are Messrs Odhavji, Sobhagchand, Amarshi, Ratanchand, Maganbhai, Motilal, Godadbhai, Dungarshi, Vahalu Mehta, Misrimian, Chunilal, Hemraj, Bismillakhan, Sayad Adajimian, AlidadKhan, Roshanmian, Hathibhai, Jalalkhanji, Mohmedkhanji Faridudin, Saiyad Gulabmian, Mohmedmian, Sorabji, Fojraj, Yakubali, Fejmohmed, Sarafudin, Pragji, Nundkishore, Galoomian, Moradali, and Nasirmian. The numerous villages that were afflicted besides Palanpur required services of equally numerous men.

246. Messrs Sobhagchand, Amarshi, Gokaldas, and Madhavlal have performed efficacious services in connection with the Chansole-Kodram boundary case. Lastly I am obliged to the Hazur Assistant Mr. Hormasji Faramji for his hearty cooperation, and also to Mr. Dungarshi Fatechand, Hazur Sheristedar, for the pains he has always taken in all sorts of official matters.

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
13 4/7 June 1898.

Dullabhji D. Ved.
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

☞ *Printed at the "Palanpur Rajyabhakta Printing Press" by Ambalal Becharlal Mehta.*

Appendix A. for 1897-98.

Statement shewing particulars regarding the Native Chief, principal members of his family, relatives and the leading persons of the Court of Palanpur.

Name of Principality and family.	Place of Residence.	Present Rank.	Caste, creed and religion.	Age.	Where and how educated.	Post held.	Whether has a sanad for adoption.	Whether primogeniture system obtains.	Whether there is male heir or not.	Remarks.
His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji Sahib K. G. C. I. E. of Palanpur.	Palanpur.	Shri Dewan Maha Khan.	Lohani Pathan Mahommedan.	46	In Palanpur by private tuition.	Ruler.	Has a sanad.	Yes.	There is.	
Prince Tale Mahomed Khanji Sahib.	Do.	Heir-apparent.	Do.	15	In Palanpur under a Tutor; at present studying Sandford and Merton, History of India, Æsop's Fables, Pathmala Part III, Parsing, Dictation, Karan Ghailo in Gujarati, Arithmetic and easy letter-writing.	None.	,,	Heir-apparent.	,,	
Prince Yaver Hoosen Khanji Sahib.	Do.	2nd Prince.	Do.	11	Studies under a Tutor; Royal reader No. II, Gujarati 7th Book, English Grammer, Arithmetic, History of India, Geography, and Pathmala Part I.	,,	,,	,,	,,	
Hoosen Mahomed Khanji Sahib.	Do.	Bhayat.	Do.	52	By private tuition.	Jivaidar	Has no sanad.	Not necessary to mention.	Not necessary to mention.	
Mr. Dullabhji Dharamshi Ved.	Do.	Chief Minister.	Halai Bhatia, Vaishnav, Ved family.	48	In Elphinstone College Bombay and Government Law class. Has passed the District Pleader's Examination in 1884 and also the Bombay University F. E A. in 1870.	Chief. Minister Palanpur.	,,	None.	,,	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1898.

Dullabhji D. Ved,

Appendix B.

Statement shewing the number of villages, numbers surveyed, and assessed, numbers to be surveyed, and assessed and other particulars for the year 1897-98.

No.	Name of Taluka.	No. of villages.		Number surveyed.		Number assessed.		No. to be assessed from those surveyed.		No. remaining to be surveyed		Number of Jagirdars' and coshared villages.	Remarks.
		In 1896-97.	In 1897-98.	In previous years.	In 1897-98.	In previous years.	In 1897-98.	In previous years.	In 1897-98.	In 1896-97.	In 1897-98.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Palanpur.	121	121	49	1	20	2	29	28	31	30	41	
2	Meyta.	43	43	29	0	12	0	17	17	1	1	13	
3	Gudh.	28	28	19	0	14	1	5	4	5	5	4	
4	Dhanally.	62	62	30	0	12	2	18	16	8	8	24	
5	Deesa.	131	131	58	8	48	12	10	6	42	34	31	
6	Dhanera.	66	66	23	3	20	3	3	3	23	20	20	
7	Panthawada.	55	56	5	6	3	1	2	7	40	35	10	
	Total...	506	507	213	18	129	21	84	81	150	133	142	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1898.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix C.

Statement shewing the revenues of Khalsa, Putta and Pasaita lands for the years Sumvat 1952 and 1953.

Year Sumvat.	Khalsa Income.	Income of Putta villages.	Income of Pasaita lands.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1952	231606- 1- 11	31769- 5- 6	46680- 0- 0	310055- 7- 5	,,	,,	
1953	260957- 14- 1	31657- 3- 1	46680- 0- 0	339295- 1- 2	29239- 9- 9	,,	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, *1898.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix D.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Revenue of the Palanpur State for the Maroo year commencing from Assad Sood 2nd of Sumwat 1953 and ending on Assad Sood 1st of Sumwat 1954 (corresponding with 12th July 1896 to 1st July 1897).

No. of Items.	Receipts.				Amount.			No. of Items.	Disbursements.				Amount.		
	Balance of last year.				5689	11	9	1	Tribute to the Gaekwar Government paid in Babasaye Currency... ...				50000	0	0
	Receipts for Sumvat 1953.														
1	Land Revenue:—							2	Durbar contribution towards the maintenance of the Palanpur Political Superintendency in advance from 20th October 1896 to 19th October 1897...				9000	0	0
	Khalsa Income.	260957	14	1											
	Income of Putta (Vajedars') Villages.	31657	3	1											
	Do. of Pasaita lands under village Police...	46680	0	0				3	Civil Establishment...				56424	4	9
					339295	1	2								
2	Duties on goods imported and exported.				84127	5	8	4	Expenses connected with the Dafter.				7675	1	9
3	Tribute...				36699	0	0	5	Police, Mounted and Foot.				82353	0	4
	Carried over...				460121	6	10	5689	11	9		Carried over...			205452	6	10

	Brought over...				460121	6	10	5689	11	9	Brought over...				205452	6	10
4	Cash dues...				66442	7	3				6	Durbar Sirbundi (mounted and foot)...			37803	2	0
5	Fines and Commission...				19394	5	2				7	Allowance to H. H. the Durbar Saheb and to the Princes including Tosha Khana expenses...			83768	9	9
6	Abkari Revenues.				34460	0	0										
7	Nazerannas...				2520	0	0				8	Ordnance and Artillery expenses...			3435	15	9
8	Jumma on State and foreign villages...				2569	6	0				9	Inams, Rewards and Gifts.			5761	14	6
9	Tarahi (right of sovereignty) on Putta villages...				88	0	0				10	Subsistence to prisoners and other expenses connected with the Jail.....			6577	11	2
10	Forest Revenues...				10387	0	8				11	Entertainments and Hospitality.....			7914	1	4
11	Miscellaneous Receipts...				11015	6	2				12	For the benefit of the general public:-					
12	Difference of exchange on the Gaikwar's Tribute of Babasaye Rs. 50000.				9058	5	3					Education...			15240	13	10
13	Opium compensation from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897...				31500	0	0					Hospital...			8458	11	6
14	This Durbar's share of the profits realized by the working of the Palanpur-Deesa Branch Railway from 1st Janu-											Vaccination...			898	7	2
												Matron Hamira and Karkoon kept at Tekra...			290	0	0
												Contribution to the Palanpur					

	ary to 31st December 1896... ...			10774	11	6									
	Recovery in part of former year's outstanding...						658331	0	10						
							1196	13	9	14	Public works Department:-				
											Public Buildings...	26872	9	7	
											Durbar Do.	21806	13	7	
															48679 7 2
										15	Agricultural Improvements... ...				2917 7 6
										16	Charity...				3949 7 0
										17	Survey Department with contingencies				5038 4 6
										18	Forest Department...				2652 14 0
										19	Special extra expenditure:—				
											Pay of the Servants of His Highness' uncles, the late Ahmed Khanji and Sikandar Khanji Sahibs and those of aunt Amirbai Sahib... ...	5688	6	6	
											Expenses incurred in connection with the Ghadwara villages... ...	82	14	0	
	Carried over...						665217	10	4		Carried over...				443927 7 3

		Brought over...			665217	10	4	Brougt over...			443927	7	3
								Maintenance allowance to Prem-					
								bai...	1000	0 0			
								Deficit in the revenue of the vil-					
								lage of Tainiwara assigned for the					
								maintenance of aunt Kooverbai					
								Sahib...	44	11 3			
								Expenses on account of Chansole-					
								Kodram disputed boundary... ...	5800	0 0			
								Expenses on account of the Dia-					
								mond Jubilee celebration of Her					
								Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress					
								of India.	3125	7 10			
								Do. incurred for the suppression					
								of Plague	11474	13 0			
								Additional sum allowed to H. H.					
								the Diwan Sahib on account of					
								high prices of food-grains... ...	17885	0 0			

| | | |

Appendix E.

Table shewing the working of the Police during the year 1897-98 and the preceding year.

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons sent for trial.	Accused convicted.	Accused discharged or aquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of accused convicted to persons sent for trial.
1896-97	560	809	659	451	198	55.7	68.4
1897-98	484	742	495	304	191	40.9	61.4

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1898.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix F.

Comparative statement showing the values of property, stolen and recovered in 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1896-97.	18250 - 14 - 4	11095 - 14 - 7	60.7	
1897-98.	39008 - 11 - 5	22989 - 12 - 1	58.9	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1898.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix G.

Statement showing the working of the two Civil Appellate Courts in 1897-98.

Names of Courts.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1896-97.	Appeals filed in 1897-98.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1897-98.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1897-98.	Remarks.
Huzur Court.	6	2	8	6	2	
Appellate Court.	3	28	31	14	17	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, *1898.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix H.

Statement shewing the work done by the various Original Civil Courts in 1897-98.

No.	Names of the Courts.	No of cases remaining at the end of 1896-97.	No. of cases filed in 1897-98	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1897-98.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1898.	Remarks.
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	39	4	43	4	39	
2	Palanpur Sub-Judge's Court.	505	52	557	73	484	
3	Palanpur District Sub-Judge's Court.	619	61	680	67	613	
4	Palanpur Special Judge's Court.	3	0	3	0	3	
5	Palanpur Small Cause Court.	108	56	164	78	86	
6	Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	363	103	466	252	214	
7	Dhanera Thandar's Court.	41	72	113	90	23	
8	Khemat Tehsildar's Court.	58	84	142	95	47	
9	Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	15	15	15	0	
10	Gudh Thandar's Court.	1	10	11	11	0	
11	Meyta Thandar's Court.	20	4	24	6	18	

12	Dhanali Thandar's Court.	26	101	127	116	11	
	Total...	1783	562	2345	807	1538	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, *1898.*

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix I.

Statement showing the working of the two Criminal Appeal Courts for the year 1897-98.

No.	Names of Courts.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1896-97.	Appeals filed in 1897-98.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1897-98.	Appeals remaining on 31st March 1898.	Remarks.
1	Huzur Court.	2	6	8	6	2	
2	Appellate Court.	0	18	18	17	1	

Huzur Office, Palanpur;
June, 1898.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix J.

Statement shewing the working of the several Original Criminal Courts in 1897-98.

Names of Courts.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1896-97.	No. of cases filed in 1897-98.	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1897-98.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1898	Remarks
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	4	59	63	59	4	
Palanpur First Class Magistrate's Court.	3	190	193	189	4	
Deesa First Class Magistrate's Court.	0	123	123	122	1	
Gudh 2nd class Magistrate's Court.	0	40	40	40	0	
Meyta Do. —— Do.	0	65	65	65	0	
Dhanali Do. —— Do.	1	68	69	68	1	
Panthawada Do. —— Do.	0	7	7	5	2	
Dhanera Do. —— Do.	0	29	29	28	1	
Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	6	6	6	0	
Total.....	8	587	595	582	13	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1898.

Dullabhji D. Ved.
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix K.

Return of In-and Out-patients treated at the Palanpur Goodfellow Hospital during the year 1897-98.

Names of diseases.	Total number of patients treated Out-door.	In-patients.					Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.	Remarks.
		Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise	Died.		
Smallpox.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
Cholera.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
Bubonic Fever.	,,	732	273	,,	,,	459	732	
Dysentery.	151	1	1	,,	,,	,,	152	
Malarious Fevers.	2106	12	9	2	1	,,	2118	
Primary Syphilis.	109	4	3	1	,,	,,	113	
Secondary Do.	53	6	6	,,	,,	,,	59	
Gonorrhœa.	187	2	2	,,	,,	,,	189	
Scurvy.	15	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	15	
Worms.	221	4	4	,,	,,	,,	225	

Debility.	695	8	5	1	1	1	703
Rheumatic affections.	407	3	2	1	,,	,,	410
Tubercular ,,	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9
Leprosy.	7	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7
All other general diseases.	203	3	2	,,	,,	1	206
Diseases of the organs of Locomotion.	21	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	21
Do. of the nervous system.	369	3	2	1	,,	,,	372
Do. of the eye.	893	3	2	1	,,	,,	896
Do. of the ear.	286	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	286
Do of the nose.	21	4	3	1	,,	,,	25
Do. of the circulatory system.	160	3	1	1	1	,,	163
Do. of the lungs.	248	2	1	,,	,,	1	250
Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	1066	1	1	,,	,,	,,	1067
Diarrhœa.	361	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	361
Goitre.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Spleen (diseases of).	169	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	169
Other diseases of digestive system.	508	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	508

Diseases of liver.	12	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	12
Do. of the lymphatic system.	39	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	39
Do. of the Urinary system.	24	2	2	,,	,,	,,	26
Do. of the connective tissue.	108	8	7	,,	1	,,	116
Do. of the skin.	1353	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1353
Ulcers.	301	6	5	1	,,	,,	307
Poisons.	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6
General injuries.	44	7	6	1	,,	,,	51
Local injuries.	11	1	,,	,,	,,	1	12
Diseases of the generative system.	39	5	5	,,	,,	,,	44
Dyspepsia.	305	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	305
Venereal diseases other than in group A.	16	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16
Total...	10523	820	342	11	4	463	11343

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1898.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix L.

Return showing the class and sex of the patients, treated at the Goodfellow Hospital for 1897-98.

	Total treated.																						Daily average number.			
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Parsis.			Native Christians.			Other Classes			Total.					
	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In-door.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	181	166	65	150	184	66	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	2	3	334	352	134	6.189	6.802	2.099	15.09
Out-door.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2178	1356	1040	3064	1661	1197	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	11	9	7	5253	3026	2244	57.312	30.218	13.204	94.734
Total.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2359	1522	1105	3214	1845	1263	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	14	11	10	5587	3378	2378	74.501	26.02	15.303	113.824

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1898.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix M.

Statement showing the expenses incurred in Sumvat 1953 on Public Buildings as also on Darbar ones.

No.	Names of Buildings.	Cost of Darbar Buildings			Cost of Public Buildings			Remarks.
		Rs	As.	p.	Rs	As.	p.	
1	New roads and repairs to old ones.	,,	,,	,,	5161	11	,,	
2	Expenses of the Superintendency Garden.	2553	15	6	,,	,,	,,	
3	—Do.— Sonaria Do.	855	14	9	,,	,,	,,	
4	—Do.— Dill Khoosal Do.	2363	6	9	,,	,,	,,	
5	—Do.— Talebagh Do.	,,	,,	,,	1113	6	,,	
6	Construction of new buildings.	6216	2	6	19486	11	9	
7	Renewal of old buildings.	4318	11	9	,,	,,	,,	
8	Repairs to old buildings.	5498	10	4	1110	12	10	
	Total.	21806	13	7	26872	9	7	=48679-7-2 Grand total.

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 898.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix N.

Statement shewing the approximate amount of expenses incurred under different heads by the Palanpur State for the suppression of the first and second outbreaks of Plague in Palanpur town and in its villages upto date, viz, 9th May 1898.

Heads of charges.				Amount.		
Medical Department.						
Pay and allowances to the European Officers and Hospital Assistants.	10561	14	8			
Disinfectants and Medicines.	4890	10	9			
				15452	9	5
Charges for the conveyance of the sick.						
Construction of Doolies.	376	14	9			
Pay of Dooly Bearers.	448	11	2			
Cots, Beddings, utensils &c.	107	12	6			
Pay of attendants for the sick.	35	7	8			
				968	14	1
Quarantine, Segregation and Observation Camps.						
Zinc plates, Timbers, Thatch and labour for the construction of the above Camps.	10729	11	10			
				10729	11	10

Light, Fuel, Utensils, servants and water at the Quarantine and Segregation Camps.						
Cost of lights.	822	10	9			
—Do— Fuel.	2620	4	6			
Water supply.	218	4	2			
Servants' wages.	1160	15	9			
Miscellaneous articles such as casks, utensils &c.	162	8	1			
				4984	11	3
For the disposal of dead bodies.						
Shrouds.	479	8	3			
Carriers.	129	5	9			
Food supplied to the men of the carrying parties.	18	6	0			
Digging of graves.	93	2	3			
				720	6	3
White-washing and disinfecting.						
Quick and coarse lime &c,	10635	3	9			
Wages of white-washing parties.	4976	8	7			
Cart hire for the conveyance of lime into the town and to the different villages.	2335	11	1			
Water.	323	7	6			
Buckets, Pumps, and other requisites.	278	12	3			
				18549	11	2

Pay &c. of additional Police employed for the protection of lives and property of the people when the town was evacuated.							
Pay.	1089	7	2				
Food supplied to the village Police, Patawat Sowars &c. &c.	3105	11	0				
				4195	2	2	
Feeding charges for state people and servants during the plague visitation.				14820	12	1	
Cost of food, clothes and other necessaries of life supplied to the poor and helpless.							
Cost of grain.	11366	4	3				
Do. of clothing.	518	8	9				
Doles in cash.	2338	8	3				
				14223	5	3	
Plague allowance.							
Allowances to those employed for the suppression of Plague and reward to those who rendered good and exemplary services during the visitation....				10813	11	6	
Contingent Charges.							
Printing of Passes, Certificates, Daily reports and cost of stationary.	712	14	5				
Telegram charges....	172	12	0				
				885	10	5	

Miscellaneous.								
Miscellaneous charges not included in the foregoing items....	...	...	...	...			2809	14	1
Deesa Tehsil.								
Amount of expenses incurred for the suppression of Plague in the Deesa District....	...	...					3500	0	0
			Total Rupees.				102659	7	6

N. B. Besides the above there are several other accounts unadjusted and recurring charges are being kept up.

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1898.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Annual Administration Report

of the

PALANPUR STATE

for the year 1898-99.

Palanpur, 6/15 June 1899.

To,

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI DIWAN MAHAKHAN SIR

SHERMAHOMEDKHANJI SAHEB BAHADUR.

G. C. I. E.

Palanpur.

Your Highness,

I beg most respectfully to herewith submit for Your Highness' information the accompanying Annual Report of the administration of the State for 1898-99. A perusal there-of will enable Your Highness to see how the different Departments of the State have worked during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' Most Obedient Servant,

Dullabhji D. Ved,

Chief Minister.

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Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year 1898-99.

I. INTRODUCTION.

(Area of the State about 3177 square miles, population 274,864 souls according to the last census, number of villages 508, average revenue about Rs. 650,000).

This chronicle of the administration of several Departments of the State relates to the year 1898–99, and is the eighth of its kind.

2. The most memorable and gratifying event in the year was the Investiture of His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji, the Dewan Sahib, with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, on the 3rd December last, when His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, while returning from his Kathiawar tour, came to Palanpur on the 2nd Idem, and performed the interesting ceremony the next morning in a grand Durbar, held for the purpose. Such a Durbar, being the first of its kind in this country, was very influentially and numerously attended. The imposing and grand functions at the Durbar were attended by all the Government and Durbari Officers, Talukdars, Bhumias, Thakardas, and Patavuts, and also by several Military Officers from the Cantonment of Deesa. Brigadier-General P. W. Percy-Smith, Colonel Wapshare, Colonel J. Monteith, and Major W. J. Hamilton were amongst the latter. His Highness the minor Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur was also present on the occasion, and acted as one of the pages of His Excellency the Governor. The other page along with him was Kunwar Shri Yaver Husain Khanji Sahib.

3. Every sort of arrangement in connection with the Durbar and the entertainment of the guests passed off successfully, thanks to the kind assistance of our Political Superintendent, P. S. V. FitzGerald Esquire, who fortunately for us returned from furlough in sufficient time to advise and guide us. The bestowal of the title on His Highness has been very much appreciated by himself, and also by his people, as evidenced by the different

communities having come forward most loyally with congratulatory addresses, presented in silver caskets. On his part His Highness has expressed his desire to found a dispensary at Deesa to be called, "The Sandhurst Dispensary" in commemoration of the felicitous occasion.

4. The State has been further honoured by His Excellency the Viceroy having conferred the personal title of Rao Bahadur on Mr. Dullabhji D. Ved, Chief Minister of this State on the occasion of Her Majesty's Birthday of 1898. The sanad, conferring this distinction, was handed over to the grateful recipient on the 21st November 1898 by Major M. T. Lyde, Acting Political Superintendent, in a small Durbar, held at the Residency for the purpose.

5. The only change in the *personnel* has been the appointment of Mr. Lallobhai Bhikhabhai B. A. as tutor to the younger Kunwar Yaver Husain Khanji Sahib in place of Mr. Vachharaj Nihalchand. Mr. Lallubhai is a fresh graduate and is better qualified for the post to which he has been attached on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

6. Appendix A. embodies the several particulars regarding the ruling Chief of this State, the principal members of his family, his relatives and the leading persons of his Court. Among other details it shows also the educational progress of the two young Princes. I dare-say any one will pronounce it very satisfactory. Both of them are zealous students and devote their school hours with their respective tutors in reading with them. According to their abilities both have improved in their knowledge of the English language. When they get leisure they read Urdu also of their own accord. Riding and to some extent lawn-tennis have been their favourite out-door exercises. They have very well taken to heart following Nature's veritable rule of a sound bodily constitution possessing a sound mind. Their most gratifying characteristics are their good conduct, exceptional civility, and love of knowledge.

7. The Stamp rules came in force from 24th March 1898, as mentioned in para 10 of the previous Annual Report, and the results of their working will be found in chapter XV. After all our new Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code have been framed and passed by the Durbar after a protracted discussion on the important sections thereof. They are now being printed and will be published and enforced from the beginning of Samvat 1956, (Miti Maroo) which will correspond with the 9th of July 1899.

8. The rules for the prevention of cruelty to animals, referred to in para 11 of the previous Report, have been enforced from 1st April 1898. A full year's period, ending with 31st March 1899 shows somewhat satisfactory results. The number of cases arrested and dealt with under these rules has been 91 involving 108 animals. Of these 108 animals, 40 were donkeys, 44 bullocks and 24 camels. The number can be again sub-divided according to the reasons of their arrests. Animals that had ulcerated necks numbered 67, disabled ones 14, 6 had sore necks, 9 over-loaded, 4 lame, 4 sick, 2 prematurely loaded and 1 ill-treated. In each case the owner was duly fined and warned. The Police and Municipal peons, who get half the fine as reward, worked well in the beginning, and hence the owners of the animals very soon learnt that cruelty to dumb creatures, in whatever shape it was practised, was no longer allowed to go with impunity.

9. In the Chansole-Kodram boundary case the appeals preferred by Baroda and this State have been rejected by the Government of India, and the decision of the Commissioner N. D. has been confirmed. Lands as per the decision have been already delivered to the parties, in whose favour they have been adjudged.

10. A new village has been populated in the Dhanera Taluka and named Shergadh. This makes the total of our villages 508.

11. In the year under report six internal boundaries between our undermentioned villages have been settled through the popular instrumentality of Punch:—

1. Kurzá and Kharà.
2. Dhábhelá and Aval.
3. Vásan and Sherpurà.
4. Burál and Viroonà.
5. Bhátib and Dugdol.
6. Dhandhà, Kumpar and Bhátwadi.

12. The circumcision ceremony of the younger Kunwar, Yaver Husain Khanji Sahib, was performed on the 26th February last. This retarted his studies for some time. On the occasion of this ceremony the usual formalities were observed.

13 The head-quarters of the eastern Taluka, which was situated at Dhota-Saklana, has been transferred to the village of Chitroda, which is some-what close to the State boundary and, therefore, more convenient and strategical.

14. A remarkable discovery, which properly speaking, appertains to our Forest produce, has been made in the pasture lands of the village of Sendhni. Some 25 large and 123 small sandalwood trees have been found growing there. The villagers, not knowing the name of the tree, never reported the matter to the authorities. The trees have been now numbered and reserved. Specimen pieces of the sandal were brought here and examined. All the essentials of sandal are to be found therein, except that that the wood requires little more time to be ripe, and develop fully the sweet smell of the Malayagiri sandal.

15. The Tokaria boundary case has been decided by the Boundary Commissioner, Baroda, in favour of Palanpur to the extent that the temple and some other lands have been adjudged to this State. Baroda has preferred an appeal against this decision to the Commissioner N. D. The appeal is to be shortly heard.

16. The Gudhwada disputes require the nomination of a Punch for their speedy adjudication, and this Durbar, therefore, would only wish for such a mode of arriving at the settlement, if the opposite parties would but meet half way heartily and in earnest. The appointment of a special Officer will of course entail expense and delay.

17. An Experimental Farm has been newly started in a field about half a mile on the south-east of the Palanpur town. The field is nearly 11 Bighas in area. A large well has been sunk therein, and is now being fast constructed. The cost of the well and of the different agricultural experiments, being tried therein, will approximate to Rs. 3000, and will be shown in the current year's accounts.

18. Though cotton requires black soil for its successful cultivation we were induced to try the Egyptian kind in our sandy dry soil. The seeds were obtained through Mr. Jamsedji Nuserwanji Tatta of Bombay. About 5 Bighas of land from the Experimental Farm were first manured, 3 of the Bighas with cow-dung and town sweepings, one with the bone manure, and one with castoroil cakes. The seeds were sown in the latter part of July, and the first picking of the cotton-pods was made in February and March. The whole of the 5 Bighas yielded 34 pounds of them and no more. These plants were not watered purposely, as we wanted to see the results of such a method. Want of watering and the ravages of the white ants, added to the uncongenial nature of soil, greatly affected the out-turn. Most of the plants died, and the few that are now kept alive

by watering will probably yield a second crop, which will be but an insignificant one.

19. In another field near Gebanshah Pir an experiment with simple cow-dung manure and watering from the beginning has been simultaneously tried. The Egyptian cotton-seeds were sown in about 2 Bighas of land with the result that it has yielded as many as 5 maunds and 17 pounds of cotton-pods.

20. From the above comparative results by different modes of cultivation it may be concluded that the latter mode may prove some-what successful for Egyptian cotton-seeds, but will not well pay the cultivator, for the proceeds of the out-turn will be of less value than those of the other indigenous crops which could be raised in the same time and at a less cost.

21, The results, described above, tally with those, experienced by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. The report of that Department lately out says that Mr. J. N. Tatta's enterprise in this direction has thus far led mainly to negative results, and it has been proved that exotic varieties of cotton are unsuited for the conditions of Indian Agriculture.

22. Another sort of foreign plant, tried in the Farm, is the Tapioca, whose tuberous roots yield starchy granules used as human food. 850 stalks of these plants were imported and sown. Of these 40 only are now alive. It remains to be seen how long they live, whether they bear the roots, and if so of what size. These plants were not watered for a long time, but latterly to keep them alive and lessen the ravages of the ants they are being occasionally given some water.

23. Hemp plants were also tried. After they had become about 2 feet high they were felled down and mixed with the soil with a view to manure that portion of the field by that method.

24. Lastly we have also tried beet-roots in a small plot of the Farm. The plants, it seems, have come out well, and prove that if they are cultivated carefully in a properly manured field and given a sufficient amount of water, they will yield a good crop.

25. Game Laws have been revised and made more restrictive, so as to save the different animal kinds from being almost extinct. Some of the Jungles on the east of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway line have been reserved. The pass system has been made compulsory without any distinc-

tion, and these are again granted under certain conditions.

II. GENERAL CONDITION, RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY.

26. The amount of rain-fall during the year under report was a scanty one, nor was it well-distributed through- out the season. This affected the out-turn of the monsoon crops very much. The rain-fall during 1898-99 was but 16-92 inches, and that for each of the preceding five years is appended below:—

Years	Inches.
1893-94	54-13
1894-95	37-93
1895-96	18-94
1896-97	29-24
1897-98	33-60

27. The statistics, given above, give an average of 34-77. Thus it will be seen that during the year under report the amount of rain-fall was less than even half of the previous five years' average.

28. The winter crops, however, yielded a better harvest as they depend upon irrigation from wells and "Kasses" (water courses). The average yield of all sorts of cereals is only 9 annas in the Rupee, wheat being 13 annas, Bajri the same, Joowari 10 annas, rapeseeds 9 annas, rice 8 annas, pulse 6 and Til 4 annas.

29. The supply of water for drinking has been sufficient. In some cases wells had to be cleared or deepened to meet this supply. For irrigation water has not been so much copious as before.

30. As for cattle diseases the year has been a very bad one. There were 10040 cases with 5650 deaths. The increase is ascribed to want of fodder, as also to the number of deaths amongst the foreign cattle that were brought in our limits for pasturing.

31. There was no cholera during the year, but 300 cases of small-pox occurred. Of these 120 proved fatal. Measles also have claimed many victims among children.

32. After the disappearance of the plague there has been a partial revival of trade, but low prices and the Bombay plague have been jointly the means of keeping it at its lowest ebb.

33. The subjoined table embodies the average prices of food-grains that ruled during the year under retrospect, as compared to those that prevailed in the preceding year.

Year.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Muth.	Gram.	Moong.	Superior Rice.	Inferior Rice.	Remarks.
	Pounds per Rupee.							
1897-98	23¾	21	25¼	23¼	18¾	12¾	17¼	
1898-99	31¼	25¾	36¾	33¼	26	12	16¾	

34. It will be seen at a glance at the above table that, except both sorts of rice, every other food-grain has been very much cheaper. The reason for this is the paralytic stroke which plague has given to trade in general all over the country. There has been but little export traffic, which otherwise carries away our surplus produce. Again the cheap rates that prevail every where afford but little stimulus in this direction.

35. Among the local Industries weaving cotton fabrics, cutlery, Deesa fancy-works, and dyeing are the leading ones. The village of Kanodar is famous for the manufacture of various sorts of cloth, some of which is exported to the distant Arabian ports. It alone possesses 906 hand-looms at present. The well-to-do village Dheds also pursue this avocation. The cloth they turn out has a considerable demand among the lower classes of people.

THE PLAGUE.

36. Appendix N. embodies the several particulars required for the places that were affected by plague in this State during the year under report.

37. In spite of all the preventive measures taken, five places were attacked with plague during the year under review. Dantiwada was affected on 27th September 1898. A Ghanchi from Sidhpur brought the infection. The village is about 14 miles north-west of Palanpur, and has

a population of 1116 souls. It was at once evacuated, and the plague was stamped out within 10 days there-from, after 25 cases with 15 deaths, had taken place, the last case having occurred on 6th October 1898. The village was reoccupied on 5th November, after all the houses were whitewashed and disinfected. The next village attacked was Paswadal, which is about 14 miles south-west of Palanpur. It has a population of 1344 souls The infection was brought by a Dhed from the Baroda village of Meloj, which is very near it. The first case happened on the 5th February 1899. There were 35 cases, with 25 deaths. The last case occurred on the 7th March. Before the village was allowed to be occupied one more indigenous case took place on the 4th April 1899. The villagers were not consequently allowed to return home till 3rd May 1899. The reinfection took its rise from some clothes that were buried under ground to prevent their being disinfected. Chitroda had only one imported old case from Paswadal on the 9th February. It did not prove fatal. A partial evacuation and disinfection of the village houses prevented the spread of the infection. Its population numbers 529 souls. Nandotri, a Palanpur village, (18 miles from Palanpur) surrounded on all sides by Baroda villages that were badly infected, was next attacked, The first case occurred on the 24th March, and the last one on the 3rd April. The epidemic was eradicated after 6 cases, with 5 deaths from amongst them, had taken place, and within 11 days from its appearance. The village has been reoccupied after the close of the year, viz, on the 1st of May 1899. Palanpur itself had one imported case in August and then 6 cases of pneumonic plague with 6 deaths in the Salawat and Malli Moholas. These were evacuated on 30th March. Two cases and one death occurred on that date, and one case and two deaths after evacuation. Thus in all there were 9 cases and 9 deaths. The last case occurred in the Segregation Camp. The infected streets were thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and whitewashed. The first case which was that of a whitewasher, who had returned from Paswadal after having been detained in the Observation Camp, took place on the 18th of March, and the last one on the 3rd of April. The Moholas were evacuated and no more cases fortunately took place. The people were allowed to reoccupy their houses on the 30th of April 1899.

38. As for preventive measures, a strict medical examination of passengers, coming from infected localities, is made at the Railway Station, and every person coming from such a place is either detained in the Observ-

ation Camp, or kept under medical surveillance for 10 days with a security bond for ~~Rs~~ 50, after being disinfected.

39. Two imported cases from amongst the Bombay passengers were detected in the Observation Camp and removed to the Segregation huts, where they both proved fatal.

40. During the year under report 1940 persons were admitted in the Observation Camp, among them there was only one death from a cause other than that of plague.

41. Ward inspection in the city of Palanpur for the detection of sickness and deaths among its people is still continued. Cordons on the Palanpur-Sidhpur borders, and on roads leading to Palanpur from the affected villages, have been established. Two Jamadars have been constantly on the move to inspect villages round about the affected villages. In fact every measure, calculated to prevent the ingress of plague, has been enforced carefully and vigorously, and at a considerable expense which will be shown in the accounts of Samyat 1955.

42. When it is necessary to carry out disinfection and whitewashing a large portion of roofs is first of all opened to allow sufficient ventilation and the interior being freely exposed to the sun. The floors are dug up to the extent of about 6 inches, and the walls are scraped off to about 3 feet from the floor. All the scrapings and diggings are collected, taken out of the house and burnt. Rags and dirty articles are also burnt. All the articles are taken out and soaked in the solution of Perchloride of Mercury 1 to 1000 and exposed to the sun. The house is then disinfected with the solution of Perchloride of Mercury 1 to 1000, and the thick layer of limewash applied both to the walls and floors.

43. Among those who have worked on plague duty, the name of Dr. D. A. Patwardhan, who has carried out all the arrangements, stands first. Mr. Rattanchand and Fojdar Alidadkhan claim credit next. Lastly all who are placed on this duty are entitled to a recognition of their services.

44. All sorts of plague arrangements and measures have been carried out at the expense of the Darbar. The poor and helpless have been even fed gratis while they had to reside out of their houses on account of the appearance of plague. Thus it will be perceived that His Highness has practially shown his wonted and unique sympathy for his people in distress.

III REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

45. In the previous year 21 villages were brought under the Vighoti system. In the year under report 25 more villages have had it introduced into them. This makes the total of Vighoti villages 175. Of the 25 village., 5 belong to Palanpur Mahal, 4 to Meta Mahal, 2 to Gudh, 5 to Chitroda and 9 to Deesa Mahal. As usual the number of Deesa villages is the greatest and therefore its Tehsildar, Mr. Hemraj Hathibhai, has maintained his good name for tact and zeal. Some of the Dhandhar villages came forward of of their own accord and requested for this system. Thus this fact proves that the old prejudices for the Bhagbatai system are gradually dying out from the minds of the orthodox and ignorant peasantry, against whose repugnance we had to cope so much in the beginning. The Vighoti system is no longer an unpopular and uncalled-for innovation. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Girdharlal, our Revenue Kamdar, though still suffering from continued ill-health, has done a satisfactory amount of work.

46. A glance at Appendix B, from which some slight inaccuracies have been expunged, and which is now finally correct, shows that revenue survey has been completed in 29 more villages, thus making a total of 260. In the previous year 18 villages were done. Hence the work performed under this head also is comparatively very much more. Of the 29 villages, 1 is situated in the Palanpur Mahal, 2 in the Meta Mahal, 2 in Chitroda, 10 in Deesa, 3 in Dhanera and 11 in Panthawada Mahal. Here Panthawada carries the palm. Besides this the surveying of 19 more villages is in progress, but not yet completed.

47. Appendix C. is a comparative statement containing the items of revenues, derived from Khalsa, Patta, and Pasaita lands for the Samvat year 1954, as compared with those of Sumvat 1953. Irrigation in the State is done by wells and "Kasses" (water courses) diverted from rivulets. The wells are recoursed to in Dhandhar, Deesa, and Panthawada, while the eastern districts mainly depend upon "Kasses" and only partially on wells.

48. The number of *pucca* wells, newly sunk and constructed during the year, is 17 against 56 in the previous year, while that of the *kutcha* wells is 125 against 129. It can be perceived from these figures that comparatively the work of land improvement by irrigation is not so good, though, independently speaking, it may be deemed satisfactory looking to the nature of the year dealt with. The Revenue Kamdar's attention has been drawn to this, and he promises more work in this direction during

the current year.

49. The Takavi system has been more largely availed of. For during the year under report a total sum of Rs 3151 has been advanced to cultivators against Rs 671 in the previous year.

50. Including 2100 Bighas placed under the new village of Shergadh, 2900 Bighas of fallow land in all have been brought under cultivation during the year under review, as against 441 Bighas in the year that preceded it.

51. A total sum of Rs. 639 has been paid to cultivators for encouraging them to sink new wells in Sumvat 1954 against Rs 2917-7-6 in Sumvat 1953. The amount is less because the number of wells has fallen short.

52. Owing to scanty rain the area under cotton cultivation has decreased from 500 acres to 300 acres. Cotton cultivation is not found to be congenial and profitable in this country.

53. The Revenue Kamdar was able to make only a short tour in the northern districts. He visited Kharâ, Kurzà, Deri, Avul and Dabhelà.

IV. FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

54. This report, as is customary in account matters, deals with a year reckoned according to the Sumvat era. The year dealt with is Sumvat 1954. It covers the period intervening between 2nd July 1897 and 20th June 1898.

55. The receipts and disbursements of the revenues of State for the Sumvat year 1954 under the several subheads have been shown with all the requisite particulars in Appendix D. The year opened with a balance of Rs.15622-12-0 with the State Banker in Darbar's favour, but it has closed with a balance of Rs 8299-15-4 in the Banker's favour. Thus the State revenues have fallen short of the expenses by that small amount, which remains due at the end of Sumvat 1954.

56. During the year Sumvat 1954 the grand total of income from all available sources amounted to Rs. 640565-8-6 against Rs. 659527-14-7 in Sumvat 1953. Deducting the former from the latter a decrease of Rs. 18962-6-1 is at once perceptible. The subheads, that have contributed to their decrease, are the cash dues, fines and commission, Abkari, Nazrana and Forest. The prevalence of plague has, in the main, affected the incomes from these sources.

57. The aggregate of expenditures under all heads for the Sumvat year 1954 has been Rs. 664488-3-10, as against Rs. 649594-14-4 in the

previous Sumvat year. Thus there has been an increase of Rs. 14898-5-6 in the expenses.

58. As mentioned above the total of receipts was Rs 640565-8-6 and that of the expenses was Rs. 664488-3-10. We gather, from this that the expenses have exceeded the receipts by Rs. 23922-11-4. Plague expenses, which actually totalled to Rs. 100076-9-2 for Sumvat 1954, are principally responsible for this State of financial matters. The expenditure would have gone higher had not all possible economy been practised. An increased debt has been averted by a very careful management of the finances.

V. POLICE DEPARTMENT.

59. There has been a slight change in the strength of our Police Department which at present stands as under;—

440	Regular Foot Police.
161	Mounted Police (Regular Sawars).
2334	Village Police (Chokiats).
100	Vajedar Sawars.
3035	Total.

60. Comparing the above with the figures given in para 110 of the previous Annual Report we find there has been a decrease of one in the number of the Regular Foot Police, and an increase of two in that of the Mounted Police. The numbers of Chokiats and Vajedar Sawars, who receive their remunerations in lands, remain the same as before.

61. There has been an increase of two Faujdars and so their number now stands at 12. Khimat and Plague duty have necessitated these additional hands. Besides there is the Opium Inspector to examine the Thanas, posted on the Opium Preventive Line along the Marwad and Sirohi Borders. All these 13 officials work under the control and supervision of the Police Kamdar.

62. The cost of the maintenance of the Police Department has been Rs 81839-7-9 for Sumvat 1954, as against Rs 82353-0-4 for the year 1953. Thus there has been a decrease of Rs 513-8-7, which is too insignificant to require any comments.

63. Appendix E. is a comparative statement for the last two years showing the number of offences reported in each year. The number of offences reported in 1898-99 is 407, against 484 in 1897-98. There has

been a fall-off of 77 offences reported by the Police. The same Appendix indicates that the number of persons arrested for having committed offences has fallen to 652 from 742, showing a decrease of 90.

64. Out of the persons arrested 558 were sent for trial in the year dealt with in this report, against 495 in the year that preceded it.

65. The number of the accused persons convicted has been 355 against 304, while the number discharged and acquitted stands at 203 against 191.

66. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested has been 54.4 against 40.9, while the percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial has risen to 63.6 from 61.4. Comparatively speaking most of these results are more favourable.

67. Appendix F. indicates that the value of property stolen during the year under review has been Rs 14549-9-3, as against Rs 39008-11-5 in the previous year. From the former property worth Rs 8477-7-8 has been recovered, while the amount recovered in the previous year was Rs 22989-12-1. Hence the ratio of the value of property recovered to that of the property stolen comes to 58.2 as against 58.9.

68. As for opium smuggling cases there were three, in all of which the accused were convicted and punished.

69. Most of the annual fairs were allowed to take place as there was no plague then, and everything in connection therewith passed off quietly.

70. The Police has been furnished with 30 more carbines, new dress, and boots during the year under report. As for drilling as much of it was done as was practicable, because the men had to discharge extra work in connection with the plague measures; and this, it may be said to their credit, they performed with alacrity and care.

VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

71. As for the names of all our Courts, civil and criminal, a reference may be made to Appendices G. to J. Their number is the same as before.

72. Civil and criminal work of the Courts had greatly suffered owing to the plague in the previous year, but in the one under review they have been able to do a somewhat satisfactory amount of it, as could be seen from the Appendices, above referred to.

73. A glance at Appendix G. shows that at the end of 1897-98 there was a balance of 2 civil appeals pending in the Huzur Court. In

1898–99, 7 regular appeals were filed making a total of 9. All these have been disposed of leaving none in balance.

74. During the year under report not less than 78 miscellaneous appeals were decided against 35 in the preceding year. None has been left in arrears. Of these 78 appeals, 33 related to disputes regarding immovable property, 25 to interlocutory orders and execution of decrees, 17 to applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction on the decisions of the Small Cause Court, and 3 were review appeals of a civil nature.

75. Thus the grand total of appeals described in the above two paras comes to 87.

76. A reference to Appendix G. shows that the Appeal Court had 17 civil appeals remaining uudisposed of at the end of 1897-98. In 1898–99 38 appeals were filed, making a total of 55 appeals. Out of these 53 have been decided leaving 2 as residue.

77. Appendix H. shows the working of all the original Civil Courts. To the previous balance of 1538 cases there was an addition of 1705 cases which made their total 3243. Of this nnmber 2385 have been disposed of, and a balance of 858 has remained for the current year. Looking into the detailed work done by each Court we find that the Palanpur District Sub-Judge has decided the greatest number of cases. Next comes the Small Cause Court, then the Palnpur Sub-Judge, and then the Deesa Tehsildar's Court &c. The respite we had after the dreadful outbreak of plague seems to have been well utilized by the people and Judges.

78. The Huzur Court had the previous balance of 2 criminal appeals to which 21 were added in the year under report. The total of 23 appeals was wholly disposed of (vide Appendix I).

79. A reference to the same Appendix I. indicates that the Appeal Court had 1 criminal appeal left in arrears. Adding 59, which were filed in 1898–99, there was a total of 60, all of which have been decided.

80. Referring to Appendix J. we find the working of the different original Criminal Courts. It is apparent therefrom that they had a total of 13 cases left as balance. The year under report brought 803 new ones. Thus they had a total of 816 to dispose of. Out of these 804 were disposed of, leaving 12 as residue.

81. It may be noticed that among 118 cases, decided by the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish there were 5 sessions cases. Of these 5 cases, 2 related to murder, 2 to culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and 1 to grievous

hurt.

82. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year under report is Rs 12697-3-6, against Rs 8662-3-0 in the previous year. These show an increase of Rs 4035-0-6.

83. The total of the proceeds of fees from the institution of civil suits in all Courts has come to Rs. 6197-1-4 against Rs. 2844-1-9. The increase shows that the Civil Courts' work is slowly reviving after the shock it had received from the effects of plague.

84. In the year, with which this report deals, 2181 decrees were executed, while their number in the previous year was 902. The same remarks as mentioned in the above para apply to this. Had not execution been partially stopped against some agriculturists their number would have been greater.

85. As for judicial reforms the framing and passing of the State Penal Code and a corresponding Criminal Procedure Code deserve special notice. In going through this elaborate and arduous work successfully great assistance has been rendered by Mr. Odhavji Ghellabhai, Appeal Judge, and Mr. Dungarshi Fattehchand, District Sub-Judge.

VII. JAIL AND LOCK-UPS.

86. The total uumber of prisoners remaining in the Central Jail at Palanpur at the end of 1898-99 was 190 against 158 at the close of the previous year. The sub-joined table shows these and other particulars in connection therewith.

No. remaining on 31st March 1898.	No. admitted in 1898-99.	Total.	No. discharged in 1898-99.	No. absconded.	No. died.	Total.	No. remaining on 31st March 1899.
158	591	749	558	0	1	559	190

87. From the above it appears quite clear that, as usual, the Jail has been a very healthy place for the inmates, only one of them having died during the course of the year. It is also gratifying to observe that none of them was able to escape.

88. The Jail garden is being maintained, but it seems to have somewhat suffered owing to insufficiency of water in the well attached to it.

89. On account of the cheapness of food-grains the cost of prisoners' diet has been reduced to its former level, that is, to one anna and a half per prisoner per day.

90. The Jail workshops continue turning out carpets, tapes and canework. There has been a marked improvement in the nature of the work done. Only long-term prisoners are made to do this work. The rest of them are taken out for labour. They make and mend roads, water trees and gardens &c.

91. The general conduct of the prisoners has been good. A strict discipline is kept up to see that they behave well.

92. The cost of maintaining the prisoners including clothing charges has amounted to Rs. 5966–9–2 in Sumvat 1954 as against Rs. 6442–15–10 in Sumvat 1953. The diet arrangement has been made departmentally instead of entrusting it to a Modi. The system has resulted in economy as will be seen from the above figures, and it has secured a better sort of food for the prisoners.

93. Besides the central Jail there are 8 lock-ups in the Talukas, where only short-term prisoners are kept.

94. During the year under report the Jail buildings have been repaired, the cost incurred thereon will be shown in the accounts for Sumvat 1955.

95 The Sir Nyayadhish, Mr. Bhoopatram Navnidhram, who does the Jail Superintendent's duty, seems to have bestowed good attention on matters appertaining to the Jail.

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VIII. EDUCATION.

96. The several Schools, whose numerical strength and efficiency had suffered owing to plague, have been resuming them gradually, as will be evidenced by the following paras.

97. The chief among our Educational Institutions is the Palarpur High School. It sent up 4 candidates for the Matriculation Examination of whom only one passed it, against 3 in the previous year. It must be at once admitted that this is not a complimentary result, but the fact of the School having remained closed for a few months of the year must be borne in mind.

98. The High School sent up no candidate for the School Final Examination during the year under retrospect.

99. The number of pupils attending the High School has risen to 156 from 74.

100. A sum of Rs. 60 for prizes, Rs. 50 for books and furniture, and Rs. 20 for chemicals have been sanctioned for the High School at the Budget Committee.

101. The Taluka School in Palanpur has 272 boys on its rolls. It is the principal feeder of the High School; during the year under report it sent up 44 pupils for being educated in English. The School sent up one boy for the Third Grade Public Service Examination, but he failed to pass it.

102. One young man has joined the Ahmedabad Male Training College with a scholarship of Rs 6 per mensem from the Durbar. The other scholarship of the same value is held by one Maganlal Dulcharam, who is now undergoing his third year's course.

103. The school at Kanodar has passed a boy in the Third Grade. This fact does credit to that school.

104. The Scott Girls' School in Palanpur has 75 pupils and promises to flourish gradually under the tuition of the new Head Mistress, Ujambai Premshankar, whose services have been secured from the Baroda Educational Department on Rs 30. per mensem.

105. All the scholarships, attached to the several schools, continue being availed of as usual.

106. The Palanpur Urdu School has 131 pupils.

107. The subjoined table contains the numbers of pupils, attending the different schools in this State, as they stood at the close of the year under report:—

Palanpur High School.	Taluka School.	Urdu School.	Scott Girls' School.	Total.	18 Village schools together.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
156	272	131	75	634	1040	1674	

108. Referring to the table given under para 108 of the Annual Report for 1896–97 we find that the grand total of students was 1788 in that year. The number shown in the above table being 1674 demonstrates the fact of the schools resuming their former strength by and by.

109. The grant-in-aid school in Palanpur has 60 pupils and has been given Rs 36 by the Durbar.

110. The total expenditure under the Educational head for the Sumvat year 1954 has been Rs. 13247-12-7. In the previous year it was Rs. 15195-3-7. The decrease is due to the with-holding of some pay bills till the next year.

111. At the Educational Budget Meeting a very few and petty additional expenses were sanctioned as the state of funds did not not permit anything more. For the same reason no new school was sanctioned.

112. In the Sumvat year 1954 a total sum of Rs. 3868-3-1 has been expended in repairing the existing school houses, including the cost of renewing the roof of the Taluka School house with iron-sheets, a reference to which has been made in para 158 of the previous Annual Report.

113. Except the Palanpur High School, which is under the Educational Inspector N. D., all the other schools are managed, supervised and annually examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector.

IX. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

114. The Goodfellow Hospital continues to be a popular institution as before, and is very largely availed of by the ailing public. The buildings have been thoroughly repaired recently and put into a decent looking order and appearance. The total expenses on account of the maintenance of the Hospital, inclusive of the cost of medicines, have amounted to Rs 10626-5-4 for the Sumvat year 1954, as against Rs 8428-11-6 in the preceding year. The increase is due to many items on account of the purchase of medicines, made in Sumvat 1953, having been paid in Sumvat 1954.

115. As shown in Appendix D. the expenses on account of plague have actually totalled to Rs 100076-9-2 in Sumvat 1954. An approximate total of Rs.102659-7-6 was shown in Appendix N., attached to the Annual Report for 1897-98, but several items have been paid in Sumvat 1955 which will enhance the former figure.

116. The Travelling Hospital Assistant, Mr. Benjamin, was not able to go out in the Districts on account of his being engaged on plague duty at Palanpur. He continues to do this work steadily and well.

117. Mr. Manilal, who has been granted an allowance of Rs 10 from the Vaccinatin funds, has done some inspection work in connection with that Department over and above his usual duty at the Hospital. He has

also rendered assistance in plague matters.

118. Mrs. Alicia Benjamin, having got a more lucrative post at Godhra, the Hospital Nurse's place remained vacant till Estherbai Daniel was appointed in her place in September last. She has received her training in the Cama School. She is fresh from school and has yet to acquire practical experience in her own line. Still she has been of great use since after her coming. During the year under report 22 labour cases were attended by the above two Nurses, 9 by the former, and 13 by the latter.

119. In the year under report the total number of out-door patients, suffering from diseases of different denominations, that received treatment in the Goodfellow Hospital, is 17108 against 10523 in the preceding year. The number treated for malarial fever was, however, smaller, it having fallen from 2106 to 1735 (Vide Appendix K).

120. The number of indoor patients, exclusive of plague cases, was 102. Of these 85 were cured, 13 relieved, 2 discharged other-wise and 2 died.

121. A reference to Appendix L. shows the daily average attendance of the out-door patients to be 154. 93 against 94.734 in the previous year. The daily average attendance of the indoor patients has fallen from 19.09 to 10.27. Appendix L. also indicates the classes and sexes of the persons treated.

122. In the year under retrospect 33 major surgical operations were performed, against 35 in the year that preceded it. Of these 33 operations 28 were successful, 4 were relieved, and 1 died.

123. The number of minor operations has been 524 against 393.

124. The temperature in Palanpur ranged from 53 to 111 degrees in the thermometer as against from 56 to 115 degrees.

125. As for *post mortem* examinations only 7 were done, while their number in the previous year was 15. The number of medico-legal cases is reported to be 158, as against 99 in the previous year.

126. Mr. Ranuji Jadhav, a pensioned Hospital Assistant, and Nurse Abigail Samuel have been temporarily employed to do plague duty under the supervision of Dr. Patwardhan. They have both worked well and satisfactorily, the former in the affected villages and the latter in examining female passengers at the Railway Station.

127. The work as above detailed amply testifies to the credit, due to Dr. Patwardhan, and renders special comments superfluous.

X. MUNICIPALITY.

128. The number of municipal institutions remains as before. The Palanpur Municipality has, in addition to its legitimate duty, satisfactorily done the extra work of providing all sorts of white-washing materials for Palanpur and the villages where plague had appeared, and also in bringing to the notice of the authorities the cases of cruelty to animals.

129. The Gobri road, with a branch road opposite the Gebansha Pir's Tomb, as also one to the Mansarovar have been partially mended and the work will be continued. Want of funds, it must be frankly admitted, has not permitted further progress in the construction of Pucca roads.

130. The constructing of huts and sheds at the Observation and Segregation Camps, and looking after them have also been, as before, entrusted to the Municipality, and these have been done promptly and energetically when required to the credit of Mr. Fajumian, the Municipal Secretary.

131 Watering of roads in the hot weather and lighting of streets at night, as well as keeping them neat and clean have been scrupulously done during the year.

132. A sum of Rs. 138-7-3 has been paid in Sumvat 1954 as compensation for some land taken for widening the streets, as against Rs. 86-14-1 in the year that preceded it.

133. The total municipal expense for the year has fallen to Rs. 4556-7-5 from Rs. 5028-1-8. The diminution of Rs 471-9-10 is due to the absence of watering charges for sometime in that year, as the city had been temporarily evacuated owing to the plague epidemic. The total is made up of the following items:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Watering the roads... ...	439-	1-	1
Repairs to roads and sweeping charges...	1987-	12-	8
Lighting streets...	547-	14-	3
Salaries of Municipal staff... ...	1103-	7-	0
Miscellaneous...	417-	4-	8
Deesa Municipality...	60-	15-	9
Total Rupees.	4556-	7-	5

134. The expenses on account of maintaining the Talebag, which is our Municipal garden, have been Rs. 1031-12-6 in Sumvat 1954 against Rs. 1113-6-0 in Sumvat 1953. Including this sum the grand total of municipal

expenditure has been Rs. 5588-3-11, while the expenses in the preceding year had aggregated to Rs. 6141-7-3.

135. The expenses on this head are met from the levy of Octroi duty in the city of Palanpur. During the year under review the income from it amounted only to Rs. 2018-1-5, as against Rs. 2995-2-1. The reduction is ascribed to the fall-off in trade. This income being insufficient to fully cover the Municipal expenses, was supplemented from the State revenues as before.

136. There have been 25 fires in all in the State during the year under review against 37 in the preceding year. They involved damages to the extent of Rs. 6018-8-0 against Rs. 14778-8-0. Besides a very large and dangerous fire took place in the Durbar's grass Dehlá. The damage including the Dehla, in which the grass was stored up, was not assessed when the year closed, but it may be estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

XI. PUBLIC WORKS.

137. The heavy expenses, incurred to meet the outbreak of plague, most urgently required that retrenchment shears should be applied all round to restore a financial equilibrium. The Public Works Department, however, is the only one wherein this could be more easily and conveniently done without in any way detracting from the general efficiency of the administration of the State. With this view new public works and also repairs to old buildings on a large scale have been withheld; and only what was essentially necessary was done. This has naturally resulted in a smaller outlay, and has very much contributed to keep the State clear of a heavy debt.

138. The total expenditures on account of the Public Works during Sumvat 1954 have come to Rs. 36718-3-10 as against Rs. 41679-7-2 in the previous year. This total, as usual, includes the sums expended on Darbari buildings, which have aggregated to Rs. 14551-4-0 against Rs. 21806-13-7. The sum devoted to public works, properly so called, therefore, amounts to Rs. 22166-15-10, which includes the items detailed below:—

	Rs. As. Ps.
Construction of new metalled roads...	... 357- 8-0
Expenses of the Talebag Garden...	...1031-12-6
Huzar Office building and Record Office...	...15000- 0-0
Police Chowkey outside Delhi Gate...	...500-0-0
Khimat Police Office...	...120-4-3

Old buildings repaired... 5157-7-1

Total Rupees 22,166-15-10

139. Properly speaking the item for the Talebag expenses ought to be debited to the Municipal expenses, but it has been shown here as the Account Department has put it down under Public Works as before.

140. The expenses for the keep-up of the Superintendency Gardens have totalled to Rs. 2797-12-6 in Samvat 1954 against Rs. 2553-15-6 in the year that preceded it. Those on account of the Sonariabag have come to Rs. 823-7-6 against Rs. 855-14-9.

141. A new and commodious building for the Huzur Court, with a large Records Office on the ground floor, is now being fast constructed. The cost for these has been estimated at Rs. 30,000. Besides these no other public work of an important nature has been undertaken by the Durbar for reasons mentioned in the initial paragraph of this chapter.

142. Private contributions have also, as before, done something for public institutions, which wholly partake of the nature of charity and religion. A total sum of Rs. 20545 has been thus spent by the different communities and private individuals for Temples, Dharamsalas and wells.

XII. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

143. The levy of Customs duties brought the State in Samvat 1954 a total income of Rs. 85230-8-3 as against Rs 84127-7-8 in Samvat 1953. The increase of Rs. 1103-0-7 is due to a rather active import trade in the Deesa and Dhanera Mahals, which have made up for the reduction of custom income in the Dhandhar villages.

144. The expenses for the working of this Department have come to Rs. 9155-4-6 in Samvat 1954 against Rs. 10084-5-3 in the previous year. This reduction in the expenses, and the increase in the income show that the Department has been economically and well managed by the Naib Karbhari, Mr. Sobhagchand Velji.

145. The general depressed condition of commerce and the lowness of prices of food-grains and oil seeds, which are our principal articles of export, have necessitated a temporary reduction in the Customs Tariff. This has been done to revive and stimulate exportation of the surplus quantities of these things, but the cheap rates simultaneously prevailing elsewhere have kept up a regrettable check. There is, however, the corresponding advantage

to the poor people of this country, who can now buy their food-grains at unusually cheap rates.

146. The chief commodities, imported from other territories, have been cloth of various descriptions, yarn, sugar, grocery, spices, timber, pulses &c, while those exported are rapeseeds, Ghee, Teel, wheat, Joowari, hides, skins, Aval bark, Potatoes, Bones, rice &c.

147. The several Custom Nakas remain the same as before, and they being under the direct supervision of the Tehsildars and Thandars are periodically inspected by them.

XIII. SURVEYS.

148. In spite of the plague, which however little interfered in a Department like this, the work of surveying the lands under different villages has progressed very well, and reflects credit on the able management of the Survey Kamdar, Mr. Gokuldass Parmanandas.

149. The number of surveyors is 18 as before. Besides them there is a Nimtandar whose duty is to check their work, and there is also a classer whose duty it is to classify lands

150. In the year under report the revenue surveys of as many as 29 villages have been completely done, against 18 in the year that preceded it. The State, therefore, has in all 260 villages, in which the measurement of their lands is an accomplished fact. The surveying of lands under 19 more villages was in progress, but not finished when the year closed.

151. The maintaining of this Department has cost Rs. 4985-9-6 in 1898-99, against Rs. 4979-7-3 in the previous year which was erroneously put down at Rs 4106-7-3 in para 198 of the previous Annual Report.

152. In the year under retrospect the aggregate field-numbers surveyed have been 6356, against 4038, covering an area of 65869 acres and 22 gunthas of lands, against 44212 acres and 2 gunthas.

153. The above results of the working of the Department show that the average expense on each survey number comes to Re. 0-11-1, against Re. 0-14-0. For each acre the expense amounts to one anna and three-fourths of a pie, as against one anna and three pies and a half.

154. The foregoing paragraphs easily lead us to the conclusion that the members of this Department have worked more and with less cost, and therefore, the Survey Kamdar, Mr. Gokuldass as mentioned above, is deserving of praise. He has rendered very valuable assistance in the Tokaria Mahadev

boundary case, and also in settling cases of internal boundaries.

XIV. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

155. With a view to maintain a stricter look-out in the forests, an additional hand has been recently employed for this Department over and above the old staff. The new hand is one Bholekhan, whose services have been secured on Rs. 12 per month. He is to inspect the forest Nakas, and also to see that the forest rules as regards the reserved trees are properly observed, and green trees not allowed to be felled, because if it were done the nearer forests will be denuded of most of them in a short time. Dry wood is only allowed to be cut though it fetches less price in that condition.

156. Sandal-wood trees, discovered at Sendhni, properly speaking do not form an addition to our Jungle produce, for that village is not situated in any of our Jungles. Still the proceeds from these trees, when realized, will be credited to this Department, and therefore their mention here again will not be deemed inappropriate.

157. The different sorts of Jungle produce have been described in paragraph 167 of the Annual Report for the year 1896--97 and need not be repeated here.

158. The Teak trees in the Balaram plantation, reports the Jungle Inspector, have suffered from the ravages of the white-ants, as is usual in this country, consequently only 80 trees now remain. Besides there are about 100 Sardul trees in the same plantation. The former have attained to a height varying from 4 to 12 feet, about 300 Babul trees have been reared in the wholly reserved Jungles of Balaram and several have been added to those already reared in the waste lands of Palanpur itself. Strict orders have been issued to protect Babul trees in the villages of the State, in some of which there are large numbers. The pasture land of the village of Gudh is the chief among them, and has about 1500 Babul trees now standing thereon.

159. The marble, excavated from the Divania Hill, is of a nature that renders it but of little use. The Contractors, therefore, referred to in paragraph 207 of the previous Report, do an insignificant amount of work.

160. The total income from the collection of royalty on the Jungle produce of every kind for Sumvat 1954 has been ~~Rs~~ 8157-4-2 against ~~Rs~~ 10387-0-8 in the preceding year. The fall-off is explained by the fact

for fuel having been exported in the year under report.

161. The yearly expenses for this Department have come to Rs. 2519-9-4 in Sumvat 1954, as against Rs. 2645-14-7 in Sumvat 1953.

XV. REGISTRATION AND STAMPS.

162. The number of registering Courts remains the same, as mentioned in para 212 of the previous Annual Report.

163. At the close of the last year only one document had remained un-registered and 278 more were presented for registration during the year under report. Out of the total of 279, as many as 271 have been registered, 5 were refused registration; and a balance of 3 has been left for the current year. Comparing these figures with those given in para 213 of the previous Annual Report the work done is decidedly more.

164. The aggregate value of the registered documents in the year under report is Rs. 69794-1-0 against Rs. 44627-13-0 in the previous year.

165. The total of Registration fees has come to Rs. 254-5-0 against Rs. 178-8-0.

166. As the registering work is done by the different Civil Courts no extra-expense has to be incurred on its account. In Palanpur itself, however, there is separate Sub-Registrar's Court whose expenses have as usual totalled to Rs. 444.

167. The Stamp rules came in force from the 24th March 1898. The net income from their sale has amounted to Rs. 1451-4-0.

XVI. RAILWAY AND TETEGRAPHS.

168. The Palanpur-Deesa Railway Branch, in which this Durbar is a part proprietor, seems to have been somewhat injuriously affected by plague. The goods traffic particularly was less active in the year under report than what it was in the two previous years, as will be evidenced by the statistics given in the succeeding paragraph.

169. Our share of the net earnings for the first half of 1898 has been Rs. 5452-0-7 against Rs 6223-10-5 for the corresponding period of 1897. For the second half it has been Rs 4882-11-9 against Rs. 4558-13-9. Thus the total amount of net earnings for 1898 comes to Rs. 10334-12-4, while in the previous year the total share, paid to the Durbar, was Rs. 10882-8-2. These figures indicate a reduction of Rs. 547-11-10 in the annual income under this head, and is accounted for by the partial depres-

sion in goods traffic.

170. The earnings for 1898, as shown above, have yielded an interest on Rs. 185000, which is the Durbar's share of the capital, at the rate of Rs. 5-9-5 percent per annum, against Rs. 5-14-1 in the preceding year. The reduced rate of interest justifies the remarks made in the commencement of this Chapter.

171. As usual the printed copies of the half yearly Returns of the Capital and Revenue Accounts, showing the working of the Palanpur-Deesa Railway Branch, have been received by this Durbar through the Political Superintendent's Office. They may be referred to for any further details if necessary.

172. From the punctual running of the trains, from their freedom from accidents, and from the amount of expenses we naturally gather that the line is worked and managed most ably, carefully, and economically by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Authorities.

173. The Telegraph Office, opened in the town of Palanpur in combination with the Post Office, is not available for public use at all times. If the grade of the office is raised and it is made to work full time, it will prove a greater boon to the public of Palanpur, as the Railway Telegraph Office is situated at some distance from the town.

———:———

XVII. VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

174. This Department, which was formerly managed by the Kathiawar Agency Surgeon, was handed over to this Durbar on the 1st October last. As recommended by Dr. Burke, Kathiawar Agency Surgeon, the number of Vaccinators was increased from 4 to 5 for this State from 1st October.

175. The whole State is redivided since then into 5 subdivisions for vaccination purposes as follows:—

(1.) Palanpur town and adjoining villages.

(2.) Dhandhar villages.

(3.) Deesa and adjoining villages.

(4.) Dhanera and do.

(5.) Chitrasani and do.

176. The head quarters of the 5 vaccinators are respectively at Palanpur, Vadgam, Deesa, Dhanera, and Chitrasani.

177. As the Department came under the Durbar's management from

the 1st October 1898, properly speaking, the annual work may be divided into two periods, the first from the 1st of April 1898 to 30th September 1898; and the second from 1st October 1898 to 31st March 1899. But for annual statistics both the periods are taken together.

178. During the year 1898-99 the total number of children vaccinated has been 10073 against 7055 in the previous year. The number vaccinated in 1896-97 was 9084. Hence it will be seen that the work done during the year under review is much more than either of the two preceding years.

179. Among 10073 children vaccinated, 5199 were male, and 4874 were female.

180. Revaccination was performed on 35 children from amongst 10073, mentioned above.

181. Vaccination was stopped in Palanpur, Dhandar, and Deesa subdivisions during April and May on account of plague.

182. For the Sumvat year 1954 the cost of maintaining this Department has been Rs. 1796-14-6 as against Rs. 898-7-2 in the year that preceded it. The expense has been quite normal for the sum of Rs. 898-7-2 for Sumvat 1953 did but consist of one instalment only that is, nearly one half of the yearly cost, as mentioned in para 229 of the previous Report.

183. An additional hand, designated a paid vaccination candidate, has been employed to act as a relieving vaccinator, or when he is not so employed to do the correspondence work. With the increase in the establishment the expenditure under this head has now gone higher.

184. There were 300 cases of small-pox, of which 120 proved fatal.

185. Dr. D. A. Patwardhan, Medical Officer of the State, to whom the Department has been entrusted, was not able to go out in the Districts on a tour of inspection on account of his presence being required for plague duty in Palanpur. He, however, carefully inspected the work done in the town, and the Hospital Assistant Manilal was deputed for inspection in the Districts. He checked the work done in 82 villages involving 1331 children.

XVIII. LIBRARY.

186. The Palanpur Native General Library is located in the Victoria Jubilee Institute. The building has been thoroughly repaired during the year, and the old compound iron-railings have been replaced by a wall all around. The cost of this will be given in the accounts for Sumvat 1955. It is a matter of regret that the Library itself has not been so well utilized

even as before. Its progress has been of a retrograde nature. It is hoped the Secretary will now either bestir himself to make the library a more popular institution or resign his honorary post in favour of some energetic and zealous gentleman. It is a real pity to state that the number of subscribers has fallen from 43 to 37. A slight *solatium* is, nevertheless, derivable from the fact of the number of books having increased by 35, making a total of 1261. The Library gets a good many English and Gujarati Newspapers, but they are not so widely read as they ought to be.

187. Whenever any lecturers are forthcoming to ventilate their views on social or domestic reforms, the Central Hall is placed at their disposal.

188. Mr. Jivraj Manekchand of Palanpur has conferred a blessing on the Library by enrolling its name in the Gujrat Vernacular Society at his expense. He has made a donation of Rs. 50 for this purpose, and secured the library the privileges of a life member in the aforesaid society.

189. The total annual income of the Library has amounted to Rs. 374-5-10 including Rs. 60, the Durbar's yearly donation and Rs. 50 paid by Mehta Jivraj.

190. The small libraries at Deesa and Gudh, started by their respective Tehsildars since some years, possess now 125 and 101 books respectively instead of 81 and 91. Both these libraries have become life-members of the Gujrat Vernacular Society.

XIX. PRINTING PRESS.

191. The "Rajbhakta" Printing Press, owned by Mr. Ambalal Becharlal, and supported by the Durbar, has maintained its reputation for prompt and good working. In the year under report it had to make an addition in its staff to meet in time the increased work it had to execute. The Press, however, still stands in need of abler English-knowing compositors.

XX. BHAYATS, JAHAGIRDARS, AND VAJEDARS.

192. The exceptional cordiality of relations between the Durbar on one hand and the numerous Bhayat Jahagirdars and Vajedars on the other, is entirely due to the fair, kind, and courtious treament they receive at the hands of His Highness himself. The few disagreements regarding their mutual rights &c., that were brought to the notice of the Durbar Authorities, have been removed. The surveys of the Khimat

villages, which were once objected to, are now being made and will soon be completed.

XXI. STATE VAKILS' DEPARTMENT.

193. Both the State Vakils, namely Mr. Lala Thakoredass, who is attached to the Palanpur Superintendency Office, and Mr. Abdul Rehman, who is attached to the Marwad Punchayat Kutcherry, have done their duties satisfactorily. The former has, of course, harder and more responsible work to perform.

XXII. HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

194. The following five Durbar's stallions have covered mares as appended below during the year under report:—

1.	Lehar Dario...	7
2.	Dev Darbarwalo...	5
3.	Manbhavan...	5
4.	Keshario...	4
5.	Poonawalo...	1
	Total.	22

195. It will be seen by comparing the above with the particulars given in para 238 of the previous Annual Report that the total of mares covered during the year under review is less by 11, and that instead of the Marwadi the Poonawalo was again tried to see whether he was in any way fit, though condemned as unfit the preceding year.

196. Veterinary-Lieutenant F. S. K. Baldery, Acting Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, visited Palanpur and Deesa in December last. Out of the mares shown to him for being selected as fit for being covered by the Government Stallions, 12 were selected and branded in Palanpur and 15 in Deesa.

XXIII. CONCLUSION.

197. A perusal of this resume of the past year's events will show that the respite we have had, after the out-breaks of plague were over, has been utilized to the best of our ability. A considerable portion of our time, it may be remembered, was still occupied in planning and carrying out plague preventive measures. The small out-breaks we had to deal with, as

described in chapter II, necessarily claimed additional time and attention.

198. In spite of the above-mentioned reasons the Courts have done sufficient judicial work, the Revenue Department has brought 29 villages under the Vighoti system, and 2900 bighas of culturable land under the plough. New and enlarged Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, suited to the requirements of the times,have been framed and passed, the rules for the cruelty to animals have received a fair start, the settlement of six internal boundaries has been accomplished, about 150 sandal wood trees have been discovered, an Experimental Farm has been established, and the revenue surveys of 29 more villages have been completed. These principal features of the past year's administration speak for themselves, and achieved as they are during a rallying period we had after the trying times will, it is hoped, be deemed sufficient and satisfactory, and thereby give stimulus to conscientious minds, devoted to duty.

199. It is my bounden duty here to give expression to my feelings of gratitude to my illustrious and esteemed Master, His Highness Sir Sher-Mahomed Khanji Sahib Bahadur G. C. I. E. He has, as is his wont, taken a deep and sincere interest in the matters relating to his State and its well-being, and has always rendered my task easy by his wise and valuable counsels, while his subjects have enjoyed the fruits of his liberality, affability, and wide sympathy.

200. To the Acting Political Superintendent Major Lyde, and the present Political Superintendent P. S. V. FitzGerald Esquire, my warmest thanks are due for their having invariably vouchsafed to me the benefit of their valuable advice, which has been and will be acted upon, no doubt, to the benefit of the State.

201. Lastly I must sincerely acknowledge the conscientious and laborious assistance rendered to me by Mr. Hormusji Faramji, Huzur Assistant, by Mr. Sobhagchand Velji, Naib Karbhari, and by Mr. Dungarshi Fattechand, Huzur Court Sherishtedar. I am also obliged to the heads of the several administrative Departments for their ready and willing co-operation, as also to Tehsildars of Palanpur and Deesa, who have been ever helpful to me in several matters.

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1899.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

☞ Printed at the "Palanpur Rajyabhakta Printing Press" by Mohanlal Chelji Mehta.

Appendix A. for 1898-99.

Statement shewing particulars regarding the Native Chief, principal members of his family, relatives and the leading persons of the Court of Palanpur.

Name of Principality and family.	Place of Residence.	Present Rank	Caste, creed and religion.	Age	Where and how educated.	Post held.	Whether has a sanad for adoption.	Whether primogeniture system obtains	Whether there is male heir or not.	Remarks.
His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji Sahib K. G. C. I. E. of Palanpur.	Palanpur.	Shri Dewan Maha Khan	Lohani Pathan Mahommedan.	47	In Palanpur by private tuition.	Ruler.	Has a sanad.	Yes.	There is.	
Prince Tale Mahomed Khanji Sahib.	Do.	Heir-apparent.	Do.	16	In Palanpur under a Tutor; at present studying:- Masterman Ready, History of India, Revision of Æsop's Fables, Revision of Pathmala Part III, Rowe & Webb's Grammar, Chapter on verbs; Dictation, Travels of Marcopolo in Gujarati, Arithmetic, double rule of three; English Letter-writing, and Physical Geography.	None.	,,	Heir-apparent.	,,	
Prince Yaver Hoosen Khanji Sahib.	Do.	2nd Prince.	Do.	12	Studies under a Tutor:- Royal Reader No. III, Gujarati Translation of Telemachus, Rowe & Webb's Grammar, Arithmetic upto division, History of India (English), Map of Europe, Pathmala Part II, and Dictation.	,,	,,	,,	,,	
Hoosen Mahomed Khanji Sahib.	Do.	Bhayat.	Do.	53	By private tuition.	Bhayat.	Has no sanad.	Not necessary to mention.	Not necessary to mention.	

Appendix B.

Statement shewing the number of villages, numbers surveyed, and assessed, numbers to be surveyed, and assessed and other particulars for the year 1898-99.

No	Name of Taluka.	No. of villages.		Number surveyed.		Number assessed.		No to be assessed from those surveyed		No of villages remaining to be surveyed.				Remarks.
										No. of Khalsa and coshared villages.		No. of Bhayat, Vajedar, Jagirdar, Jamaya, Jivai and Dharmada villages.		
		In 1897-98.	In 1898-99.	In previous years.	In 1898-99	In previous years.	In 1898-99	In previous years	In 1898-99	In 1897-98	In 1898-99	In 1897-98	In 1898-99	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Palanpur.	121	121	50	1	22	5	28	24	41	41	30	29	
2	Meyta.	43	43	29	2	12	4	17	15	1	1	13	11	
3	Gudh.	28	28	19	0	15	2	8	6	6	6	3	3	
4	Chitroda.	62	62	30	2	14	5	16	13	9	7	23	23	
5	Deesa.	131	131	66	10	60	9	6	7	36	26	29	29	
6	Dhanera	66	67	26	3	23	0	3	6	21	19	19	19	
7	Panthawada.	56	56	11	11	4	0	7	18	40	29	5	5	
	Total...	507	508	231	29	150	25	85	89	154	129	122	119	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Rao Bahadur Dullabhji Dharamshi Ved.	Do.	Chief Minister	Halai Bhatia, Vaishnav, Ved family.	49	In Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law class. Has passed the District Pleader's Examination in 1884 and also the Bombay University F. E. A. in 1870.	Chief Minister	,,	None.	,,	

Husur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the revenues of Khalsa, Putta and Pasaita lands for the years Sumvat 1953 and 1954.

Year Sumvat.	Khalsa Income.	Income of Putta villages.	Income of Pasaita lands.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	
1953	260957-14- 1	31657- 3- 1	46680- 0- 0	339295- 1- 2	„	„	
1954	259341- 9- 2	31683-13- 8	46680- 0- 0	337705- 6-10	„	1589-10- 4	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix D.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of Revenue of the Palanpur State for the Maroo year commencing from Assad Sud 2nd of Samvat 1954 and ending on Assad Sud 1st of Samvat 1955 (corresponding with 2nd July 1897 to 20th June 1898).

No. of Items.	Receipts.						Amount.			No. of Items.	Disbursements.						Amount.		
	Balance of last year.						15622	12	0	1	Tribute to the Gaikwar Government paid in Babasaye Currency... ...						50000	0	0
	Receipts for Sumvat 1954.									2	Durbar contribution towards the maintenance of the Palanpur Political Superintendency in advance from 20th October 1897 to 19th October 1898...						9000	0	0
1	Land Revenue:—									3	Civil Establishment...						56253	0	9
	Khalsa Income.	259341	9	2						4	Expenses connected with the Dafter.						5649	11	3
	Income of Putta (Vajedars') Villages	31683	13	8						5	Police, Mounted and Foot						81839	7	9
	Do. of Pasaita lands under village Police...	46680	0	0															
					337705	6	10												
2	Duties on goods imported and exported				85230	8	3												
3	Tribute...				36703	0	0												
	Carried over...				459638	15	1	15622	12	0	Carried over...						202742	3	9

		Brought over...				459638	15	1	15622	12	0			
4		Cash dues...				62042	8	0						
5		Fines and Commission...				8468	9	5						
6		Abkari Revenues...				30624	9	4						
7		Nazerannas...				356	0	0						
8		Jumma on State and foreign villages...				2049	6	0						
9		Tarahi (right of sovereignty) on Putta villages...				88	0	0						
10		Forest Revenues...				8157	4	2						
11		Miscellaneous Receipts... ...				14648	9	4						
12		Difference of exchange on the Gaikwar's Tribute of Babasaye Rs. 50000.				10552	4	3						
13		Opium compensation from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898... ...				31500	0	0						
14		This Durbar's share of the profits of the Palanpur-Deesa Branch Railway from 1st January to 31st December 1897				10882	8	2						
									639008	9	9			
		Brought over...										202742	3	9
6		Durbar Sirbundi (mounted and foot)...										37066	9	0
7		Allowance to H. H. the Durbar Saheb and to the Princes including Tosha Khana expenses...										83768	9	9
8		Ordnance and Artillery expenses...										2948	5	1
9		Inams, Rewards and Gifts... ..										4386	2	3
10		Subsistence to prisoners and other expenses connected with the Jail.....										5966	9	2
11		Entertainments and Hospitality.....										4193	12	4
12		For the benefit of the general public:-												
		Education...										13247	12	7
		Hospital...										10626	5	8
		Vaccination...										1796	14	6
		Matron Hamira and Karkoon kept at Tekra...										300	0	0
		Contribution to the Palanpur												

	Recovery in part of former year's outstandings...												
				1556	14	9	13	Municipal expenses...				4556	7 5
				656188	4	6	14	Public works Department:–					
	Balance due to the State Banker. ...			8299	15	4		Public Buildings...	22166	15	10		
								Durbar Do.	14551	4	0		
												36718	3 10
							15	Agricultural Improvements... ...				639	0 0
							16	Charity...				2819	14 3
							17	Survey Department with contingencies				4471	3 8
							18	Forest Department...				2519	9 4
							19	Special or extra expenditure:–					
								Pay of the Servants of His Highness' uncles, the late Ahmed Khanji and Sikandar Khanji Sahibs and those of aunt Amirbai Sahib... ...	5489	0	6		
								Deficit in the revenue of the village of Tainiwara assigned for the					
	Carried over...			664488	3	10		Carried over...	5489	0	6	418827	10 7

Brought over...				664488	3	10	Brougt over...		5489	0	6	418827	10	7
							maintenance of aunt Kooverbai Sahib...		44	11	3			
							Maintenance allowance to Prem—bai Sahib...		1000	0	0			
							Expenses on account of Chansole-Kodram disputed boundary... ...		6000	0	0			
							Plague expenditure...		100076	9	2			
							Additional sum allowed to H. H. the Durbar Sahib's expenses... ...		7000	0	0			
												119610	4	11
						20	Miscellaneous expenses.					47686	6	8
														586124 6 2
							Expenses of Putta villages and Pasaita lands:—							
							Putta villages.					31683	13	8
							Pasaita lands under village Police...					46680	0	0
														78363 13 8
Rupees....				664488	3	10	Rupees...							664488 3 10

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix E.

Table showing the working of the Police during the year 1898-99 and the preceding year.

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons sent for trial.	Accused convicted.	Accused discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of accused convicted to persons sent for trial.
1897-98	484	742	495	304	191	40-9	61-4
1898-99	407	652	558	355	203	54-4	63-6

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D, Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix F.

Comparative statement showing the values of property, stolen and recovered in 1897-98 and 1898-99.

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered,	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen	Remarks.
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.		
1897-98.	39008 - 11 - 5	22989 - 12 - 1	58.9	
1898-99.	14549 - 9 - 3	8477 - 7 - 8	58.2	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix G.

Statement showing the working of the two Civil Appellate Courts in 1898-99.

Names of Courts	Appeals remaining at the end of 1897-98.	Appeals filed in 1898-99.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1898-99.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1898-99.	Remarks.
Huzur Court.	2	7	9	9	0	
Appellate Court.	17	38	55	53	2	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D. Ved.
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix H.

Statement shewing the work done by the various Original Civil Courts in 1898-99.

No.	Names of the Courts.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1897-98.	No. of cases filed in 1898-99.	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1898-99.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1899.	Remarks.
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	39	5	44	12	32	
2	Palanpur Sub-Judge's Court.	484	204	688	419	269	
3	Palanpur District Sub-Judge's Court.	613	397	1010	649	361	
4	Palanpur Special Judge's Court.	3	0	3	1	2	
5	Palanpur Small Cause Court.	86	418	504	504	0	
6	Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	214	256	470	327	143	
7	Dhanera Thandar's Court.	23	88	111	97	14	
8	Khimat Tehsildar's Court.	47	37	84	59	25	
9	Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	12	12	12	0	
10	Gudh Thandar's Court.	0	114	114	114	0	
11	Meyta Thandar's Court.	18	16	34	31	3	

12	Chitroda Thandar's Court.	11	158	169	160	9	
	Total...	1538	1705	3243	2385	858	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D. Ved.
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix I.

Statement showing the working of the two Criminal Appellate Courts for the year 1898-99.

No.	Names of Courts.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1897-98.	Appeals filed in 1898-99.	Total	Appeals disposed of in 1898-99.	Appeals remaining on 31st March 1899.	Remarks.
1	Huzur Court.	2	21	23	23	0	
2	Appellate Court.	1	59	60	60	0	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix J.

Statement shewing the working of the several Original Criminal Courts in 1898-99.

Names of Courts.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1897-98.	No of cases filed in 1898-99.	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1898-99.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1899.	Remarks.
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	4	117	121	118	3	
Palanpur First Class Magistrate's Court.	4	316	320	317	3	
Deesa First Class Magistrate's Court.	1	133	134	134	0	
Gudh 2nd Class Magistrate's Court.	0	55	55	55	0	
Meyta Do. —— Do.	0	66	66	66	0	
Chitroda Do. —— Do.	1	70	71	71	0	
Panthawada Do. —— Do.	2	11	13	7	6	
Dhanera Do. —— Do.	1	25	26	26	0	
Khimat Do. —— Do.	0	7	7	7	0	
Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	3	3	3	0	
Total.....	13	803	816	804	12	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix K.

Return of In-and Out-patients treated at the Palanpur Goodfellow Hospital during the year 1898-99.

Names of diseases.	Total number of patients treated out-door.	In-patients.					Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.	Remarks.
		Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise	Died.		
Smallpox....	5	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	5	
Measles....	441	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	441	
Influenza....	869	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	869	
Malarial Fever.	1735	4	4	,,	,,	,,	1739	
Scurvy....	40	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	40	
Debility....	436	1	1	,,	,,	,,	437	
Rheumatic affections.	448	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	448	
Gout (Rheumatic)....	4	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	
Leprosy....	9	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	9	
Worms	621	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	621	

Hemiplegia,...	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9
Paraplegia....	7	1	,,	,,	1	,,	8
Writer's Cramp....	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8
Sciatica....	51	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	51
Tetanus....	15	1	1	,,	,,	,,	16
Epilepsy	12	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	12
Hysteria....	54	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	54
Mania....	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20
Other diseases of the nervous system...	340	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	340
Conjunctivitis	832	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	832
Keratitis....	25	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	25
Ulcer of Cornea.	48	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	48
Opacity of Cornea,...	54	1	1	,,	,,	,,	55
Staphyloma...	4	1	,,	1	,,	,,	5
Iritis	60	2	2	,,	,,	,,	62
Glaucoma....	4	1	,,	1	,,	,,	5
Cataract....	18	1	1	,,	,,	,,	19

Trichaisis.... ...	...	92	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	92
Stye.... ...	...	81	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	81
Other diseases of the eyes ...	...	46	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	46
Otorrhœa.... ...	...	638	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	638
Polypus (Ear).... ...	...	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4
Foreign bodies (Ear)...	...	30	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	30
Deafness.... ...	...	24	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	24
Other diseases of the ear....	...	31	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	31
Epistaxis.... ...	...	48	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	48
Polypus (Nose).	...	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4
Foreign bodies (Nose)....	...	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3
Other diseases of the Nose....	...	30	1	1	,,	,,	,,	31
Valvular disease of the heart....	...	54	1	,,	1	,,	,,	55
Fatty degeneration of the heart.	...	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8
Aneurism.	...	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2
Phlebitis	...	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1
Varix...	...	1	1	,,	1	,,	,,	2

Other diseases of the circulatory system.	29	1	1	,,	,,	,,	30
Whooping cough....	336	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	336
Laryngitis....	22	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	22
Bronchitis....	1088	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1088
Asthma....	220	1	,,	1	,,	,,	221
Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20
Hæmoptysis....	30	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	30
Pneumonia....	206	3	2	,,	,,	1	209
Phthisis....	1	1	,,	1	,,	,,	2
Pleurisy....	7	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7
Apthœ....	77	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	77
Carries of teeth....	106	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	106
Gumboils....	90	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	90
Toothache....	130	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	130
Tonsilitis....	50	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	50
Mumps....	22	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	22
Gastritis....	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20

Dyspepsia...	675	1	1	„	„	„	676
Pyrosis....	40	„	„	„	„	„	40
Invagination...	3	1	„	„	1	„	4
Hernia....	8	1	„	1	„	„	9
Dysentery.	440	2	2	„	„	„	442
Diarrhœa...	570	2	2	„	„	„	572
Constipation...	50	„	„	„	„	„	50
Colic...	101	„	„	„	„	„	101
Piles....	110	„	„	„	„	„	110
Prolapsus Anii...	9	1	1	„	„	„	10
Fistula in ano	7	„	„	„	„	„	7
Other diseases of the Digestive system..	105	2	2	„	„	„	107
Hypertrophy of Liver..... ...	6	„	„	„	„	„	6
Hepatitis chr....	22	1	„	1	„	„	23
Jaundice...	35	„	„	„	„	„	35
Hypertrophy of the Spleen.... ...	340	2	1	1	„	„	342
Scrofula...	81	2	2	„	„	„	83

Other diseases of the Lymphatic system	27	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	27
Bright's diseases...	8	4	,,	4	,,	,,	12
Diabetes...	18	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	18
Cystitis...	21	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	21
Calculus in the Kidney.... ...	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6
Calculus in the Bladder.... ...	8	3	3	,,	,,	,,	11
Other diseases of the urinary system...	118	3	3	,,	,,	,,	121
Urethritis....	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20
Gonorrhœa....	640	1	1	,,	,,	,,	641
Urinary Fistula....	3	2	2	,,	,,	,,	5
Hypertrophy of Prostate.	12	2	2	,,	,,	,,	14
Primary Syphilis	498	4	4	,,	,,	,,	502
Secondary Syphilis....	345	3	3	,,	,,	,,	348
Hydrocele....	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8
Orchitis	20	1	1	,,	,,	,,	21
Epididimitis....	10	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10
Spermatorrhœa,...	80	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	80

Amenorrhœa....	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20
Dysmenorrhœa....	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20
Menorrhagia....	18	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	18
Leucorrhœa....	156	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	156
Miscarriage....	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6
Other diseases of the generative system...	39	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	39
Diseases of the Female breast.... ...	26	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	26
Periostitis....	15	1	1	,,	,,	,,	16
Ostitis....	12	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	12
Necrosis....	18	3	3	,,	,,	,,	21
Other diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	38	2	2	,,	,,	,,	40
Synovitis....	10	1	1	,,	,,	,,	11
Ankylosis....	8	1	1	,,	,,	,,	9
Carbuncle....	5	1	1	,,	,,	,,	6
Boil....	280	1	1	,,	,,	,,	281
Abscess....	301	1	1	,,	,,	,,	302
Urticaria....	102	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	102

Eczema....	397	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	397
Herpes....	38	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	38
Ulcer....	101	2	2	,,	,,	,,	103
Whitlow.	52	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	52
Ringworm.	240	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	240
Scabies.	624	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	624
Other diseases of the Skin.... ...	200	6	5	,,	,,	1	206
Poisons....	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8
General injuries....	45	2	2	,,	,,	,,	47
Local injuries	154	17	17	,,	,,	,,	171
Tumours....	6	4	4	,,	,,	,,	10
Total...	17108	102	85	13	2	2	17210

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D Ved,
Chief Minister Palanpur State.

Appendix L.

Return showing the class and sex of the patients, treated at the Goodfellow Hospital for 1898-99.

	Total treated.																						Daily average number.			
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Parsis.			Native Christians.			Other Classes.			Total.					
	M.	W	C	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In-door.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	56	15	6	16	6	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	72	21	9	7.24	2.47	.56	10.27
Out-door	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	5123	2168	2339	3611	1772	2016	5	,,	3	7	,,	,,	34	12	18	8780	3952	4376	84.96	32.18	37.79	154.93
Total.	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	5179	2183	2345	3627	1778	2018	5	,,	3	7	,,	,,	34	12	19	8852	3973	4385	92.20	34.65	38.35	165.20

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix M.

Statement showing the expenses incurred in Sumvat 1954 on Public Buildings as also on Darbar ones.

No.	Names of Buildings.	Cost of Durbar Buildings.			Cost of Public Buildings.			Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	New roads and repairs to old ones.	„	„	„	357	8	„	
2	Expenses of the Superintendency Garden.	2797	12	6	„	„	„	
3	—Do.— Sonaria Do.	823	7	6	„	„	„	
4	—Do.— Dill Khoosal Do.	1950	12	9	„	„	„	
5	—Do.— Talebagh Do.	„	„	„	1031	12	6	
6	Construction of new buildings.	„	„	„	15620	4	3	
7	Renewal of old buildings.	6232	4	9	„	„	„	
8	Repairs to old buildings.	2746	14	6	5157	7	1	
	Total.	14551	4	0	22166	15	10	Rs. As. Ps. =36718-3-10. Grand Total.

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix N.

Statement showing Taluka, Village, Population, Date of the first and last case of plague, Date of evacuation, and reoccupation and number of cases and deaths before, during and subsequent to evacuation in Palanpur and its Districts for the year 1898-99.

Name of Taluka.	Serial number.	Name of Village.	Population (1891 Census).	Date of first case of plague.	Date of last case of plague.	Date of evacuation.		Total number of plague cases and deaths.						Date of re-occupation.		Total.		Remarks.
						Commenced.	Completed.	Before evacuation.		While evacuation was in progress.		Subsequent to evacuation.		Commenced.	Completed.	Cases.	Deaths.	
								Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Palanpur	1	Palanpur.	21092	29- 8-98	29- 8-98	29- 8-98 (Evacuated partially).	29- 8-98	1	1	0	0	0	0	12- 9-98	12- 9-98	1	1	Imported from Sidhpur.
„	2	Dantiwada	1116	27- 9-98	6-10-98	27- 9-98	27- 9-98	9	4	0	0	16	11	5-11-98	5-11-98	25	15	
„	3	Paswadal.	1344	5- 2-99	5- 4-99	6- 2-99	7- 2-99	5	5	4	0	26	20	„	„	35	25	Was not re-occupied when the year closed.
„	4	Chitroda.	529	9- 2-99	9- 2-99	9- 2-99 (partially)	9- 2-99	1	0	0	0	0	0	23- 2-99	23- 2-99	1	0	

Palanpur	5	Nandotri.	561	24- 3-99	3- 4-99	24- 3-99 (part) 29- 3-99 (comple	24- 3-99 ially) 29- 3-99 tely.)	2	1	1	1	3	3	23- 2-99	23- 2-99	6	5	Was not reoccupied when the year closed.
,,	6	Palanpur.	21092	18- 3-99	3- 4-99	30- 3-99 (part	30- 3-99 ially)	6	6	2	1	1	2	30- 4-99	30- 4-99	9 2	9 2	Imported from Bombay into Palanpur.
																79	57	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1899.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Annual Administration Report

of the

PALANPUR STATE

for the year 1899-1900.

Palanpur, *June 1900.*

To,

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI DIWAN MAHAKHAN SIR

SHERMAHOMEDKHANJI SAHEB BAHADUR.

G. C. I. E.

Palanpur.

Your Highness,

I beg most respectfully to herewith submit for Your Highness' information the accompanying Annual Report of the administration of the State for 1899-1900. A perusal there-of will enable Your Highness to see how the different Departments of the State have worked during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' Most Obedient Servant,

Dullabhji D. Ved.

Chief Minister.

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Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year 1899-1900.

I. INTRODUCTION.

(Area of the State about 3177 square miles, population 274,864 souls according to the last census, number of villages 508, average revenue about Rs. 650,000).

This Annual Report of the administration of the Palanpur State appertains to the year 1899-1900 and is the ninth of its kind.

2. The most noteworthy and at the same time the most deplorable event of the year has been the total failure of rains and the consequent famine that has overtaken the country. This subject, however, requires to be fully dealt with and will be, therefore, treated in the next chapter, wherein there is an appropriate place for it.

3. Owing to famine the administration work of the State has been greatly hampered. There was neither time nor means to plan and carry out any reforms. Where-ever the amount of the annual work has been less the Department has rightly put forward the prevalence of famine as the reason. This reason need not be repeated in every place in this report and it is, therefore, requested that it should be applied where-ever any deficiency in the quantity of the year's work may be observed. The same cause equally applies to the shorter bulk of this report.

4. His Excellency ~~Sir Stafford Northcote~~ Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, was kind enough to visit Palanpur in connection with the Relief Works. His Excellency and staff arrived here by the morning train on the 17th February, and left for Bombay the same day after receiving His Highness' visit and after paying him a return visit in a splendid Durbar held for the occasion.

5. There has been no important change in the *personnel* of the State except the one caused by the lamentable death of Mr. Bhoopatram Navnidhram, Sir-Nyayadhish, who was an experienced and able officer. Since his death on the 20th December last Mr. Dungarshi Futehchand has been in charge of the duties of that Court in addition to those of his own. One of the civil courts being now found superfluous is to be abolished from the

1st of June, when the duties of the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish will be apportioned among the different Courts. This measure is calculated to consolidate the constitutions of the different Courts and secure some economy to the Durbar. Mr. Girdharlal Vithaldas Patwary, Revenue Kamdar, was ailing till the year closed, and was on leave the greater part of the year (has subsequently died on the 24th May). His duties are being performed by Mr. Luxmidas Girdharlal Patwary, his son, since the 5th October, under the direct eye and advice of the Chief Minister. On the retirement on pension of Mr. Ratanchand Ujamchand, the Boundary Commissioner's Court has been abolished from the 12th of June last.

6. Appendix A. embodies the several particulars regarding the ruling Chief of this State, the principal members of his family, his relatives and the leading persons of his Court. The most interesting items therein are the studies of the two young Princes. During the year under report their progress has been not only remarkable, but praiseworthy. They both pay special attention to the study of the English language, in which they have, be it said to their credit, very much improved. They have inherited an inborn taste for learning, which renders the task of their respective tutors an easy one. Riding has been their chief out-door exercise; and it is a matter of satisfaction to note that they have very much improved physically. Their moral character and manners are simply exemplary.

7. The new Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, framed for the State, have been enforced since the 5th November 1899 *i. e.*, soon after the Divali Holidays. They are working very smoothly and satisfactorily.

8. A new Civil Procedure Code and Whipping Act are being drafted, and it is hoped they will be soon ready for being placed before His Highness for his approval

9. The Sandal wood trees, mentioned in para 14 of the previous report, are mostly safe. Only 9 out of 150 having been destroyed by various causes. 141 of them remain and are being preserved with care.

10. The Tokaria boundary case was heard in appeal by the Commissioner, Northern Division, on the 19th May last and decided in favour of this State on the next day. The Commissioner, N. D.'s decision having confirmed that of the Boundary Commissioner, Baroda, the Baroda Darbar could not carry its appeal further; and hence the lands and temple of Tokaria Mahadev, that had remained apples of discord for some years between the two States, have been authoritatively placed within the limits and juris-

diction of this State. The boundary has been finally demarcated by the erection of new pillars.

11. The Experimental Farm, now styled the Sherbag, has continued to improve. Famine labour was employed thereon for a short time and about 5 Bighas of land has been improved and added to the farm. The large well referred to in para 17 of the previous report having been constructed with pucca masonry-work has been yielding copious water. It has been utilized, therefore, for the turning out of various crops such as wheat, potatoes, garlic, onion, mustard, Alsi, Alvi, &c., besides some green fodder for the cattle of the farm. The Egyptian cotton plants did yield a second crop as anticipated, but it was very slight. For reasons mentioned in paras 18, 20 and 21 of the previous report, as also for sheer want of rain no more trial in this direction was made. Out of the 40 Tapioca plants, mentioned in para 22 of the previous report, 10 only are now left alive. One of them was dug at the root. It had 7 tubers in all, one of which was taken out and was found more than a foot long. It tasted like sweet potato. The crop is now a year and a half old, and after some time, when sufficiently ripe will disclose the result of the experiment. These plants, it should be remembered, were not watered at first but were made to depend upon rain water only. Lately some water is being given to them. Nearly 80 mango plants have outlived the sultriest of drought and are, therefore, likely to grow into trees in due course.

12. The Gudhwada disputes still remain undecided to the great prejudice of this Durbar's Hukks, which are being encroached upon by the Ghadhias. It will be a matter of the great satisfaction were the disputes taken in hand for an early adjudication.

II. GENERAL CONDITION, RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY.

13. The amount of rainfall during the year under report was only 3½ inches. The fall being but nominal the monsoon crops (except in a few villages that kept them alive by irrigation) totally failed giving rise to the woeful and calamitous famine of Sumwat 1956.

14. As usual the last five years' amounts of rainfall are appended below:—

Years.	Inches.
1894-95	37.93

1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	18.94
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	29.24
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	33.60
1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	16.92

15. The above figures give an average of 27 inches and 32 cents. The amount of rainfall during the year under report was, therefore, hardly one-eighth of the average and has given rise, as hinted above, to an unprecedented distress, the present

FAMINE.

16. Rain having completely withheld what little crops that had been sown mostly withered away except those kept alive by irrigation. It was, therefore, thought proper to adopt a test-work, which was first opened on the 21st August at Mansarowar Tank with a view to gauge how much the pinch of famine was then felt by the destitute people. On the first day 307 persons joined the test Relief Work. On the first September the number rose to 961, out of which the persons at Mansarowar numbered 716 and those at Gobri 245, the latter work having been started that very day. Mansarowar and Gobri are both old tanks, the former in the north and the latter in the south of the town of Palanpur. The people were made to deepen them, some with payment of daily wages and the rest by piece-work.

17. On the 26th August the services of Mr. William E. Clarke, were entertained and he was placed as supervisor at the Mansarowar Relief Work.

18. As time went on and rain which people expected totally held off, on the 1st October the number of Relief Works rose to 7, including those in the districts. Land improvement by removing sand from Sherbagh, deepening the tanks at Samdhi and Mundetha, levelling the Parade Ground and sinking of new wells were added to the above two Relief Works. The numbers of Relief workers totalled to 15690. On the 3rd October the work of deepening the tank at Jagana was started with 1470 men. The first of November saw the number of famine-stricken people at 25038, which comprised 7330 males, 7704 females, 4024 children above seven, and 5980 below seven.

19. On the 9th December the Relief Works, as per table attached below, were in existence when the organizing of the State Relief Works and controlling the operations and expenditures thereon, were handed over to the

Political Superintendent at the request of and with the consent of His Highness the Dewan Sahib, Government kindly giving the necessary loans of money at 4 percent interest.

No.	Names of Relief Works.	Men.	Women.	Children above 7 years.	Children of 7 years and under.	Total.
1	Mansarowar...	2586	2714	1423	2197	8920
2	Gobri...	1715	1604	757	1508	5584
3	Durbar's Farm (Sherbagh)... ...	166	150	70	93	479
4	Well-digging...	74	69	29	56	228
5	Parade Ground... ...	112	226	218½	0	556½
6	Lalbagh, Kachiawadi and Lal Amli Bagh...	172	163	192	71	598
7	Well-digging at Fatehsar... ...	88	81	40	65	274
8	Tank at Jagana... ...	278	350	144	305	1077
9	Do. Do. Mundetha... ...	642	784	393	462	2281
10	Deesa Road...	4395	4825	1795	4185	15200
11	Karzoda Fields... ...	367	362	207	237	1173
12	Sadarpur Fields... ...	126	147	85	124	482
13	Clearing Malan Wanta... ...	96	102	63	87	348
14	Sidrasan Fields... ...	64	60	42	63	229
15	Tank at Gudh... ...	372	471	252	326	1421
16	Chitroda Fields and land levelling.	189	190	100	156	635
17	Well-digging at Ambetha... ...	48	54	28	50	180
18	Land improving at Sandesari.....	371	446	186	416	1419
19	Dhanera Tank... ...	107	63	72	12	254
	Total.	11968	12861	6096½	10413	41338½

20. Soon after the Relief Works' management and control were handed over to the Political Superintendent the above 19 Relief Works were

consolidated into 4 viz, Mansarowar, Gobri, Jagana and Deesa; and the rest were stopped. Every sort of arrangement since then has been made. Engineers, overseers, medical men and the other necessary establishments have been employed. When the year closed the number of Relief Workers &c., stood as under;—

Names of Relief Works	Nos. of Relief Workers.			Dependents including nonworking children.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Working children.		
Mansarowar and Gobri Tanks....	1118	1078	543	3140	5879
Deesa...	4025	4490	2378	2239	13132
Chitrasani...	2941	3169	1392	2999	10501
Hadmatiya...	2817	3956	1508	4212	12493
Total....	10901	12693	5821	12590	42005

The dependents include the maimed, the halt, the blind, the emaciated and others who are quite unfit to work. They receive doles of flour or cash. The sick are treated in the Hospital sheds erected on the spots.

21. There are four Poor Houses, one at Palanpur, one at Deesa, one at Chitrasani, and one at Hadmatiya where the disabled and weak famine-stricken people are sheltered and fed. Clothing has been very often provided to them by private charity. With the other Relief workers they have been hitherto in good health with all the care that is bestowed upon them. Their total number was 1739 when the year closed.

22. The State has been divided into 22 circles, wherein inspectors go round to find out cases of people whose ancestral pride precludes their going on Relief Works or begging openly. The State and private charity have been helping them during their distress.

23. Except smallpox and measles the people had fortunately no other epidemic among them till the 31st of March 1900; and their general health had been in a fair condition. Of course famine-stricken stragglers from other States, especially from Marwad, now and then have been found dead, through emaciation, produced by semi-starvation. But the lives of the people of the State have been scrupulously saved by all means that human agency could employ.

24. Even after handing over the control of the Famine Relief affairs the State has given every sort of assistance. Several officials, numerous karkuns, police escorts, Medical Assistants, vaccinators &c., have been employed thereon and they have been working very hard. Furnishing of tools, carts, camels, materials for hutting and various other necessary articles and grain shops whenever and where-ever required has also been engaging the extra attention of the State officials.

25. The Durbar had opened a cheap grain shop in Palanpur about the end of August, but subsequently it has been changed into a store, whence the shops at the different Relief Works are being replenished with provisions.

26. To encourage and facilitate importation of grains, the import duty usually levied on them has been abolished as a temporary measure. No import duty is again levied on grass imported into the State. These timely concessions proved very beneficial in stimulating traders to undertake the importation of these stuffs. After the famine began to be felt, 181354 Bengali maunds of grains and 128718 maunds of grass, exclusive of Deesa Camp imports, have been imported into the State up to the end of March 1900. Since then also they have been coming in abundantly.

27. The State Jungles, which extend over about 345 square miles, have been left open and accessible to the people. They are allowed to cut wood to be sold as fuel freely. Hundreds of hill-tribesmen have been earning their bread by this means. Their axes have greatly denuded the forests of their products.

28. Every possible help in shape of Tagavi, has been given to the poor cultivators. In several cases the usurious and selfish traders were made to make advances to their old customers, by a promise of the right of prior repayment. In several cases, however, the cultivators' credit was found no more solvent and sound in the eye of the dealers. In such cases the Durbar had to give a helping hand.

29. To avert a water famine the wells were deepened and in several cases re-deepened, and hence water has remained sufficient for drinking purposes.

30. For irrigating fodder crops of various kinds 1024 new Kutcha wells have been sunk, and not less then 51 Pucca wells have been added to the old number. These raise the total of Kutcha wells to 3462 and that of Pucca wells to 4401, their grand total being 7863. The eastern villages, with numerous natural streams and small canals for draining river-water

into their fields, have been able to send to the Palanpur Market large quantities of green fodder. This, with the grass imported from elsewhere, enabled people to get on with their cattle and horses, though at an exhorbitant price at first.

31. About 253000 cattle have died for want of fodder. Nearly 75000 Bighas of land in all was sown with irrigated crops. Failure of rains did not allow so many as 550000 (speaking in round number) Bighas of Jarayat lands being cultivated and sown with usual crops. No Vighoti dues or Vaje share was taken by the Durbar from them.

32. The cultivators had to be granted several concessions to help them during the current distress Many villages preferred assessment of crops and payment of Durbar's Vaje-Bhag therefrom. They were allowed to do so, and hence share from actual produce of grains was taken. On the fields sown with green fodder for cattle no assessment whatever was levied, though during former famines it was the practice to levy it.

33. The famine and other expenditures will render the State indebted to the extent of over ten lacs of Rupees, and several years will have to run before it is restored to its financial equilibrium. It is hoped early rains will soon mitigate the distress, and free the people from their untold troubles.

34. Government, of course, has to be most cordially thanked for granting this Durbar the necessary loans at 4 percent at a most critical time when no money-lender was willing to come forward.

35. The subjoined table embodies the average prices of food-grains that ruled during the year under report, as compared with those that prevailed in the preceding year.

Year.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Muth.	Gram.	Moong.	Superior Rice.	Inferior Rice.	Remarks.
	Pounds per Rupee.							
1898-99.	31¼	25¾	36¾	33¼	26	12	16¾	
1899-1900.	24	21¾.	26	24¾	20	10¾	12¾	

36. In the beginning of the year under report the rates were very cheap, and hence the above average is very much higher than the present famine rates. Of course the average rates for the year under report are dearer than those of the previous year owing to the almost complete failure of harvests in the greater part of the State. The monsoon crops completely failed, and the winter crops produced but little and that too in the districts where there are wells, rivers or marshy lands. The average yield of all sorts of cereals is only $2\frac{1}{3}$ annas in the Rupee, wheat being 12 annas, Bajri $\frac{1}{4}$, Jowari 4, rapeseeds $\frac{1}{8}$, and rice, pulse and Til all the three being nil. Water has been sufficient for drinking purposes. In the western parts of Deesa and Dhanera Mahals it has become difficult of getting, but most of the villagers having joined Relief Works the want is not keenly felt.

37. There was neither Cholera nor Plague during the year under retrospect. The number of imported cases under the latter head was, however, one. A man from Bombay alighted at the Chhapi Railway Station, and being suspected was ordered to be brought to Palanpur, but he died on the way. He had a plague gland. Railway passengers' inspection system has been rigidly continued. One Hospital Assistant and a Nurse are specially employed for the purpose; and they carry on the duty with the help of the necessary Policemen. Small-pox, however, prevailed in epidemic form. Out of 1543 attacks 436 proved fatal. Measles also prevailed and continues upto now. It has caused a great mortality among children. The breaking out of Cholera on the several Relief Works and elsewhere in May 1900 will be dealt with in the next Annual Report.

38. As for trade the importations have far exceeded the exportations. Grains and grass have been the principal articles of importation, and exportations have mainly consisted of hides and bones in very large quantities.

39. The weaving industry in the country, like the Weaving Mills Industry elsewhere, has suffered to some extent owing to famine. The Kanodar hand-looms number 855. There is a fall-off of 51 looms. Some of the weaving Dheds have joined Relief Works, as famine has greatly reduced the demand for the coarse cloth they turn out. This accounts for the reduced number of the hand-looms in Kanodar.

III. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

40. The prevalence of famine rendered it necessary that this Depart-

ment should be most carefully managed. His Highness, therefore, personally bestowed his best attention to it; and as Mr. Girdharlal Vithaldass Patwari continued ill and disabled (subsequently dead) to work throughout the greater part of the year, his son Mr. Laxmidas has the charge of the Department. He has been doing the revenue duties under the direct supervision of the Chief Minister, and it is a matter of satisfaction to be able to say that the conjoint labour has succeeded in administering the affairs in the best way possible in the face of the famine difficulties.

41. On account of the famine the work of introducing Vighoti system in rest of the villages had to be kept in abeyance. Hence the number of villages having that system has remained the same viz., 175, as mentioned in para 45 of the preceding Annual Report.

42. Several villages having Vighoti system in them were allowed at their request to pay their Vaje Bhag according to the old Kultar system. Those villages, that chose to pay the Vighoti Ankdas, were permitted to do so; and in a few cases deserving remissions had to be made even from them, as also suspensions.

43. Appendix B. shows that the Revenue surveys of 14 villages were completed during the year under report against 29 in the preceding year. The total of completely surveyed villages, therefore, stands at 274. Out of the 14 villages above indicated, 8 belong to the Deesa, 2 to the Chitroda, 2 to the Dhanera and 2 to the Panthawada Mahal. Besides the survey of 11 villages is in progress, but not yet completed.

44. Appendix C. is a comparative statement containing the items of revenues derived from Khalsa, Putta, and Pasaita lands for the Sumvat year 1955, as compared with those of Sumvat 1954. The Khalsa revenue income has fallen to Rs. 240588–2–0 from Rs. 259341–9–2. The decrease is due to the less amount of rain in the year. The fall-off in the income of the Putta villages is attributed to the variation in the income of the two Putta villages of Nenava and Bhajna, while the figure for the Pasaita lands remains the same as usual.

45. The Takavi system has been availed of to the unprecedented extent of Rs. 18836–14–0 in the year under report. Famine required this large outlay.

46. Fallow lands, measuring about 491½ Bighas, have been newly brought under cultivation over and above those fields which have been improved by the removal of sand therefrom by means of Relief labour.

47. The subject matter of new wells has been dealt with under the heading of Famine in the preceding Chapter, for which vide para 30.

48. A sum of Rs. 404 has been paid to the cultivators for encouraging them to sink new wells in Sumwat 1955, against Rs. 639 in the previous year. This is a sort of grant-in-aid.

49. The Revenue Kamdar and the Survey Kamdar made a joint tour in about 30 Dhandhar villages, visiting Kodram, Sendhni, Endrana, Chhapi, Pilucha, Chitroda, Vadgam, and others.

IV. FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

50. The financial year of the State is reckoned according to the Maroo Sumwat. The year 1955 corresponded with the period extending from 21st June 1898 to 8th July 1899. The receipts and disbursements embodied in Appendix D., therefore, relate to this period.

51. The year Sumwat 1955 opened with a balance of Rs. 2299-15-4 in favour of the State Banker, to whom the State was indebted to that extent, and closed with an equally small balance of Rs. 8358-3-5 due by him to the State.

52. It can be seen from the Appendix D. that the total amount of all sorts of State incomes for the year Sumwat 1955 has been Rs. 662397-2-4. It has exceeded that for the previous year, wherein it was Rs. 640565-8-6, by Rs. 21831-9-10.

53. The expenditures for the year under report have totalled to Rs. 645738-15-7, against Rs. 664488-3-10 in Sumwat 1954.

54. From the above figures we can gather that after deducting the expenses the State was able to save Rs. 16658-2-9. From this surplus the small balance due to the banker was of course paid, leaving the balance in favour of the State as shown in the Appendix D.

55. Comparing the figures of income for the past two years we find that there has been noticeable increase under the head of cash dues, Fines and commissions, Abkari Revenues, Nuzaranas, Forest Revenues, and Miscellaneous Receipts.

56. The principal head, showing a remarkable decrease, was the Khalsa land income. This is attributable to the lower rates of Vaje-Bhag grains that prevailed in Sumvat 1955.

57. The reduction of Rs. 18749-4-3 in the expenditures in Sumvat

1955 is mainly owing to the absence of plague expenses in that year. Under this head the outlay in Sumwat 1954 was Rs. 100076-9-2, while in 1955 it was only Rs. 5462-8-11 only.

58. The extraordinarily heavy expenses on account of famine, incurred and being incurred to alleviate the distress of the people, will find place in the accounts of Sumvat 1956, the current year. They have at present hugely embarrassed the financial situation of the State and rendered the State deeply indebted.

V. POLICE DEPARTMENT.

59. The State Police strength has been but slightly changed. When the year closed it was as under:—

440	Regular Foot Police.
162	Mounted Police.
2334	Village Police (Chokiats).
100	Vajedar Sowars.
3036	Total.

60. Comparing the above with the figures given in para 59 of the previous Annual Report an increase of one in the number of Mounted Police is discernible. It may be observed that among the 162 Mounted Police Sowars 12 are camel Sowars.

61. The numbers of Chokiats and Vajedar Sowars, who receive their remunerations in the shape of lands, remain the same.

62. The number of Foujdars also continues to remain the same, viz. 12. These with one Opium Inspector make up 13 Police officials, who do their duties under the supervision of the Police Kamdar.

63. The cost of the maintenance of the Police Department has been Rs. 84331-1-10 for Sumwat 1955, against Rs. 81839-7-9 in the preceding year. The increase is accounted for by the cost of arms got for the members of the Department.

64. Appendix E. is a comparative statement for the last two years showing the number of offences reported in each year. The number in 1899-1900 has been 862 against 407. There has been an increase of 455, for which the keen distress, caused by the famine, is responsible. The same Appendix indicates that the number of persons arrested for having committed

offences has risen to 1305 from 652, showing an increase of 653.

65. Out of the 1305 persons arrested 1217 were sent for trial in the year dealt with in this report, against 558 in the preceding year.

66. The number of accused persons convicted has been 955 against 355, while the number discharged and acquitted stands at 250 against 203.

67. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested has been 73.1 against 54.4, while the percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial has risen to 78.4 from 63.6 in the previous year.

68. The above statistics show an increase of crimes no doubt, but the percentages being very high reflect credit on the Department, which has also worked very hard in preventing numerous crimes on the State borders, and rendered assistance in connection with the Relief Works also.

69. Appendix F. shows that the value of property stolen during the year under retrospect has totalled to Rs. 35098-15-2½, as against Rs. 14549-9-3 in the year that preceded it. From the former property worth Rs. 16181-6-5 has been recovered, as against Rs. 8477-7-8; consequently the ratio of the value of property recovered to that of the property stolen comes to 46.1 against 58.3. The reason of this reduction is not far to seek. The grains that were stolen could not be recovered in many cases as the famishing people had naturally consumed or otherwise disposed them of before their arrest.

70. There was but one case of opium smuggling in the year against three in the previous one. Four accused persons were concerned in this case. Three of them were convicted and punished, and one discharged.

71. The annual fairs were but thinly attended on account of famine, and passed off without any hitch.

72. Heavy police duties allowed but little of drilling, and the Drill Master has, therefore, been employed on famine duty.

73. This Department deserves a due share of praise for having cheerfully done its duty in a year of great anxiety. With great energy and tact it has to some extent succeeded in suppressing crimes, which would have been otherwise more numerous. The Police Kamdar, Mr. Moradmian, may be said to have managed the Department well.

VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

74. There has been no change in the number and constitutions of

the Civil and Criminal Courts of the State up to the end of the year.

75. Appendix G. shows that at the end of 1898-99 there was no civil appeal remaining undisposed in the Huzur Court. During the year under report 29 appeals were filed, and 27 decided, leaving a balance of 2.

76. The above mentioned statement also shows the civil work done by the 1st Appellate Court. It had 2 appeals as balance, to which 56 were added during the year. Of 58, thus made up, 53 have been disposed of leaving a residue of 5.

77. The Huzur Court had to dispose of 20 miscellaneous appeals during the year over and above those indicated in the above statement. Among them 14 related to disputes concerning immovable property, 5 to applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction on the decisions of the Small Cause Court, and 1 was a review appeal of civil nature.

78. The working of the Original Civil Courts is embodied in Appendix H. To the previous balance of 858 cases, 743 new cases were added in the year under review. Out of the total 1601 cases 981 were decided and a balance of 620 has been left.

79. The Appellate criminal work, performed by the Huzur and the Appeal Court of the first instance, is detailed in Appendix I. The former has decided all the 12 appeals that came before it, and so did the Appeal Court with the 72 that were filed therein during the year under report.

80. A glance at Appendix J. shows the disposal of the original criminal cases by the different Magistrates. There was a previous balance of 12 cases. During the year under report 1013 cases were filed, making a total of 1025. Out of them 1019 have been decided, and 6 were left as balance.

81. The Sir Nyayadhish Court has decided 124 cases, of which 19 were Sessions cases. Among these 19 there was one case of murder, 1 of culpable homicide, 1 of attempt to murder, 13 of dacoity, 1 of dacoity with grievous hurt, and 2 of buying minor girls for the purpose of prostitution.

82. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year is Rs. 12856-3-3 against Rs. 12697-3-6. There has not been a noticeable increase in this.

83. The total of the proceeds of fees from the institution of civil suits in all the Courts has fallen down to the low figure of 3461-7-4, against Rs. 6197-1-4 in the previous year. Like most other items the fall-off is attributed to the prevalence of famine.

84. As for the execution of Civil Courts' decrees only 1113 were executed, as against 2181 in the preceding year. Only for four or five first months of the year this work was carried on, but it has been mostly stopped since then owing to famine, especially against agriculturists.

85. As for judicial reforms the new Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code have been put in force since the last Divali, and a Civil Procedure and Whipping Act are being framed.

86. Most of the Judicial Officers and their establishments have done very hard services in connection with the Relief Works when and after some time they were started.

VII. JAIL AND LOCK-UPS.

87. The number of Palanpur Central Jail prisoners was 369 at the end of 1899-1900 against 190 at the end of the year that preceded it. The table given below embodies these figures and other necessary particulars connected therewith:—

No. remaining on 31st March 1899.	No. admitted in 1899-1900	Total.	No. discharged in 1899-1900.	No. absconded.	No. died.	Total.	No. remaining on 31st March 1900.
190	1425	1615	1224	9	13	1246	369

88. The statistics, above mentioned, disclose that the Jail has been full to its utmost capacity during the year. The increase is ascribed to the offences committed by famishing people. 13 deaths among the inmates and 9 cases of absconding have occurred.

89. The 8 lock-ups in the Mahals send their long-term prisoners to this Central Jail for working out their terms.

90. The Jail Garden has suffered very much. Very little of vegetables could be grown as water in the well was sufficient only for drinking and sanitary purposes of the inmates. However some green fodder was raised along with vegetables.

91. A large plot of land has been improved and added to the garden. This was done by Relief labour.

92. Owing to dearness of grain the diet rate of each prisoner has been raised to 7 pice a day. The provisions are still being purchased departmentally, as the Modi system was found somewhat unsatisfactory and therefore discarded since the preceding year.

93. The general behaviour of the inmates of the Jail has been good, and the precincts have been scrupulously kept neat and clean.

94. The making of carpets and tapes is the principal intramural industry of the prisoners. Long-term prisoners only are employed on this labour. The rest are made to mend roads, and water and hedge trees. In this year they have done the extra work of carrying grass from the Railway Station to the Durbar's hay-stacks.

95. The subsistence and clothing charges during the year Sumwat 1955 have reached the unusual figure of Rs. 7250-13-10, against Rs. 5966-9-2 in the previous year. Thus the expenses have exceeded by Rs. 1284-4-8. The increase in the number of convicts and the cost of clothes furnished to them account for this.

96. After the death of Mr. Bhoopatram, Mr. Dungarshi has been doing the duty of the Jail Superintendent in a satisfactory manner.

VIII. EDUCATION.

97. The most important educational institution in the State is the Palanpur High School. During the year under report it sent up 10 candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. Out of this number as many as 7 were successful. This is an unprecedented achievement for the School, for which the Head Master Mr. Morarji Naranji Adhyaru deserves praises. It is hoped the School will continue to secure such creditable results every year.

98. The High School did not send up any candidate for the School Final Examination also during the year under review. The reason of this cannot be understood.

99. The numerical strength of the High School has somewhat declined. For the attendance has fallen to 148 from 156. The reason assigned is the leaving of some advanced students and accepting temporary service on the Relief Works.

100. No new extraordinary grants have been made in the year, but sums for prizes and chemicals have been sanctioned by the Durbar.

101. The Taluka School at Palanpur has also done better work during the year. It sent up 5 boys for the Third Grade Public Service Examination, and out of them 3 have passed it. Three of the Assistants have passed in the higher grades than those they were employed in.

102. The Palanpur Girls' School which is designated the "Scott Girls' School" has shown a marked improvement both numerically and in efficiency. The number of pupils has risen to 81 from 75. The Urdu School has an attendance of 103 boys against 131 in the previous year. Thus there has been a fall off of 28 pupils during the year. All the schools except the High School, Scott Girls' School, Dhanera and Kanodar Schools have been closed to enable the teachers to serve on the different Relief Works. The subjoined table contains the numbers of pupils attending the different schools upto the date when they were closed or in the case of those that are open up to the end of March:—

Palanpur High School.	Taluka School.	Urdu School.	Scott Girls' School.	Total.	Village Schools.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
148	250	103	81	582	1029	1611	

The decrease of 63 pupils is due to the effect of famine.

103. The several scholarships, awarded to the students of the High School and the Scott Girls' School by the Durbar and private gentlemen, continue giving encouragement to the cause of education.

104. The indigenous grant-in-aid school in Palanpur, which teaches subjects according to the old mode, continues to flourish and had the usual aid viz., Rs. 36 paid to it by the Durbar as an annual grant.

105. A total sum of Rs. 16158-5-10 has been expended for the educational Department in the year Sumwat 1955 against Rs. 13247-12-7. Thus it is seen that there was an increase of Rs. 2910-9-3, which is accounted for by the facts of some of the previous year's pay-bills having been met during the year under report, and the cost of repairs executed to the High School and other schools.

106. The Palanpur High School is supervised and annually examined by the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, but the rest of the schools

are under the direct control of the Deputy Educational Inspector, who examines each school at least once a year.

IX. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

107. The Goodfellow Hospital continues being a boon to the people. A large number of out-door patients attends it every morning. Besides all the sick-beds remain occupied. Many cases of ailments brought about by a state of semi-starvation had also to be treated there. Wandering Marwadis have figured most prominently among them.

108. The Hospital buildings were repaired, and the sick-ward halls and others done oil-colouring in the year under review. An amount of Rs. 853-15-6 was expended therein.

109. The total of expenditures for the Sumwat year 1955 has been Rs. 8940-3-4, against Rs. 10626 -5-4 in Sumwat 1954. The latter had run unusually high owing to extra medicines and disinfectants &c., got when the plague prevailed.

110. Hospital Assistant Benjamin, having been first employed on the Railway Passengers' Inspection, and then on Relief Works, was not able to travel. It is a matter of regret that his work is reported to be unsatisfactory, while on the other hand Mr. Manilal Bapalal has rendered valuable assistance to his superior, Dr. D. A. Patwardhan. In addition to the Hospital work they have both paid special attention to vaccination and revaccination, which had to be vigorously carried on, as Small-pox made its appearance. They have also looked after the patients of the Poor House at Palanpur. Over and above her duty at the Station Nurse Abigail Samuel has given her morning hours in nursing sickly children &c., at the said Poor House.

111. On account of the employment of Mr. Benjamin on Relief Works a new Hospital Assistant has been temporarily engaged. His name is Mr. Waman Vithal. As he is but a fresh hand it is premature to speak one way or the other of his work, but he seems to be a steady and competent hand.

112. In the year under review the total number of out-door patients, suffering from diseases of different denominations that were treated in the Goodfellow Hospital, is 20487 against 17108 in the year that preceded it. Included in this figure there have been 1481 cases of malarial fever

(Vide Appendix K).

113. The number of indoor patients has risen to 570 from 102 in the previous year. Of this number 446 cases were cured, 14 relieved, 1 discharged otherwise, 96 died, and 13 remained under treatment when the year terminated.

114. The daily average attendance of the out-door patients, which is 248.38 against 154.93, and the classes and sexes of the persons treated are given in Appendix L. The same in the case of in-door patients has also risen to 20.49 from 10.27.

115. The number of major surgical operations, performed in the year, has been 53 against 33. Of these operations 41 were successful, 6 were relieved, 3 died, and 3 were remaining under treatment when the year closed.

116. The minor operations in the year numbered 614 against 524.

117. The temperature in Palanpur ranged from 50 to 110 degrees in the thermometer, as against from 53 to 111. Thus comparatively the winter of the year was colder, and the summer slightly less hot.

118. Against 7 *post mortem* examinations performed in the previous year, there were 17 performed in the year, dealt with in this report. The number of medico-legal cases, which were investigated and on which opinions were given, has been 228 against 158.

119. The above statistics and facts conjointly go to show what work the medical establishment has performed. It deserves to be pronounced satisfactory.

X. MUNICIPALITY.

120. On account of famine thousands of poor and destitute people having congregated in and about the town of Palanpur, the Municipality had always to work very hard and energetically. As far as possible scrupulous cleanliness has been enforced in the town and on and about the Relief Works near the town. Extra men, paid from the Relief funds, were also engaged for the purpose. The Observation Camp and the Small-pox huts are placed, for sanitary purposes, under the Municipal Secretary.

121. The total of Municipal expenses for the Sumvat year 1955 has come to Rs. 6319-2-6, against Rs. 4556-7-5 in the previous year. The reasons of the outlay being comparatively more by Rs. 1762-11-1 have

been given in the above para.

122. The total of Rs. 6319-2-6 expended includes the following items:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Watering the roads...	849	8	4
Repairs to roads and sweeping charges...	2540	1	6
Lighting the streets...	945	7	11
Salaries of Municipal Staff... ...	956	7	9
Miscellaneous...	908	3	9
Deesa Municipality	119	5	3
Total Rs.	6319	2	6

123. The road from the Superintendency Bungalow to the Geban-Shah Peer's Tomb, where it joins the Gobri main road, has been widened and thoroughly renewed, and also the Gobri road and the Veerbai Darvaza road. A new road from the Durbari Jail to Nav Saiyad has been made, and as also one from Mansarowar to the Delhi gate. All these works have been done by means of famine labour.

124. The Parade Ground, opposite the Jail, has been levelled and greatly improved.

125. The Municipality continues lighting the main streets. As for watering them it is not done this hot weather for want of water.

126. The expenses of Deesa Municipality have also risen from Rs. 60-15-9 to Rs. 119-5-3.

127. The Talebagh gardens' keep-up has involved an expense of Rs. 1093 -4-0 in Sumwat 1955 against Rs. 1031-12-6. Including this item the grand total of Municipal expenditures has amounted to Rs. 7412-6-6 against Rs. 5588-3-11.

128. The Municipal expenses are primarily met from the proceeds of the Octroi duty, which is levied in the Palanpur Town. The amount, realized on this account, was Rs. 3086-0-9, against Rs. 2018-1-5 in Sumwat 1954. The deficit was, of course, disbursed from the State revenues.

129. There have been 22 fires in all in the State during the year under retrospect against 25 in the previous year. They involved damages to the extent of Rs. 7627-8-0 as against Rs. 6018-8 0. Thus, though the number of fires was less by three, the damage exceeded by Rs. 1609--0-0.

130. The Fire Engine is in good order; and is put to work when

necessity arises.

XI. PUBLIC WORKS.

131. This Department is essentially connected with the Accounts' Department. The State accounts are kept according to the Sumvat year. Hence the expenditures on the score of Public Works, dealt with in this report, necessarily appertain to that year, that is, it has nothing to do with the accounts of the current famine.

132, The total expenditures, on account of purely Public Works, have been Rs. 24447-5-11 in Sumvat 1955, as against Rs. 22166-15-10 in Sumwat 1954.

133. The works executed are shown below with the cost of each of them:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Construction of roads...	1001	- 6	- 4
Expenses of Talebag...	1093	- 4	- 0
Additional expenses of the Police Chowkey.	342	-13	- 3
Huzur Court Building...	14800	- 0	- 0
Jail and Police Line at Deesa. ...	2871	- 2	-10
Repairs to old buildings...	4338	-11	- 6
Total Rs.	24447	- 5	-11

134. The cost of Durbari buildings has been Rs. 32344-7-1 against Rs. 14551-4-0. These include the upkeep of the Dilkhushal gardens, the Superintendency gardens, and the Sonaria Bagh, as well as the new Durbari buildings and repairs to them. Among the new Durbari buildings the item of Rs. 7000 is for a capacious Godown in the Dilkhushal gardens. This godown has been but recently finished, and is used for storing extra furniture.

135. For want of funds no new Public Works have been undertaken. The completion of the Huzur Court House has been delayed for the same reason.

136. The long-felt desideratum of having a new Jail and Police line in Deesa has been supplied during the year.

137. Private contributions have also, as before, done good deal for charitable and religious institutions. Sums, aggregating to Rs. 31125-0-0, have been thus expended in the year dealt with in this report, as against

Rs. 20545 in the previous year.

XII. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

138. The total sum, derived from the levy of the usual custom duties in Sumwat 1955, has been Rs. 86686–11–3, against Rs. 85230–8–3 in Sumwat 1954. The excess of Rs. 1456–3–0 is ascribed to a more active import traffic.

139. The expenses for the working of this Department have been Rs. 10989–2–6 in Sumwat 1955, while in the previous year they had amounted to Rs. 9155-4-6. The increased outlay of Rs. 1833-14-0 is due to some petty items of expenditure having been left unpaid in the previous year, bnt paid in the year under report.

140. Very liberal concessions were made by this Department with a view to stimulate a very free importation of food-grains and grass. All duty on these goods has been abolished. The country, though bitterly stricken by famine, has never felt the insufficiency of food-grains and grass.

141. Hides and bones are being very largely exported, the awful mortality among cattle having yielded large quantities of them.

142. The cheap grain-shop, that the Durbar first opened when famine began to pinch the people, and which has been afterwards turned into a store–house whence shops are sent out on Relief Works, has been under the management of this Department. Its head, Mr. Shobhagchand Velji Kothari, has evinced unusual amount of energy and business–like ability in the management of them all. He has taken extraordinary pains and given satisfaction all round. Besides in the fixing of the Nerick rates, which devolved upon him, his assistance and persuasive powers have proved very valuable.

143. Mr. Sobhagchand has inspected several Customs Nakas in the Districts during the year under report, and exercised a wholesome check over the Custom Karkoons, posted at different villages.

XIII. SURVEYS.

144. The Survey Establishment has continued the same as before. But all its members, except the Survey Kamdar and his head Karkun, have been, from the very beginning, employed on Relief Works; and there-

fore in the year under report the Revenue Surveys of 14 villages only has been completely done, against 29 in the preceding year. This raises the number of villages that are surveyed to 274. The surveying of 11 more villages was in progress, but not finished when the work had to be stopped on account of famine.

145. The cost of maintaining this Department has come to Rs. 4482–1–3 in the year under review, while in the preceding year it was Rs. 4985–9–6.

146. The lands, surveyed in the year, comprise 1753 field numbers against 6356 in the previous year, covering an area of 19135 Acres and 8 Gunthas against 65869 Acres and 22 Gunthas.

147. The Survey Kamdar has deducted the cost of the Department while the surveyors were employed otherwise than on surveying, and found the average expense on each survey number to come to Rs. 1–6–3 against Re. 0–11–1. For each acre the expense has come to two annas and half a pie

148. The Survey Kamdar, Mr. Gokaldas, has besides doing his duty satisfactorily, rendered valuable assistance in revenue matters.

XIV. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

149. The additional restrictions, placed on the cutting of trees in our forests, had not been long in existence when famine made its unwelcome appearance. They had, therefore, to be very much relaxed *nolens volens* for the sake of the hilly tribes that inhabit them, and others who chose to earn their bread by cutting and selling timber and fuel. In some cases reserved parts of the forests and prohibited timber trees have been indiscriminately made to yield to the axes of the hungry people. This has resulted in a partial denudation of the forests, and the process of this denudation will continue till the people see better days. Had it not proved a humane means of saving hundreds of lives from starvation the State would have put a stop to the work of destruction of trees.

150. The Sandal-wood trees at Sendhni have also suffered. For 9 of these trees have been destroyed, as mentioned in para 9 of this report.

151. The plantations of Teak, Sardul, and Babul trees at Balaram have all greatly suffered particularly through want of water.

152. The total income of the royalty, levied on the Jungle produce in

Sumvat 1955, has amounted to Rs. 9321-3-8 against Rs. 8157-4-2. The increase of Rs. 1163-15-6 is ascribed to some previous year's items having been realised in the year under retrospect.

153. The yearly expenses of this Department have come to Rs. 2776-15-11 against Rs. 2519-9-4. The increase is owing to the temporary appointment of Ranger Jamadar Bholekhan.

XV. REGISTRATION AND STAMPS.

154. There has been no change in the number of registering Courts.

155. At the close of the previous year 3 documents had remained unregistered; and 266 more were presented for registration during the year 1899-1900. Out of the total of 269, as many as 266 were registered, 2 refused registration, and 1 was left for disposal when the year closed.

156. The aggregate value of the registered documents in the year under report is Rs. 69329-10-11, against Rs 69794-1-0 in the previous year.

157. The total of Registration fees has come to Rs. 277-4-0 against Rs. 254-5-0.

158. As the registering work is done by the different Civil Courts no extra expense has to be incurred on its account. In Palanpur itself, however, there is a separate Sub-Registrar's office. Its annual expenses have, as usual, been Rs 444-0-0.

159. The net income, derived from the sale of stamps, has been Rs. 853-6-0 in 1899-1900, against Rs. 1451-4-0 in the preceding year.

160. It will be seen from the above that during the famine period, covered by this report, there has been a slight increase in the registering fees, but a great fall-off in the sale of stamps.

161. Mr. Nandkishore, the Sub-Registrar, having been lent to do clerk's duty under Sub-Engineer, Mr. B. H. Kumthekar, the work of registering the documents in Palanpur itself has been entrusted to the Sir Nyayadhish Court.

XVI. RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

162. The Palanpur-Deesa Railway Branch has commanded a very good traffic during the year under report. Importation of food-stuffs and

exportation of hides and bones have especially contributed to the increase in the traffic. This Railway Branch, though only 18 miles in length, has greatly helped to mitigate the distress of famine like the other Railway Lines. It being under contemplation to extend the line to Deodar and Tharad earth-work, as far as Mundetha in this State, is being energetically pushed on by means of Famine labour.

163. The Palanpur-Deesa Railway has brought the Durbar a greater share of profit for 1899. The amount for its first half has been Rs. 5582-1-9 against Rs. 5452-0-7. For the second half it has been Rs. 6520-15-5 against Rs. 4882-11-9 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Thus the total net earnings have come to Rs. 12103-1-2 in 1899 against Rs. 10334-12-4 in 1898. These figures indicate an increase of Rs. 1768-4-10 in the annual income under this head; and is accounted for by the stimulus given by famine to the import traffic in grains, particularly wheat from North India and Rangoon rice via Bombay.

164. The earnings for 1899, as shown above, have yielded an interest on the Durbar's contribution of Rs. 185,000 at the rate of Rs. 6-9-6, against Rs. 5-9-5. The increased rate of interest justifies the remarks made in the above paras.

165. Government have now resolved to include the Palanpur-Deesa Section, from 1st July 1900, in the general accounts of all the Railways, worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. This modified arrangement is expected to bring this Durbar a greater amount of net profits.

166. The Telegraph Office, situated in the Post Office in the Palanpur town, is a boon to the people, but it is not open to the public during all hours. If the grade of the Office were raised the convenience afforded by it will be available to the people at all times. It is hoped the authorities concerned will see to this desideratum being supplied.

XVII. VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

167. As small-pox broke out in October, and has been continuing more or less since then, this Department had to take vigorous measures to carry on vaccination and re-vaccination. The five vaccinators and the paid candidate, in all six hands, carried on the operations rapidly. Relief Works, where many persons had an out-break of small-pox among them, were particularly made the fields of these operations.

168. During the year 1899–1900 the number of persons vaccinated has totalled to 14920 against 10073 in the previous year. This total comprises 7726 males and 7194 females. Also it comprises 961 cases of re-vaccination against 35 in the year that preceded it.

169. The cost of the up-keep of the Department has come to Rs. 2314–5-5 in Sumvat 1955 against Rs 1796–14–6. The additional expenses are due to the entertainment of the services of one more vaccinator, and the allowance of Rs. 10–0–0 per month, granted to the Hospital Assistant Manilal Bapalal.

170. The Chief Medical Officer of the State, under whom this Department has been placed since the 1st of October 1898, reports that the lymph used was good throughout, and that his assistant Manilal inspected and checked the work done by the vaccinators under his personal supervision. This was done in Palanpur, as it was not possible for any of them to go out in the districts owing to press of work.

XVIII. LIBRARIES.

171. The chief among the Libraries is the Palanpur Native General Library, which is located in the Victoria Jubilee Institute, erected by the Durbar. This Library was repaired during the previous year; and a new compound-wall erected, as mentioned in para 186 of the preceding year's report. The cost on these accounts has come to Rs. 674-14-3.

172. The number of subscribers has risen to 40 from 37. Here is an indication of a small improvement, but the management of this Library is anything but good, and the same state of affairs, as described in para 186 of the previous report, still exists. 16 more books have been added to the old number 1261, making a total of 1277.

173. The total annual income of this Library has amounted to Rs. 352-14-10 against Rs. 374-5-10, in which was included a special donation of Rs. 50.

174. The Library at Deesa has been able to add 20 books to its old stock, making a total of 145; while the one at Ghud has received an accretion of as many as 51 new books, making its total 152, which, to its credit, beats old Deesa by 7.

175. It is a matter of gratification that during the year under report two new Libraries have been opened. One in the Palanpur Bohora Madresa,

and the other at Kanodar. The former can so soon boast of 425 books, of which 67 are Arabic, 40 Persian, 168 Urdu, 25 English, and 125 Gujarati. In the Kanodar Library there are 36 books at present. The Bohora Library had a donation of Rs. 200, and the Kanodar Library one of Rs. 50 from the Durbar on the occasions of His Highness' visits there.

XIX. PRINTING PRESS.

176. Even the press business has had a detrimental effect from the famine. The different Courts having had less work to do, the printing of forms &c., was not so much patronized during the year as before. Still Mr. Ambalal Becharlal is maintaining the establishment, and promptly executes all works that are entrusted to him. As a specimen of pretty good work he turns out nothing better than this Annual Report can be pointed out.

XX. BHAYATS, JAHAGIRDARS, AND VAJEDARS.

177. The Durbar's relations with the Bhayats, Jahagirdars, and Vajedars, have been uniformly of a cordial nature. They are accorded a very fair, courteous, and mild treatment. Their emjoyments and rights are scrupulously respected. His Highness personally sees that a liberal policy is employed in all matters that concern them, and they do not fail to reciprocate the kindly feeling.

XXI. STATE VAKILS' DEPARTMENT.

178. Mr. Lala Thakardas Brindabandas, the State Vakil, attached to the Office of the Political Superintendent, has given great satisfaction by a careful and conscientious discharge of his duties. Mr. Abdul Reheman, the Palanpur Vakil at the Marwad Punchayat Kutcherry, has done well his part of duty. He is now on sick leave, and the charge of his office is with his son, Mohmed Ismail, who is a competent young man.

XXII. HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

179. The Arab Stallion "Poonawala" having died during the year has

been replaced by the "Bombaywala." He and the Leher Dariav are the two Arab stallions. There are three more, that are countrybred, namely, Devdarbarwala, Manbhavan, and Keshario.

180. During the year under report each has covered the following numbers of mares:—

1.	Leher Dariav... ...	... 3
2.	Bombaywala... ...	... 2
3.	Devdarbarwala... ...	... 3
4.	Manbhavan... ...	... 3
5.	Keshario... ...	... 2
	Total.....	13

181. It will be seen by comparing the above figures with those given in para 194 of the preceding Report, that there has been a decrease of 9, which is due to the prevalence of famine.

182. The Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department did not come on his annual tour, as no mares, fit to be covered by Government stallions, could be collected on account of famine.

XXIII. CONCLUSION.

183. This summary of the past year's administration, it will be seen from a perusal of the above chapters, has little special to chronicle except the measures adopted to avert the severity of the present famine. The visitation, being acute and widespread, has exhausted the vitality of the State to such an extent, that a series of uninterrupted good years will alone be able to restore it to its financially normal condition. It has been indeed an arduous task to meet the highly embarrassing and dire situation. His Highness personally, and the principal officers of the State have had a trying time. The famine duty, as much as has been performed by each, coupled with the discharge of their current duties, will no doubt evoke satisfaction.

184. For the ever ready and cheerful guidance, accorded to me by His Highness, I am deeply indebted to him. During the present famine crisis he has most benevolently and humanely come forward, and done all he could to save the lives of his people. He has taken a great interest in watching, with care, the welfare of the people, and has most generously sanctioned large sums of money to be utilized in alleviating the sufferings

of the famine-stricken people.

185. To our worthy and esteemed Political Superintendent, P. S. V. FitzGerald Esquire, my most sincere and warmest thanks are due for the valuable advice and suggestions he has from time to time accorded with reference to famine matters in particular, and other matters connected with the State in general. He has immensely obliged the State by getting for it Government loans for carrying on the Relief Works.

186. Lastly I have to acknowledge the assistance given me by Mr. Hormasji Framji, Huzur Assistant, and Mr. Dungarshi Futtehchand, Judicial Sheristedar to the Huzur Court.

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

☞ Printed at the "Palanpur Rajyabhakta Printing Press" by Mohanlal Chelji Mehta.

Appendix A. for 1899-1900.

Statement shewing particulars regarding the Native Chief, principal members of his family, relatives and the leading persons of the Court of Palanpur.

Name of Principality and family.	Place of Residence.	Present Rank	Caste, creed and religion.	Age.	Where and how educated.	Post held.	Whether has a sanad for adoption.	Whether primogeniture system obtains	Whether there is male heir or not.	Remarks.
His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji Sahib K. G. C. I. E. of Palanpur.	Palanpur.	Shri Dewan Maha Khan.	Lohani Pathan Mahommedan.	48	In Palanpur by private tuition.	Ruler.	Has a sanad.	Yes.	There is	
Prince Tale Mahomed Khanji Sahib.	Do.	Heir-apparent.	Do.	17	In Palanpur under a Tutor; at present studying:—Lamb's Tales, Deserted Village, History of India, Translation from Gujarati into English, Rowe and Webb's English Grammar, Dictation, Arithmetic, Simple and compound interest, Profit and loss, Euclid and Astronomy.	None.	"	Heir-apparent.	"	
Prince Yaver Hoosen Khanji Sahib.	Do.	2nd Prince.	Do.	13	Studies under a Tutor; Moral Class Book, Horatius, Pathmala Part II, Translation from Gujarati into English, History of India; Geography of Europe, Vanraj in Gujarati, Arithmetic, Rule of three, Fraction, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division.	"	"	"	"	
Hoosen Mahomed Khanji Sahib.	Do.	Bhayat	Do.	54	By private tuition.	Bhayat.	Has no sanad.	Not necessary to mention.	Not necessary to mention.	

Rao Bahadur Dullabhji Dharamshi Ved.	Palanpur.	Chief Minister.	Halai Bhatia, Vaishnav, Ved family.	50	In Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law class. Has passed the F. E. A. Examination of the Bombay University in 1870 and the District Pleaders' Examination held by the High Court in 1884.	Chief Minister.	,,	None.	,,

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix B.

Statement shewing the number of villages, numbers surveyed, and assessed, numbers to be surveyed, and assessed and other particulars for the year 1899-1900.

No.	Name of Taluka.	No. of villages.		Number surveyed.		Number assessed.		No. to be assessed from those surveyed.		No. of villages remaining to be surveyed.				Remarks.
										No. of Khalsa and coshared villages.		*No. of Bhayat, Vajedar, Jagirdar, Jamaya, Jivai and Dharmada villages.		
		In 1898-99.	In 1899-1900.	In previous years.	In 1899-1900.	In previous years.	In 1899-1900.	In previous years.	In 1899-1900.	In 1898-99.	In 1899-1900.	In 1898-99.	In 1899-1900.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Palanpur.	121	121	51	0	27	0	24	24	41	41	29	29	
2	Meyta.	43	43	31	0	16	0	15	15	1	1	11	11	
3	Gudh.	28	28	19	0	17	0	6	6	6	6	3	3	
4	Chitroda.	62	62	32	2	19	0	13	15	7	5	23	23	
5	Deesa.	131	131	76	8	69	0	7	15	26	18	29	29	
6	Dhanera.	67	67	29	2	23	0	6	8	19	17	19	19	
7	Panthawada.	56	56	22	2	4	0	18	20	29	27	5	5	
	Total...	508	508	260	14	175	0	89	103	129	115	119	119	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,

Appendix C.

Statement showing the revenues of Khalsa, Putta and Pasaita lands for the years Sumvat 1954 and 1955.

Year Sumvat.	Khalsa Income.	Income of Putta villages.	Income of Pasaita lands.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	
1954	259341 -9- 2	31683-13- 8	46680- 0- 0	337705-6-10	,,	,,	
1955	240588 -2- 0	31774- 5- 1	46680- 0- 0	319042-7 -1	,,	18662-15- 9	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June, 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix D.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of revenue of the Palanpur State for the Maroo year commencing from Assad Sud 2nd of Sumvat 1955 and ending on Assad Sud 1st of Sumvat 1956 (corresponding with 21st June 1898 to 8th July 1899).

No. of Items.	Receipts.						Amount.			No. of Items.	Disbursements.						Amount.		
	Receipts for Sumvat 1955.										Balance due to the State Banker at the close of last year.						8299	15	4
1	Land Revenue:—									1	Tribute to the Gaikwar Government paid in Babasaye Currency... ...						50000	0	0
	Khalsa Income.	240588	2	0						2	Durbar contribution towards the maintenance of the Palanpur Political Superintendency in advance from 20th October 1898 to 19th October 1899...						9000	0	0
	Income of Putta(Vajedars') Villages	31774	5	1															
	Do. of Pasaita lands under Village Police...	46680	0	0						3	Civil Establishment...						57961	8	1
					319042	7	1												
2	Duties on goods imported and exported				86686	11	3												
3	Tribute...				36677	0	0												
4	Cash dues...				68189	6	2												
	Carried over...				510595	8	6				Carried over...						116961	8	1
																	8299	15	4

		Brought over...			510595	8	6							
5		Fines and Commission... ...			18786	9	1							
6		Abkari Revenues...			41940	3	6							
7		Nazranas...			2699	8	0							
8		Jumma on State and foreign villages.			2549	6	0							
9		Tarahi (right of sovereignity) on Putta villages...			88	0	0							
10		Forest Revenues...			9321	3	8							
11		Miscellaneous Receipts... ...			22615	12	0							
12		Difference of exchange on the Gaikwar's Tribute of Babasaye Rs. 50000.			10994	10	3							
13		Opium compensation from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899... ...			31500	0	0							
14		This Durbar's share of the profits of the Palanpur-Deesa Branch Railway from 1st January to 31st December 1898			10334	12	4							
		Recovery in part of former year's						661425	9	4				
		Brought over...									116961	8	1	8299 15 4
4		Expenses connected with the Dafter..									6860	1	10	
5		Police, Mounted and Foot... ...									84331	1	10	
6		Durbar Sirbundi (mounted and foot).									39407	5	3	
7		Allowance to H. H. the Durbar Saheb and to the Princes including Tosha-Khana expenses.									86168	9	9	
8		Ordnance and Artillery expenses.....									3253	1	3	
9		Inams, Rewards and Gifts... ...									7990	4	3	
10		Subsistence to prisoners and other expenses connected with the Jail.....									7250	13	10	
11		Entertainments and Hospitality.....									2170	10	6	
12		For the benefit of the general public:-												
		Education...									16158	5	10	
		Hospital...									8940	3	4	
		Vaccination...									2314	5	5	
		Matron Hamira and Karkun kept												

		outstandings...								971	9	0							
													13	Municipal expenses... ...				6319	2 6
													14	Public Works' Department:—					
														Public Buildings... ...	24447	5	11		
														Durbar Do.	32344	7	1	56791	13 0
													15	Agricultural Improvements... ...				4159	13 3
													16	Charity...				2658	7 3
													17	Survey Department with contingencies				5807	5 7
													18	Forest Department... ...				2776	15 11
													19	Special or extra expenditure:—					
														Pay of the Servants of His Highness' uncles, the late Ahmed Khanji and Sikandar Khanji Sahibs and those of aunt Amirbai Sahib... ...	5489	9	9		
		Carried over...								662397	2	4		Carried over...	5489	9	9	460680	0 8	8299	15
		at Tekra...													300	0	0		
		Contribution to the Palanpur Library...													60	0	0	27772	14 7

		Brought over...						622397	2	4		Brought over...	5489	9	9	460680	0	8	8299	15	4
												Deficit in the revenue of the village of Tainiwara assigned for the maintenance of aunt Kooverbai Sahib...	44	11	3						
												Maintenance allowance to Prembai Sahib...	1000	0	0						
												Expenses on account of Chansole-Kodram disputed boundary... ...	1877	6	11						
												Plague expenditure... ...	5462	8	11						
												Gudhwada expenses... ...	29	13	10						
												Expenditures on account of the Durbar held to invest His Highness with the Insignia of G. C. I. E., and the tents, furniture &c., purchased on that occasion.... ...	38776	15	8						
																52681	2	4			
											20	Miscellaneous expenses... ...				53923	7	6			
																			567284	10	6
												Expenses of Putta villages and									

										Pasaita lands:—							
										Putta villages...				31774	5	1	
										Pasaita lands under Village Police.				46680	0	0	
																	78454 5 1
																	654038 14 11
										Balance.....							8358 3 5
				Total Rupees...				662397	2	4	Total Rupees...						662397 2 4

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix E.

Statement showing the working of the Police during the year 1899-1900 and the preceding year.

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons sent for trial.	Accused convicted.	Accused discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial.	Remarks.
1898-99	407	652	558	355	203	54-4	63-6	
1899-1900	862	1305	1217	955	250	73-1	78-4	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix F.

Comparative Statement showing the values of property, stolen and recovered in 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.		
1898-99	14549 – 9 – 3	8477 – 7 – 8	58-3	
1899-1900.	35098 – 15 – 2½	16181 – 6 – 5	46-1	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix G.

Statement showing the working of the two Civil Appellate Courts in 1899-1900.

Names of Courts.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1898-99.	Appeals filed in 1899-1900.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1899-1900.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1899-1900.	Remarks.
Huzur Court.	0	29	29	27	2	
Appellate Court.	2	56	58	53	5	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix H.

Statement shewing the work done by the various Original Civil Courts in 1899-1900.

No.	Names of the Courts.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1898-99.	No. of cases filed in 1899-1900.	Total.	No of cases decided in 1899-1900.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1900.	Remarks.
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court, Palanpur.	32	8	40	9	31	
2	Palanpur Sub-Judge's Court.	269	115	384	168	216	
3	Palanpur District Sub-Judge's Court.	361	161	522	299	223	
4	Palanpur Special Judge's Court.	2	0	2	2	0	
5	Palanpur Small Cause Court.	0	261	261	248	13	
6	Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	143	72	215	108	107	
7	Dhanera Tehsildar's Court.	14	27	41	31	10	
8	Khimat Tehsildar's Court.	25	9	34	16	18	
9	Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	1	1	1	0	
10	Gudh Thandar's Court.	0	26	26	26	0	
11	Meyta Thandar's Court.	3	24	27	25	2	

12	Chitroda Thandar's Court.	9	39	48	48	0
	Total....	858	743	1601	981	620

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix I.

Statement showing the working of the two Criminal Appellate Courts in 1899-1900.

No.	Names of Courts.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1898-99.	Appeals filed in 1899-1900.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1899-1900.	Appeals remaining on 31st March 1900.	Remarks.
1	Huzur Court.	0.	12.	12	12	0	
2	Appellate Court.	0	72	72.	72	0	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix J.

Statement showing the working of the several Original Criminal Courts in 1899-1900.

No.	Names of Courts.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1898-99.	No. of cases filed in 1899-1900	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1899-1900.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1900.	Remarks.
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	3	124	127	124	3	
2	Palanpur First Class Magistrate's Court.	3	410	413	411	2	
3	Deesa Do. Do.	0	160	160	160	0	
4	Gudh 2nd Class Magistrate's Court.	0	51	51	51	0	
5	Meyta Do. —— Do.	0	93	93	93	0	
6	Chitroda Do. —— Do.	0	65	65	65	0	
7	Panthawada Do. —— Do.	6	29	35	34	1	
8	Dhanera Do. —— Do.	0	58	58	58	0	
9	Khimat Do. —— Do.	0	15	15	15	0	
10	Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	8	8	8	0	
	Total.....	12	1013	1025	1019	6	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix K.

Return of In-and Out-patients treated at the Palanpur Goodfellow Hospital during the year 1899-1900.

Names of diseases.	Total number of patients treated out-door.	In-patients.					Total number of patients treated both in-door and out--door.	Remarks.
		Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise	Died.		
Smallpox...	411	30	24	,,	,,	3	441	
Chickenpox...	59	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	59	
Measles....	487	6	4	,,	,,	1	493	
Plague....	,,	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
Influenza	473	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	473	
Whooping Cough	124	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	124	
Mumps....	49	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	49	
Simple fever....	1154	20	20	,,	,,	,,	1174	
Diarrhœa....	1519	127	80	,,	,,	46	1646	
Dysentery....	401	10	3	,,	,,	7	411	

Malarial fevers...	...	...	1481	32	30	„	„	1	1513
Erysipelas...	...	...	6	0	„	„	„	„	6
Gangrene...	...	...	5	1	1	„	„	„	6
Pyæmia....	...	...	4	0	„	„	„	„	4
Syphilis....	...	...	516	9	9	„	„	„	525
Gonorrhœa....	...	...	603	2	2	„	„	„	605
Scurvy....	...	...	41	0	„	„	„	„	41
Debility....	...	...	1049	37	19	„	„	17	1086
Rheumatism....	...	...	502	1	1	„	„	„	503
Tuberculosis....	...	...	33	0	„	„	„	„	33
Scrofula....	...	...	79	6	5	„	„	„	85
Rickets....	...	...	5	0	„	„	„	„	5
Leprosy....	...	...	6	2	„	2	„	„	8
Diabetes Mellitus....	...	...	16	1	„	1	„	„	17
Glycosuria....	...	...	11	0	„	„	„	„	11
Non Malignant new growths....		...	6	4	3	„	„	„	10
Malignant new growths....		...	2	3	1	1	„	1	5

Sun-stroke....	8	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	8
Apoplexy....	3	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	3
Hemiplejia....	7	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	7
Paralysis....	24	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	24
Tetanus....	9	4	2	,,	,,	2	13
Paraplegia....	5	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	6
Epilepsy....	6	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	6
Hysteria....	49	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	49
Insanity....	4	1	,,	,,	1	,,	5
Neuralgia....	681	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	681
Other diseases of the nervous system.	59	2	2	,,	,,	,,	61
Opthalmia....	1306	3	3	,,	,,	,,	1309
Diseases of the cornea.... ...	159	10	10	,,	,,	,,	169
Do. ,, ,, selerotic ...	26	2	2	,,	,,	,,	28
Do. ,, ,, Iris. ...	44	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	44
Cataract....	11	1	1	,,	,,	,,	12
Other diseases of the eye.... ...	231	4	3	,,	,,	,,	235

Dseases of the Ear.... ...	669	1	1	„	„	„	670
Do „ „ Nose.... ...	52	1	I	„	„	„	53
Valvular diseases of the heart.... ...	29	1	0	1	„	„	30
Fatty degeneration of the heart. ...	10	0	0	„	„	„	10
Other diseases of the circulatory system....	168	8	5	„	„	3	176
Diseases of the Larynx.... ...	35	0	0	„	„	„	35
Do „ „ Trachea.... ...	27	0	0	„	„	„	27
Bronchitis....	1606	27	24	„	„	3	1633.
Pneumonia	74	9	8	„	„	1	83
Phthisis....	87	2	0	„	„	2	89
Asthma	402	8	0	4	„	4	410
Diseases of the Pleura.... ...	22	3	3	„	„	„	25
Do „ „ Mouth.... ...	87	0	0	„	„	„	87
Diseases of the Teeth and Gums. ...	327	0	0	„	„	„	327
Do „ „ Stomach	756	1	1	„	„	„	757
Do „ „ Intestines.... ...	613	4	4	„	„	„	617

Diseases of the Anus and Rectum. ...	42	2	2	,,	,,	,,	44
Do ,, ,, Liver.... ...	46	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	46
Do ,, ,, Peritoneum.... ...	5	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	5
Diseases of the spleen and other Lymphatic system.... ...	379	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	379
Brights disease.... ...	6	4	,,	3	,,	1	10
Calculus in Kidneys.... ...	2	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	2
Urinary disorders.... ...	87	3	3	,,	,,	,,	90
Diseases of the Bladder.... ...	14	1	1	,,	,,	,,	15
Calculus in the Bladder.... ...	4	13	11	,,	,,	1	17
Diseases of the Generative system....	168	3	3	,,	,,	,,	171
Do. ,, ,, Female organs of Generation....	61	1	,,	,,	,,	1	62
Functional disorders of the female organs of Generation.... ...	159	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	159
Affections of pregnancy.... ...	27	1	1	,,	,,	,,	28
Affections of parturition.... ...	62	7	7	,,	,,	,,	69

Diseases of the female breast.... ...	16	1	1	,,	,,	,,	17
Do ,, ,, Bones.... ...	23	2	2	,,	,,	,,	25
Do. ,, ,, Joints.... ...	52	3	3	,,	,,	,,	55
Do. ,, ,, Connective Tissue....	447	7.	6	,,	,,	,,	454
Do. ,, ,, Skin	1822	9	9	,,	,,	,,	1831
Ulcers....	98	16	14	2	,,	,,	114
Human Parasites....	29	74	73	,,	,,	,	103
Poisons....	9	14	14	,,	,,	,,	23
General Injuries....	107	5	5	,,	,,	,,	112
Local Injuries....	184	20	19	,,	,,	1	204
Total.	20487	570	446	14	1	96	21057

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix L.

Return shewing the class and sex of the patients, treated at the Goodfellow Hospital for 1899-1900.

	Total treated.																						Daily average number.			
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Parsis.			Native Christians.			Other Classes.			Total.					
	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In-door.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	278	147	119	14	7	5	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	292	154	124	10-89	5-36	4-24	20-49
Out-door.	2	1	2	,,	,,	,,	6558	2403	3055	4029	1854	2441	6	2	5	8	,,	,,	59	26	41	10660	4285	5542	131-73	51-09	65-56	248-38
Total.	2	1	2	,,	,,	,,	6836	2550	3174	4043	1861	2446	6	2	5	8	,,	,,	59	26	41	10952	4439	5666	142-62	56-45	69-80	268-87

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix M.

Statement showing the expenses incurred in Sumvat 1955 on Public Buildings as also on Durbar ones.

No.	Names of Buildings.	Cost of Durbar Buildings.			Cost of Public Buildings.			Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	New roads and repairs to old ones.	,,	,,	,,	1001	6	4	
2	Expenses of the Superintendency Garden.	4806	8	9	,,	,,	,,	
3	—Do— Sonaria Do.	996	12	0	,,	,,	,,	
4	—Do.— Dill Khoosal Do.	3906	14	3	,,	,,	,,	
5	—Do.— Talebagh Do.	,,	,,	,,	1093	4	0	
6	Construction of new buildings.	7000	0	0	18014	0	1	
7	Renewal of old buildings.	10810	2	0	,,	,,	,,	
8	Repairs to old buildings.	4824	2	1	4338	11	6	
	Total.	32344	7	1	24447	5	11	Rs. As. Ps. 56791 – 13 – 0 Grand Total.

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
June 1900.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Annual Administration Report

of the

PALANPUR STATE

for the year 1900-1901.

Palanpur, *1901.*

To,

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI DIWAN MAHAKHAN SIR

SHERMAHOMEDKHANJI SAHEB BAHADUR.

G. C. I. E.

Palanpur.

Your Highness,

I beg most respectfully to herewith submit for Your Highness' information the accompanying Annual Report of the administration of the State for 1900-1901. A perusal there-of will enable Your Highness to see how the different Departments of the State have worked during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' Most Obedient Servant,

Dullabhji D. Ved,

Chief Minister.

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Annual Administration Report of the Palanpur State for the year 1900-1901.

I. INTRODUCTION.

(Area of the State 3177 square miles, population 222,975 souls according to the census of 1901, number of villages 509, average revenue about Rs. 650,000).

This is the tenth report of its kind, and deals with the year 1900-1901.

2. In deference to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur's Memo No. 5848 dated the 13th July 1900, issued under instructions from Government, this Report has been curtailed, as far as possible, by the omission of the details and figures which are unnecessary and redundant.

3. Appendix A., among other particulars, shows the progress in the studies of the two Kumar Sahebs. Both will be found to have done very satisfactorily. They have also physically developed, and out-door exercises, such as shooting and riding are being most zealously pursued. Their moral characters and general behaviour have been highly exemplary as before.

4. The grand work of taking the census was done during the year with immense pains. The arrangements made for taking it were most satisfactory. The total population of the State has been found to be 222,975 souls, as against 274,864. The decrease of 51,889 souls is attributable to cholera which broke out among the Relief-workers, to fevers which carried away a considerable portion, and to emigration from amongst the trading and the labouring classes to foreign territories. The percentage of the decrease is 18.87 for this State against 27.55 for this Superintendency. This result shows that the Palanpur State has come out well from the ordeal of Famine.

5. There has been an increase of one village, viz., Allighur in the 508 villages we had. Their total is, therefore, 509 as shown at the top of this chapter. The surplus population of Majádar, having been given lands from under the village of Karzoda, has emigrated to this village.

6. The system of recording births and deaths having been found a desideratum is to be introduced from the 1st of April 1901. So the vital

statistics will be available from the next year.

7. Among judicial reforms the long contemplated New Civil Procedure Code and a Whipping Act for the State have been drafted, and will be soon passed into laws after a careful discussion, and the approval of His Highness.

8. Before concluding this introductory chapter the irreparable loss, that we all have suffered during the year, must be briefly noticed. The loss is no other than the one caused by the most lamentable and universally regretted demise of our late beloved and revered Queen-Empress Victoria. What we did on hearing the sad news, and are now doing to perpetuate Her cherished memory is already too well known to require details.

II. GENERAL CONDITION, RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY.

9. The amount of rain-fall during the year was 30 inches and 96 cents. Nearly 25 inches out of this amount fell in August and September leaving very little for the beginning and end of the rainy season Hence, though average in quantity it could not be called a well-distributed rain. Thus the monsoon crops were, therefore, detrimentally affected, and their out-turn fell very much short of average, the effect of the past dire famine contributing to the same end.

FAMINE.

10. As mentioned in para 19 of the previous Annual Report the organizing of the State Relief Works, and controlling the operations and expenditures thereof were handed over to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, at the request of and with the consent of His Highness from the 9th December 1899. Full details regarding them have formed the subject of a special report. What therefore remains for this report to tell is the total expenditure incurred in relieving the famine-stricken people of this State.

11. The sum total of the expenses, incurred while the State itself carried out the Relief Works, mentioned in para 19 of the previous report, has been Rs. 199117-5-6; and since then it has totalled to Rs. 787073-8-4, thus making up a grand total of Rs. 986190-13-10. From these figures it

can be easily gathered that the State has expended an enormous amount and discharged its duty most creditably in helping its subjects during the distressful famine that overtook them.

12. The subjoined table embodies the average prices of food-grains that ruled during the year under report, as compared with those that prevailed in the preceding year.

Year.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Muth.	Gram.	Moong.	Superior Rice.	Inferior Rice.	Remarks.
	Pounds per Rupee.							
1899-1900.	24	21¾	26	24¾	20	10¾	12¾	
1900-1901.	23½	19¼	24¼	20	16¼	10	11½	

13. The prices that ruled in the previous year were lower, but the after effects of the famine raised them till new harvests were brought in the market. Latterly the local products and importations have successfully tended to bring them very much down, and they were reduced to the minimum when the year closed. Consequently all sorts of grains are now cheaper.

14. The latter rains, being insufficient, the monsoon crops partially suffered as observed before. The average out-turn of all sorts of cereals is a little over nine annas in the Rupee, wheat being 12 annas, Bajri 9, Joowari 13 (including irrigated crops), rapeseeds 12, rice 5, pulse 2, Til 6 and Kuribunti 14 annas.

15. Bounteous nature, "a mother kind alike to all," has, during the year under report, been lavishly profuse as regards the products of the jungle. Wild grains, such as Samo, Argoodu, Khudkurun, Munchi, Mal, &c, have spontaneously yielded unprecedented quantities of food. Added to these the Mohuda flowers, Pilloo, Ker, Sangri, Bors, Gunda, Karumda, Damna, Jambu, Rayan, and Kothimbda have contributed to meet the wants of the poorer classes.

16. Water has been quite sufficient throughout the year, and grass and other fodder more than enough, numerous cattle having died during the

famine.

17. Luckily there was no plague at all, but we had cholera on the Relief Works at Hadmatya and also in other parts of the State. The figures of the former are not forth-coming, while the latter numbered 960 of which 603 proved fatal.

18. Small-pox was conspicuously absent except only 9 cases which occurred in the districts.

19. Like many other things Famine has paralized trade also. Importations were, however, brisker than exportations. The former consisted of wheat, rice, gram and other pulses, as also sugar refined and raw, yarn, cloth, &c. The exportations mainly consisted of bones, hides, Aval bark, potatoes, Til, rape-seeds, &c., but to a limited extent.

20. The village of Kanodar, whose weavers, the Moomans, export their stuffs as far as Arabia, had during the year 853 hand-looms, a decrease of only 2 in the number of the previous year. This industry can, therefore, be said to have maintained its position.

III. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

21. This Department had to devote its time solely to looking after the encouragement of agriculturists, whose means had become crippled owing to the Famine. To render them substantial aid the money-lenders were persuaded to give loans with promises of prior rights of recovering their debts without recourse to Civil Courts.

22. The State finances being in a very much embarrassing condition and huge famine debts pressing it heavily, Government was asked to lend Rs. 50,000 to the State at 4 percent. This was kindly done, and the amount was distributed among the cultivators as Taccavi advances.

23. Over and above this the Political Superintendent was pleased to apportion to the helpless cultivators and poor people of this State a sum of Rs. 92290-6-4 from the Bombay Charitable Funds to enable them to purchase plough cattle, seeds, food and clothing &c. All these have greatly contributed to the well-being of the resourceless people and to some degree rehabilitated them.

24. Vighoti system could no more be pushed on as the villagers found themselves in quite a perplexing plight. Hence the number of villages, having Vighoti system, remains at 175, as mentioned in para 41 of the

previous Annual Report.

25. Appendix B. shows that the revenues of the Khalsa lands amounted to Rs. 155360-2-9 in Sumvat 1956, against Rs. 240588-2-0 in Sumvat 1955.

26. The shrinkage of Rs. 85227-15-3 is due to the famine, and is to be mostly attributed to the absence of the land revenues in the Deesa and Dhanera Mahals, where the drought produced the most lamentable and pinching consequences.

27. The help given to the cultivators for *Pucca* wells and other land improvement purposes amounted to Rs 4319-15-3, against Rs. 4159-13-3.

28. In the number of *Pucca* wells, which stood at 4401, there has been an increase of 26 making a total of 4427. The number of *Kutcha* wells, which was 3462, has received an addition of 108, totalling to 3570. The grand total of wells consequently rises to 7997. During the previous year the number of new *Pucca* wells was 51, and hence there was naturally but a slight chance for a further increase over and above 26 during the year under report.

29. Besides the products mentioned in paras 14 and 15 supra sugar-cane was pretty largely grown in the Dhandhar villages.

30. For the construction of *Pucca* wells the cultivators were given a total sum of Rs. 1000-0-0 as loans.

31. While levying the revenue share of the Durbar good many remissions and suspensions had to be made in favour of the cultivators.

32. Every effort was made, and is still being made, to encourage lending of money to the poor cultivators by Banias with promises of prior rights to the products of the fields without recourse to Civil Courts.

33. The committees, appointed to distribute Taccavi advances to the extent of Rs. 50,000, borrowed from Government, in the different Mahals after inquiring thoroughly into the condition of every cultivator made their tours in their respective districts. These advances have proved very beneficial.

34. Mr. Gokaldass Parmanandas, Survey Kamdar, was deputed on December 27th to inspect the Dhandhar villages and ascertain the extent of concessions each village or villager stood in need of. He finished his tour on the 5th February after visiting most of the villages.

35. His Highness has personally watched the working of this important Department often devoting his best attention and valuable time to

the discussion of matters connected with its amelioration.

IV. FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

36. The financial year of the State is calculated according to the Maroo Sumvat. The Sumvat year 1956, dealt with in this chapter, corresponded with the period extending from 9th July 1899 to 27th June 1900. The receipts and disbursements embodied in Appendix B., therefore, appertain to this interval.

37. The year Sumvat 1956 opened with a balance of Rs. 8358–3–5 in favour of the State, that is to say, the State Banker stood indebted to the State to that extent when the year commenced.

38. It is evident from the Appendix B. that the total amount of all sorts of State incomes for the year Sumvat 1956, has been Rs. 493584–5–3 against Rs. 662397–2–4 in the previous Sumvat year. The decrease of Rs. 168812–13–1 is of course due to the famine, in which land revenues have shown a remarkable fall-off.

39. The expenditures for the year under report have aggregated to Rs. 801688–5–8, including Rs. 296677–6–2 on account of famine expenses incurred before the Famine Relief Works were handed over to the Superintendency. Out of the latter Rs. 199117–5–6 were devoted to the maintenance of the Famine-stricken.

40. Besides the above sum Rs. 800,000 have been borrowed from Government at 4 percent for being expended in Relief works, and Rs. 50,000 more similarly borrowed and given as Taccavi advances.

41. As to the other items of expenditures and disbursements the appendix referred to above speaks for itself.

42. At the end of Sumvat 1956 the State debts stood at Rs. 299745–13–0, as shown in the said Appendix. To this is to be added the Government loans of Rs. 850,000. The grand total of debts, therefore, amounts to Rs. 1,149,745–13–0.

43. It will take a number of good years for the State to liquidate the above debts with interest. Till then our financial equilibrium will remain highly embarrassing and perplexing.

V. POLICE DEPARTMENT.

44. The strength of the State Police stood as under when the year closed:—

440	Regular Foot Police.
162	Mounted Police.
2334	Village Police (Chokiats)
100	Vajedar Sowars.
3036	Total.

45. Comparing the above with the figures given in para 59 of the previous Report no changes what so-ever are perceptible. The number of Mounted Police includes one Police Kamdar, 12 Foujdars, one Opium Inspector, and 12 Camel Sowars.

46. The cost of maintaining this Department has been Rs. 84965–15–6 in Sumvat 1956 against Rs. 84331–1–10.

47. Appendix C. is a comparative statement for the last two years showing the number of offences reported in each year, and other particulars. There has been an increase of 29 offences, starvation, as a consequence of Famine, has been the principal cause of this increase. The same statement indicates that the number of persons arrested for having committed offences has been 1489, showing an increase of 184. Out of 1489 persons arrested 1406 were sent for trial against 1217.

48. The number of accused persons convicted has been 1090 against 955, while the number discharged and acquitted stands at 305 against 250.

49. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested has risen to 73.2 in place of 73.1, while the percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial has fallen to 77.5 from 78.4. The results vary but slightly.

50. Appendix D. shows that the value of property stolen during the year under retrospect has totalled to Rs. 48861–5–6 against Rs. 35098–15–2½. From the former property worth Rs. 28827–8–8 has been recovered as against Rs. 16181–6–5. Consequently the ratio of the value of property recovered to that of the property stolen comes to 58.9 against 46.1, a result, for which the police may be complimented upon.

51. There were two cases of opium smuggling. Three accused persons were concerned in these cases. Both cases were proved, and the criminals

duly punished.

52. Most of the annual fairs were stopped owing to famine and fear of cholera, the few that took place passed off without any hitch.

53. Heavy police duties, including the guarding of Famine Relief Works and escorting cash there-to allowed no time for drill, which has been latterly resumed.

54. This Department had a trying time and onerous responsibility to discharge during the year. It is to its credit that it gave a complete satisfaction.

VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

55. As mentioned in para 5 of the Previous Annual Report the two Civil Courts in Palanpur were amalgamated. Mr. Motilal Hathibhai was placed in charge of the duty of the Sir Nyayadhish in lieu of Mr. Bhupatram deceased.

56. Appendix E. shows that at the end of 1899–1900 there were two appeals remaining undisposed in the Huzur Court. During the year under report 22 appeals were filed. The whole of the total of 24 has been decided during the year under report.

57. The above mentioned statement also shows the civil work done by the First Court of Appeal. It had 5 appeals as balance, to which were added 33 in the year. Of these 38 only two have been left undecided.

58. The Huzur Court disposed of 46 miscellaneous appeals against 20 in the previous year. Among them 25 related to disputes concerning immovable property, 18 to applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction on the decisions of the Small Cause Court, and 3 to review appeals of civil nature.

59. The working of the Original Civil Courts is enbodied in Appendix F. To the previous balance of 620 cases, 720 new cases were added in the year under review. Out of the total of 1340 cases, 792 have been decided, leaving as arrears 548 cases. Famine and sickness have seriously interfered in the disposal of more cases. Added to this may be mentioned the fact of the officials having had to devote their time to census operations.

60. The appellate criminal work, performed by the Huzur and the Appeal Court of the first instance, is detailed in Appendix G. The former has disposed of all the 11 appeals that came before it, and so did the

Appeal Court with 64 that were filed therein.

61. Appendix H. deals with the criminal working of the original Courts of the Magistrates. There was a previous balance of 6 cases. During the year 1021 cases were filed making a total of 1027, of which 1020 were decided leaving a balance of 7 cases. The witnesses not having attended the courts in time the cases have had to stand over.

62. The Sessions Court, now a part of the Appeal Court, has decided 22 such cases leaving 1 in arrears. Among them there were 2 murder cases, 1 of culpable homicide, 1 of attempt of murder, 14 of dacoity, 1 of robbery, 1 of unnatural offence, 1 of stolen property, and 1 of rape.

63. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year is Rs. 22611-12-0, against Rs. 12856-3-3 in the previous year.

64. As for the execution of decrees only 500 could be executed against 1113. The reason for this reduction is quite clear. All execution work had to be stopped on account of Famine, and even now it is but rarely done in view of the condition of the people, especially that of the cultivators.

65. The total of the proceeds of fees on the institution of civil suits has risen to Rs. 4563-11-10 from Rs. 3461-7-4.

66. If the assistance given by the Department in carrying out satisfactorily the census operations, and the difficulties that came in its way are taken into consideration the work done by the Judicial Department may be pronounced satisfactory.

VII. JAIL AND LOCK-UPS.

67. The number of prisoners in the Palanpur Central Jail was 167 at the end of 1900-1901. The following tabular statement embodies the usual particulars in connection there-with:—

No. remaining on 31st March 1900.	No. admitted during 1900-1901.	Total.	No. discharged in 1900-1901.	No. absconded.	No. died	Total.	No. remaining on 31st March 1901
369	1521	1890	1669	6	48	1723	167

68. From the above figures it can be perceived that the number of

prisoners has fallen-off as the effect of famine vanished. Fever carried off most of those that have died during the year.

69. The number of Mahal lock-ups remains to be 8 as before. Long-term prisoners are sent from them to the Central Jail here for working out their terms of imprisonment.

70. Though the Jail garden had suffered much it has again been put in good order with the help of the prison labour. It grew plenty of vegetables for the inmates, and fodder for the Jail bullocks. Tobacco was also tried successfully.

71. With the cheap rates of provisions the diet allowance of each prisoner per diem was reduced to 6 pice from 28th July.

72. The work-shops, attached to the Jail, have ceased turning out carpets as some of the prisoners who knew that industry have been released, and others died. The prisoners are, therefore, mainly made to work in the State gardens, in repairing roads, cutting fuel &c.

73. The subsistence allowance, including the charges of clothing the prisoners, has amounted to Rs. 14091-15-10 in Sumvat 1956, against Rs. 7250-13-10 in Sumvat 1955. The increase is due to the increase in the number of prisoners and higher subsistence allowance.

74. Our Appeal Judge, Mr. Odhavji Ghelabhai, has been superintending the Jail since 1st June, and it may be said, he has paid careful attention to this part of his duty.

VIII. EDUCATION.

75. Our Educational Institutions have suffered more or less owing to the past famine and other causes. The first to suffer was the Palanpur High School. It sent 5 candidates for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 2 passed. One boy was sent for the School Final Examination, he too passed it. Some of the Assistants were sent to do Famine duty for some time.

76. In numerical strength the High School again shows a decrease. The attendance stood at 146 boys when the year closed The result of the Annual Examination of this School has not been communicated, but from what is heard of it, it can be said that it is far from satisfactory.

77. As detailed in para 102 of the previous Annual Report all the schools, except the High School, Scott Girls' School, Dhanera and Kanodar

schools, remained closed during the greater part of the year.

78. The subjoined table contains the numbers of pupils attending the different schools on the 31st March last.

Palanpur High School.	Taluka School.	Urdu school.	Scott Girls' School.	Total.	18 Village Schools.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
146	213	91	82	532	843	1375	

79. It will appear from the above figures that there is a remarkable fall-off in each school except the Girls' School.

80. The scholarships and help to the indigenous school continue as before.

81. The total expenses on account of this Department have amounted to Rs. 14206-11-3 in Sumvat 1956, against Rs. 16158-5-10 in Sumvat 1955. The decrease is ascribed to some schoolmasters' pays having remained in arrears.

IX. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

82. The popularity of the Goodfellow Hospital has maintained itself to the credit of its staff. The building was repaired as usual. An amount of Rs. 502-2-0 was expended there-on.

83. The total expenditures, incurred in Sumvat 1956, have amounted to Rs. 11728-14-5, against Rs. 8940-3-4 in the preceding year. Diet to the poor sick and higher medicine charges are responsible for the increase.

84. Mr. Waman Vithal, the newly appointed Hospital Assistant, was mostly employed on Hadmatia Relief Work. At present he is on a well-earned leave. Mr. Manilal and Matron Esther Daniel have worked very well under Dr. D. A. Patwardhan, whose performance of his arduous duties is beyond all praise.

85. The total number of out-door patients in the year under report is 19770 against 20489 in the previous year. This figure includes 2793 fever cases, and 960 cholera cases. The number of indoor patients has risen to 831 from 570. Of this 652 were cured, 2 relieved, 16 were discharged

otherwise, 157 died and 14 remained under treatment when the year closed.

86. The daily average attendence of out-door patients has fallen to 231.89 from 248.38, while that of indoor patients has risen to 21.01 from 20.49.

87. The number of major surgical operations has been 31 against 53. Among the number 22 were successful, 6 relieved, and three remained under treatment.

88. The minor operations numbered 437 against 614.

89. The temperature varied from 50 to 110 degrees.

90. The number of *post mortem* examinations has been 31 against 17, while that of medico-legal cases has been 281 against 228.

91. Besides the above the Medical Department has carried out, whenever necessary, the work of Railway Passengers' inspection for the detection of plague cases. In having done it also successfully it deserves credit.

X. MUNICIPALITY.

92. The town and its environments has to be kept scrupulously clean to prevent all sorts of infectious diseases breaking out. Hence the Municipality has always a hard and watchful task to perform. This the Secretary, Mr. Fajumian, has done most carefully and spared no pains to perform his duty most zealously.

93. The total of Municipal expenses including the lighting of roads has come to Rs. 7073-2-1, while in the previous year it was Rs. 6319-2-6. The excess is due to the extra expenses on account of sanitary measures, dearness of grass, and increased lighting of the main streets.

94. Over and above the foregoing item a sum of Rs. 1918-12-9 has been expended on the Municipal garden "Tale Bag" against Rs. 1093-4-0. The increase here again is ascribed to the high price of grass, purchased for the garden-bullocks.

95. Primarily the Municipal expenses are met from the proceeds of the Octroi duty levied in Palanpur. The proceeds amounted to Rs. 2177-0-2 against Rs. 3086-0-9. It will be thus seen that the proceeds realised have been comparatively less and the expenses greater. The deficit, as usual, has been made good from the revenues of the State.

96. The existing roads have been maintained in good order.

97. There have been altogether 9 fires in the State during the year

under report, against 22 in the year that preceded it.

XI. PUBLIC WORKS.

98. For want of funds no new Public Works, except the Relief Works, could be undertaken during the year under report. Even the construction of the Huzur Court buildings and the Record Office had to be stopped on that score.

99. During Sumvat 1956 a sum of Rs. 5487-1-9 has been expended on minor public works, while the total of expenses for constructing small Durbar buildings and keeping the old ones in repairs has come to Rs. 24657-13-9. The latter includes the expenditures incurred on the State gardens and the Superintendency Bungalow and gardens. These being necessary expenses could not be avoided.

XII. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

100. The total sum, derived from the levy of all sorts of custom duties in Sumvat 1956, has been Rs. 75739-11-0, against Rs. 86686-11-3 in the previous year. The fall-off is, of course, attributed to the slackness of traffic—a result of the past famine—and the remission of import duty on grains.

101. The total expenditures for maintaining this Department have totalled to Rs. 9444-4-8 against Rs. 10989-2-6. The reduction is due to the arrears of salaries remaining to be paid to some of the Customs Karkuns.

102. The Naib Karbhari, Mr. Shobhagchand Velji, under whose direct charge this Department is placed, took occasion to inspect some of the Customs Nakas.

XIII. SURVEYS.

103. All the members of this Department were first placed on Famine duty, and then on census duty. Consequently no work in connection with the revenue surveys could be done during the year.

104. The cost of maintaining the Department has amounted to Rs. 4702-6-1 in Sumvat 1956, against Rs. 5807-5-7 in the previous Sumvat.

105. It must be here stated to the credit of the Survey Kamdar, Mr. Gokaldas Parmanandas, that he has given most of his time to Revenue matters, and very often held the charge of that Department.

XIV. FOREST DEPARTMENT.

106. The partial denudation of the State forests has been partly made up by the rains we had during the year, and the forests are again regaining their lost position. This Department is calculated to yield a considerable income over and above what we actually get, and therefore the important question of putting it on a better footing is now seriously occupying the Durbar's attention. This will be done with a due consideration for the hilly tribes that inhabit the jungles, as their products are the only means of their livelihood.

107. The Sandal-wood trees in the Sendhni Churra now number 165, more seedlings having sprung up spontaneously. They are most carefully watched and taken care of.

108. The total net income of royalty, levied on the jungle produce, after deducting the Jahagirdars' shares, has amounted to Rs. 2853-0-5 against Rs. 9321-3-8. The reduction is due to a good deal of income having not been recovered in the year and remained due to the Durbar when the year terminated. Again the poor classes of people were allowed to cut and carry timber and fuel free of tax when famine prevailed. Added to this the exportation of timber, bamboos &c. fell short of the ordinary quantity on account of the depression in traffic.

109. The yearly expenses of the Department have amounted to Rs. 2565-5-10 in the year against Rs. 2776-15-11.

XV. REGISTRATION AND STAMPS.

110. At the close of the previous year one document had remained unregistered, and 278 were presented for registration during the year. Out of the total of 279, as many as 276 were registered. Out of the remaining three, one was refused registration, and two remained in abeyance.

111. The aggregate value of the registered documents is Rs. 64992-10-0 against Rs. 69329-10-11.

112. The total of Registration fees has come to Rs. 261-14-0 against

Rs. 277-4-0.

113. The net income, derived from the sale of stamps, has been Rs. 771-15-0 against Rs. 853-6-0.

XVI. RAILWAY.

114. The Palanpur-Deesa Railway branch has brought the Durbar, as its share of profits, Rs. 12636-10-4 in 1900, against Rs. 12103-1-2 in 1899. There has thus been a slight increase in the earnings, and for the matter of that in the traffic. The question of extending this line to Tharad and Radhanpur is still under the consideration of Government.

XVII. VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

115. During the year the number of persons vaccinated has totalled to 5824 against 14920. This comprises 3010 males and 2814 females. Besides the number 51 persons were re-vaccinated.

116. The causes, assigned for the above large reduction by the Chief Medical Officer, under whose supervision this Department is placed, are numerous deaths among children, decrease in the population, and the presence of the poor people on the Relief Works.

117. The cost of the keep-up of this Department has come to Rs. 1751-12-1 in Sumvat 1956, against Rs. 2314-5-5 in Sumvat 1955.

XVIII. LIBRARIES.

118. Under this head nothing more need be observed than that, with the year's accretions, the five libraries in the State now possess the following numbers of books:—

1.	Victoria Jubilee Institute at Palanpur... ...	1287
2.	The Bohra Madrasa Library at Palanpur... ...	818
3.	Deesa Library...	158
4.	Ghud Library...	162
5.	Kanodar Library...	45

XIX. HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

119. Of the five stallions, mentioned in para 180 of the last Annual Report, Bombaywala having died has been replaced by Bodalio and Jamrud. They and the remaining four have covered mares as under:—

1.	Leher Dariav... ...	... 4
2.	Devdarbarwala... ...	... 3
3.	Keshario... ...	... 4
4.	Manbhavan... ...	... 4
5.	Bodalio... ...	... 3
6.	Jamrud... ...	... 2
	Total.....	20

120. This year again the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department did not pay his annual visit, as it was difficult to collect mares fit to be covered by Government Stallions.

XX. CONCLUSION.

121. Before concluding this summary of the past year's administration, it may be modestly observed here, that progress in the different Departments of the State has become impossible, the last famine having put us back in the matters of reforms. Reforms and progress entirely depend upon favourable circumstances. The very heavy Famine Debts and smaller revenues seriously interfered and will continue to interfere in our way for several years to come. What we want is a series of good years to recover the lost ground and regain the former position.

122. At present economy and a steady development of the material resources require a careful and serious attention, which His Highness, it is gratifying to observe, is personally bestowing as he ought to do. Along with this he has taken unremitting pains, and employed all his remarkable energies most assiduously in looking after the well-being of his subjects, in granting them remissions and suspensions, and in planning schemes for the amelioration of their depressed condition. He has most cheerfully guided me in solving all the most difficult and delicate problems of State administration, and made my path smooth and easy at most critical junctures. For all this words fail to adequately express my sense of gratitude to him.

123. To P. S. V. FitzGerald Esquire, our late Political Superintendent, my most cordial thanks are due for the ever ready advice he was kind enough to vouchsafe to me in matters affecting this State.

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1901.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

☞ Printed at the "Palanpur Rajyabhakta Printing Press" by Mohanlal Chelji Mehta.

Appendix A. for 1900-1901.

Statement shewing particulars regarding the Native Chief, principal members of his family, relatives and the leading persons of the Court of Palanpur

Name of Principality and family.	Place of Residence.	Present Rank.	Caste, creed and religion.	Age.	Where and how educated.	Post held.	Whether has a sanad for adoption.	Whether primogeniture system obtains	Whether there is male heir or not.	Remarks.
His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji Sahib K. G. C. I. E. of Palanpur.	Palanpur.	Shri Dewan Maha Khan.	Lohani Pathan, Mahommedan.	49	In Palanpur by private tuition.	Ruler.	Has a sanad.	Yes.	There is.	
Prince Talè-Mahomed Khanji Sahib.	Do.	Heir-apparent.	Do.	18	In Palanpur under a Tutor; at present studying Lamb's Tales, Moral Class Book, Horatius, Histories of England and India, Translation from Gujarati into English, Rowe and Webb's Grammar, Dictation, Proportional Parts, Geography, Gujarati Reading, Principles of Astronomy, Composition, and Extra Reading in English.	None.	"	Heir-apparent.	"	
Prince Yaver-Hoosen Khanji Sahib.	Do.	2nd Prince.	Do.	14	Studies under a Tutor; Lamb's Tales, Iliad, Pathmala Part III, Translation from Gujarati into English, History of England, Geography, Karanghelo in Gujarati, Arithmetic:— Decimals, Square roots and Simple Interest, Euclid Book I, Algebra upto Multiplication, Sanitary Primer, and Composition.	"	"	"	"	
Hoosen Mahomed Khanji Sahib.	Do.	Bhayat	Do.	55	In Palanpur by private tuition.	Bhayat.	Has no sanad.	Not necessary to mention.	Not necessary to mention.	

Rao Bahadur Dullabhji Dharamshi Ved.	Palanpur.	Chief Minister.	Halai Bhatia, Vaishnav, Ved family.	51	In Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law class; has passed the F. E. A. of the Bombay University in 1870 and the District Pleader's Examination held by the High Court in 1884.	Chief Minister	"	None.	"	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1901.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix B.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of revenue of the Palanpur State for the Maroo year commencing from Assad Sud 2nd of Sumvat 1956 and ending on Assad Sud 1st of Sumvat 1957 (corresponding with 9th July 1899 to 27th June 1900).

No. of Items.	Receipts.				Amount.			No. of Items.	Disbursements.				Amount.		
	Balance of last year's account.				8358	3	5	1	Durbar contribution towards the maintenance of the Palanpur Political Superintendency, in advance, from 20th October 1899 to 19th October 1900...				9000	0	0
	Receipts for Sumvat 1856-														
1	Land Revenue:—							2	Civil Establishment...				40525	12	0
	Khalsa Income.	155360	2	9				3	Expenses connected with the Dafter..				5653	8	8
	Income of Putta(Vajedars') Villages	31261	4	3				4	Police, Mounted and Foot... ...				84965	15	6
	Do. of Pasaita lands under Village Police...	46680	0	0				5	Durbar Sirbundi (mounted and foot.)				38861	3	3
					233301	7	0								
2	Duties on goods imported and exported				75739	11	0								
3	Cash dues...				55878	14	6								
	Carried over...				364920	0	6	8358	Carried over...				179006	7	5

	Brought over...				364920	0	6	8358	3	5		Brought over...			179006	7	5
4	Fines and Commission... ...				10551	9	7				6	Allowance to H. H. the Durbar Saheb and to the Princes including Tosha-Khana expenses.....			86106	1	9
5	Abkari Revenues...				38278	10	0				7	Ordnance and Artillery expenses.....			4784	13	5
6	Nazrana...				279	8	0				8	Inams, Rewards and Gifts... ...			4534	6	0
7	Jumma on State and foreign villages				1229	4	0				9	Subsistence to prisoners and other expenses connected with the Jail.....			14091	15	10
8	Tarahi (right of sovereignty) on Putta villages...				88	0	0				10	Entertainments and Hospitality.....			1423	0	6
9	Forest Revenues...				2853	0	5				11	For the benefit of the general public:-					
10	Miscellaneous Receipts... ...				38183	10	11					Education... ... ...:			14206	11	3
11	Opium compensation from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900... ...				31500	0	0					Hospital...			11728	14	5
12	This Durbar's share of profits of the Palanpur-Deesa Branch Railway from 1st January 1899 to 31st June 1899				5582	1	9					Vaccination...			1751	12	1
	Recovery in part of former year's outstandings...							493465	13	2		Matron Hamira and Karkun kept at Tekra...			300	0	0
								118	8	1		Contribution to the Palanpur Library...			60	0	0
								501942	8	8					28047	5	9
											12	Municipal expenses... ...			7073	2	1

	Balance due to the State Banker...				299745	13	0	13	Public Works' Department:—			
									Public Buildings... ...	5487	1	9
									Durbar Do.	24657	13	9
												30144 15 6
								14	Agricultural Improvements... ...			4319 15 3
								15	Charity...			3544 6 3
								16	Survey Department with contingencies			4702 6 1
								17	Forest Department... ...			2565 5 10
								18	Customs Department... ...			9444 4 8
								19	Special or extra expenditure:—			
									Pay of the Servants of His Highness' uncles, the late Ahmed Khanji and Sikandar Khanji Sahibs and those of his aunt Amirbai Sahib...	5413	10	0
									Maintenance allowance to Prembai Sahib...	1000	0	0
	Carried over...				801688	5	8		Carried over...	6413	10	0 379788 10 4

		Brought over...						801688	5	8		Brought over...		6413	10	6	379788 10 4
												Deficit in the revenue of the village of Tainiwara assigned for the maintenance of aunt Kooverbai Sahib...		44	11	3	
												Expenses on account of Chansole-Kodram disputed boundary... ...		569	3	9	
												Gudhwada expenses... ...		76	10	8	
												Expenses connected with the Cholera Epidemic.		698	11	3	
												Do. Do. of Plague...		975	0	1	
												Famine Expenditure including Relief from the commencement of the operations upto 8th December 1900, including that of poor houses &c...		287899	7	2	
																	296677 6 2
											20	Miscellaneous expenses... ...					47281 0 11
																	723747 1

Appendix C.

Statement showing the working of the Police during the year 1900-1901 and the preceding year.

Year.	Offences reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons sent for trial.	Accused convicted.	Accused discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial.	Remarks.
1899-1900	862	1305	1217	955	250	73.1	78.4	
1900-1901	891	1489	1406	1090	305	73.2	77.5	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1901.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix D.

Comparative Statement showing the values of property stolen and recovered in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Remarks.
1899-1900	Rs. As. Ps 35098 - 15 - 2½	Rs. As. Ps. 16181 - 6 - 5	46.1	
1900-1901.	48861 - 5 - 6	28827 - 8 - 8	58.9	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1901.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix E.

Statement showing the working of the two Civil Appellate Courts in 1900-1901.

Names of Courts.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1899-1900	Appeals filed in 1900-1901.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1900-1901.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1900–1901.	Remarks.
Huzur Court.	2	22	24	24	0	
Appellate Court.	5	33	38	36	2	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1901.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix F.

Statement showing the work done by the various Original Civil Courts in 1900-1901.

No	Names of Courts.	No. of cases remaining at the end of 1899-1900.	No. of cases filed in 1900-1901	Total.	No. of cases decided in 1900-1901.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1901.	Remarks.
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court, Palanpur.	31	13	44	13	31	
2	Palanpur Sub-Judge's Court.	439	268	707	326	381	
3	Palanpur Small Cause Court.	13	302	315	311	4	
4	Deesa Tehsildar's Court.	107	29	136	37	99	
5	Dhanera Tehsildar's Court.	10	34	44	40	4	
6	Bapla Kamdar's Court.	0	1	1	1	0	
7	Khimat Tehsildar's Court.	18	17	35	20	15	
8	Gudh Thandar's Court.	0	4	4	3	1	
9	Meyta Thandar's Court.	2	18	20	18	2	
10	Chitroda Thandar's Court.	0	34	34	23	11	
	Total.....	620	720	1340	792	548	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1901.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix G.

Statement showing the working of the two Criminal Appellate Courts in 1900-1901.

No.	Names of Courts.	Appeals remaining at the end of 1899-1900	Appeals filed in 1900-1901.	Total.	Appeals disposed of in 1900-1901.	Appeals remaining on 31st March 1901.	Remarks.
1	Huzur Court.	0	11	11	11	0	
2	Appellate Court.	0	64	64	64	0	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1901.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

Appendix H.

Statement showing the working of the several Original Criminal Courts in 1900-1901.

No.	Names of Courts.	No of cases remaining at the end of 1899-1900.	No. of cases filed in 1900-1901.	Total.	No of cases decided in 1900-1901.	No. of cases remaining on 31st March 1901.	Remarks.
1	Session Judge's Court.	0	23	23	22	1	
2	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	3	73	76	76	0	
3	Palanpur First Class Magistrate's Court.	2	451	453	449	4	
4	Deesa Do. Do.	0	164	164	164	0	
5	Gudh 2nd Class Magistrate's Court.	0	34	34	34	0	
6	Meyta Do. —— Do.	0	57	57	57	0	
7	Chitroda Do. —— Do.	0	71	71	71	0	
8	Panthawada Do. —— Do.	1	53	54	52	2	
9	Dhanera Do. —— Do.	0	72	72	72	0	
10	Khimat Do. —— Do.	0	18	18	18	0	

11	Bapla Kamdar's Court.		0	5	5	5	0	
		Total.....	6	1021	1027	1020	7	

Huzur Office, Palanpur,
1901.

Dullabhji D. Ved,
Chief Minister, Palanpur State.

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